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BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL



OF

Clarke County, Iowa.

CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON TO CLEVELAND, WITH ACCOMPANYING BIOGRAPHIES OF EACH; A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA; PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE; ENGRAVINGS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS IN CLARKE COUNTY, WITH PERSONAL HISTORIES OF MANY OF THE LEADING FAMILIES, AND A CONCISE HISTORY OF CLARKE COUNTY AND ITS CITIES AND VILLAGES.

LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY,

113 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO.

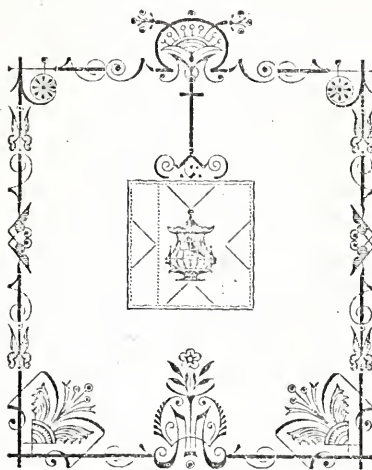
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PREFATORY

IN placing this volume before their patrons, the publishers feel that their work will stand the test of candid criticism, and that the BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL RECORD OF CLARKE COUNTY will be received and perused with pleasure by all. This is not merely a local work, but one which in some measure is interesting to every true citizen of the United States. The nation justly is proud of its rulers, and their portraits and biographies will prove of interest in every American home. A State looks with pride over its development and growth from a barren tract to its present position among its sisters, and is interested in knowing something of the men who have stood at the head of its affairs; and in like manner the citizens of a county are interested in hearing and reading of those who have labored to make their county and its cities what they are to-day. Thus we have endeavored to meet all these desires and have prepared this volume. It may contain some errors, as perfection is not attainable in this world, but we trust they are so trivial that they will be overshadowed by the many entertaining and in-

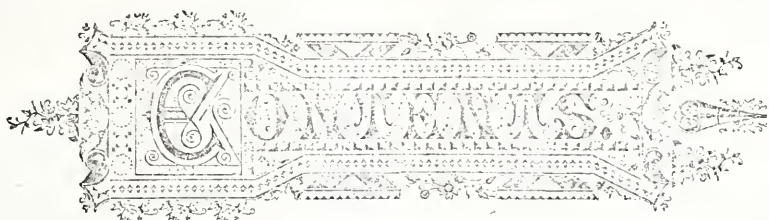
structive points that are free from error. In some instances we have noticed that members of the same family differ in the spelling of the name, and also in the dates of certain events. In these cases we have tried to "follow copy," not knowing which was correct. Thus it will be seen that if members of the same family differ, members of a community also will not agree in relating the same circumstance, and the historian is often at a loss to know which statement to record. We have tried to prove all things and to give to our readers those items which are of interest in as reliable a form as is possible.

We are glad to be able to give to the citizens of Clarke County this RECORD, and feel sure that as the years go by it will grow in interest and value, giving the rising generation an account of the lives and adventures of their forefathers—the pioneers, who labored to make the homes they now enjoy. Many of these, were it not for works of this kind, would soon be forgotten, and the part they took in the early days would in many cases be ascribed to others; but in after years, when the historian is gathering data he will examine and cull from this RECORD the items with which to prepare a memorial of the early settlers of Clarke County.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, *July*, 1886.

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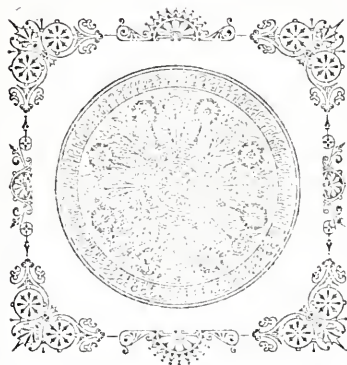


PRESIDENTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.



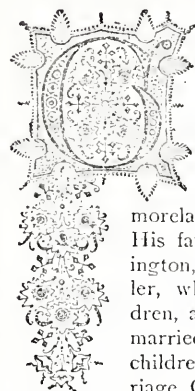




George Washington



GEORGE WASHINGTON.



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789-'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat de-

fective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthage, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Bœuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character

as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea

of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chief-tain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly

within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties, which have existed, under different names, from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from \$19,000,000 to over \$56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious

chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.



JOHN ADAMS.

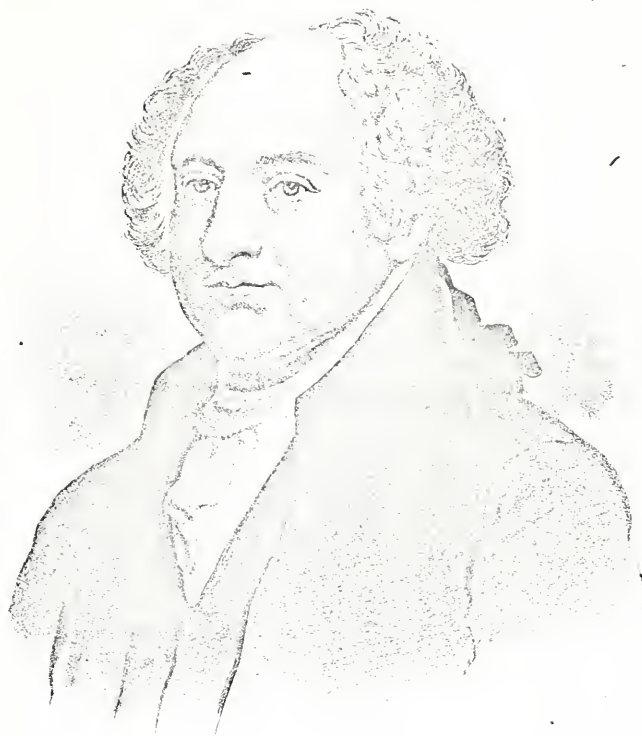
JOHAN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism

seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus estab-

lishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take him-

self away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying broad and deep, the foundations of the

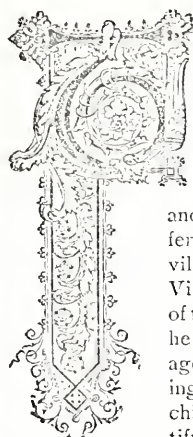
greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801-'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished

lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded

society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about \$5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speaker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor

of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the proslavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as re-

garding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a "coffing atheist," a "Jacobin," the "incarnation of all evil," "breathing threatening and slaughter!"

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for \$15,000,000, the "Louisiana Territory" purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the

stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British man-of-war Leopard, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.



JAMES MADISON.

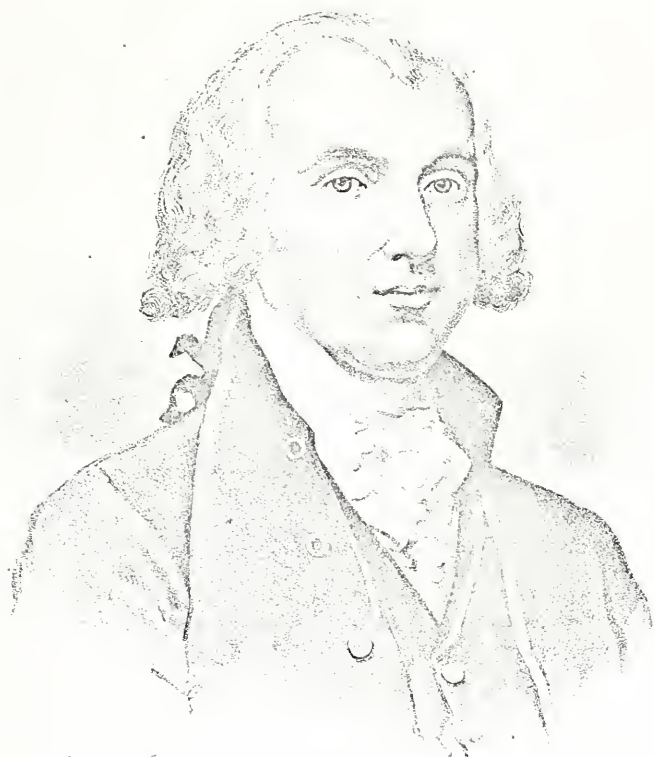


JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809-'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a char-

acter of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the

new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789-'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination—Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible

office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that

his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admirably remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with that of the companion of her life.



JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817-'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, ammunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown

he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be-

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that

there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of

October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.



John Quincy Adams.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825-'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied

his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an ambassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. 2. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for \$5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic.

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to

bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as ambassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?"

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?"

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Caesars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of

Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring discredit on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government."

The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the

foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol—the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON



ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829-'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1763, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother

he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from small-pox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he

traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of \$600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He

did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emucklaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817-'18 Jackson conducted the war

against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merrymen, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvass resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

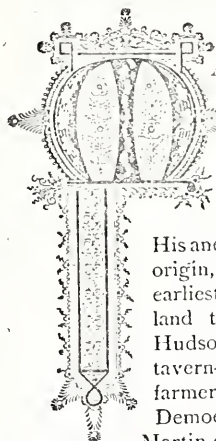
In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of

his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782.

His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his ad-

herence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of \$250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



Mr Van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

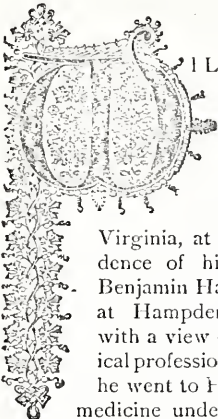
March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the

rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W. H. Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at

North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.



JOHN TYLER



JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790.

His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

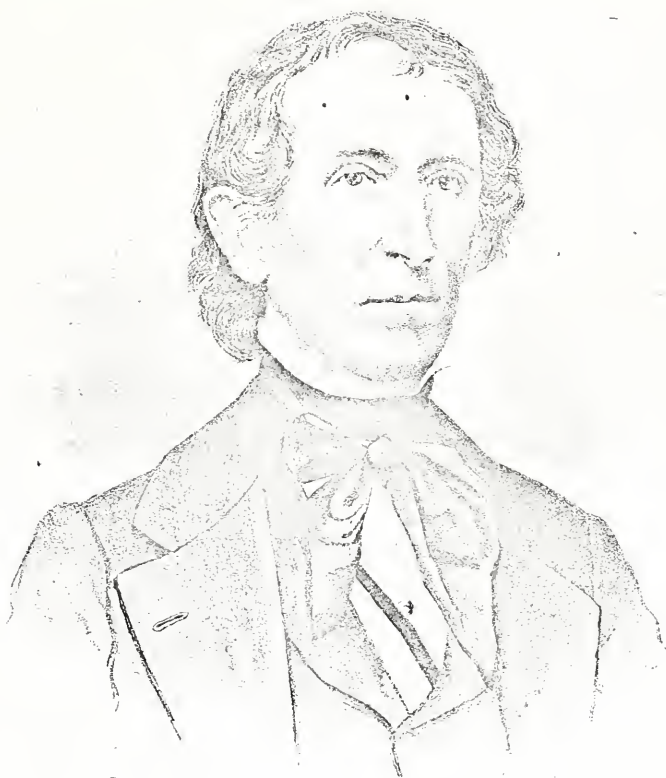
At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over

State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the an-

nexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1, 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished

legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



Samuel H. Folger

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the

State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than \$100,000,000. Of this money \$15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreprouchable in private life.



ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849-'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen;

was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he

was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor-

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Government, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army

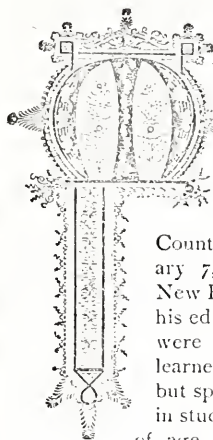
against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.



MILLARD FILLMORE.



MILLARD FILL-
MORE, the thir-
teenth President
of the United
States, 1850-'3, was
born in Summer
Hill, Cayuga
County, New York, Janu-
ary 7, 1800. He was of
New England ancestry, and
his educational advantages
were limited. He early
learned the clothiers' trade,
but spent all his leisure time
in study. At nineteen years
of age he was induced by

Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade
and commence the study of law. Upon
learning that the young man was entirely
destitute of means, he took him into his
own office and loaned him such money as
he needed. That he might not be heavily
burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught
school during the winter months, and in
various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was ad-
mitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and
commenced the practice of his profession
in the village of Aurora, situated on the

eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825
he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter
of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great
moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in
the House of Assembly of his native State,
as Representative from Erie County,
whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very
active part in politics his vote and his sym-
pathies were with the Whig party. The
State was then Democratic, but his cour-
tesy, ability and integrity won the respect
of his associates. In 1832 he was elected
to a seat in the United States Congress.
At the close of his term he returned to his
law practice, and in two years more he was
again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputa-
tion. His labors were very arduous. To
draft resolutions in the committee room,
and then to defend them against the most
skillful opponents on the floor of the House
requires readiness of mind, mental resources
and skill in debate such as few possess.
Wearied with these exhausting labors, and
pressed by the claims of his private affairs,
Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constitu-
ents and declined to be a candidate for re-
election. Notwithstanding this communi-



William Pitt Rivers

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to

contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.



FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served

in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballots no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballots, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was estab-

lished in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"Resolved, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to enforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.



JAMES BUCHANAN.



JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857-'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall,

graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State

rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

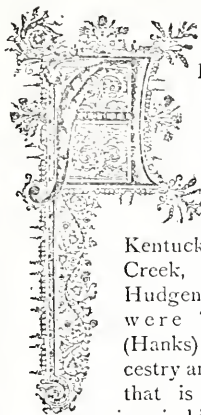
Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.



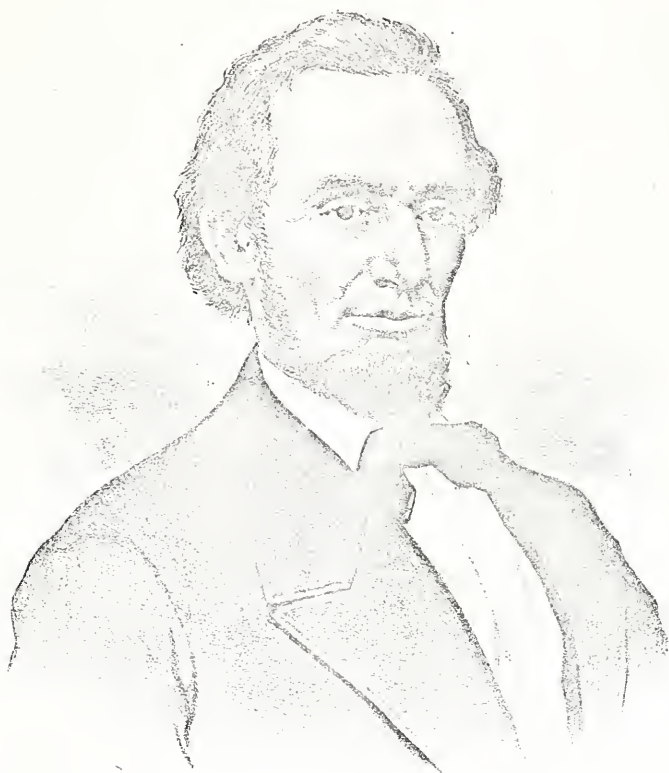
ABRAHAM LINCOLN



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hodgenville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to iden-

tify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



You friend or ever
A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic

powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump-speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with

Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Balti-

more on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination—Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew

Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

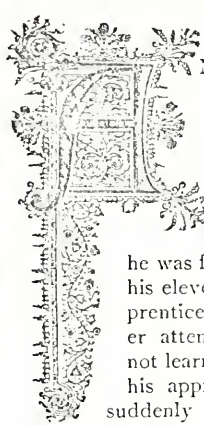
The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson



ANDREW JOHNSON.



ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865-'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808.

His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a

debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States.

These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking

one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for reelection by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.



ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without

any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of South-east Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



A. S. Brant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,300 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not

to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he

never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generated. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies; but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected Presi-

dent, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority—the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government \$15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat-of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Con-

necticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was

always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished

services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



J. A. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the

most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1859 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general

court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Arthur.





CHESTER A. ARTHUR.



HESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont,

October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with \$500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate

friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Connor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered \$500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half

the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanship ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

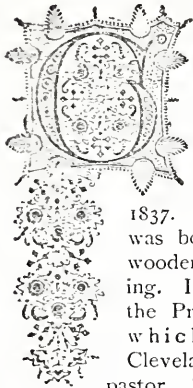
But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. Since his retirement from the Presidency in March, 1885, our good ex-President has continued in the practice of his chosen profession at New York City.



James C. Canning



GROVER CLEVELAND.



GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron

Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at \$50 for the first year, and the promise of \$100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of \$1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853-'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing \$25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known

stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid \$4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to \$1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

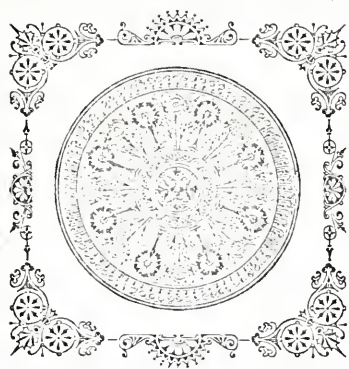
Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870-'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell.

The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.

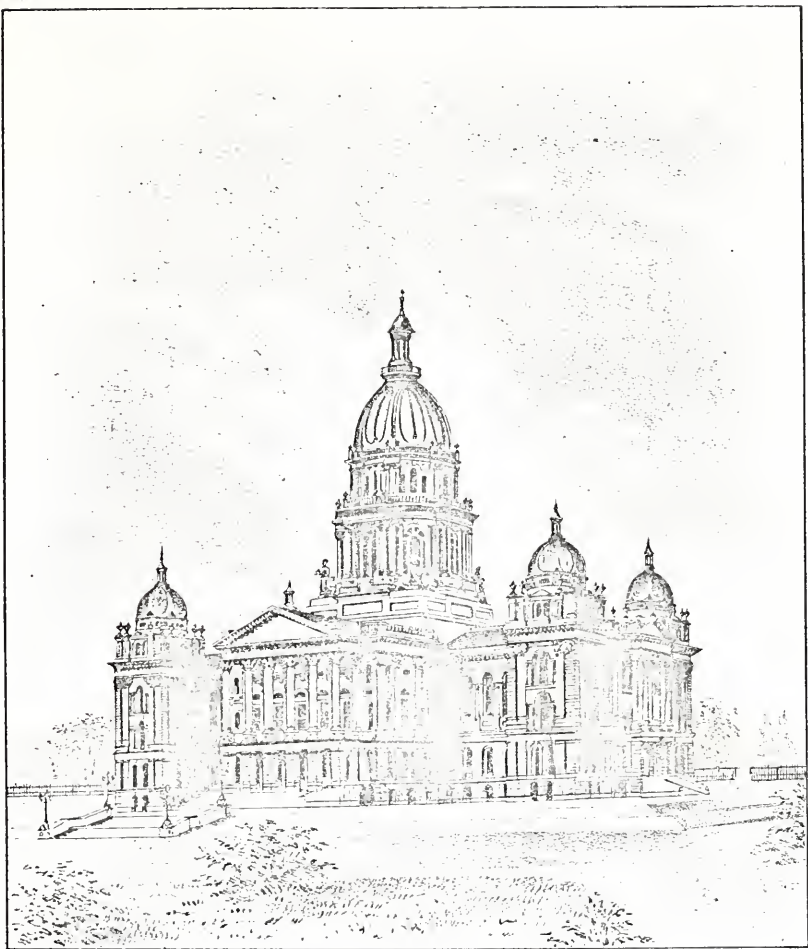




HISTORY OF IOWA.



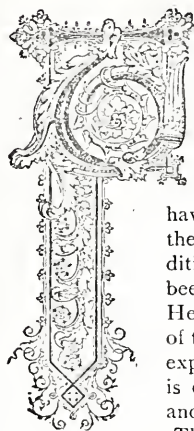




IOWA STATE HOUSE AT DES MOINES

History of Iowa.

ABORIGINAL.



THE race or races who occupied this beautiful prairie country before the advent of the whites from Europe had no literature, and therefore have left us no history of themselves. Not even traditions, to any extent, have been handed down to us. Hence, about all we know of the Indians, previous to explorations by the whites, is derived from mounds and a few simple relics.

The mounds were erected by a people generally denominated Mound Builders, but whether they were a distinct race from the Indians is an unsettled question. Prof. Alex. Winchell, of the Michigan State University, as well as a number of other investigators, is of the opinion that those who built mounds, mined copper and iron, made elaborate implements of war, agriculture and domestic economy, and built houses and substantial villages, etc., were no other than the ancestors of the present Indians, who, like the ancient Greeks and Romans, were more skilled in

the arts of life than their successors during the middle ages. Most people have their periods of decline, as well as those of progress. The Persians, Hindoos and Chinese, although so long in existence as distinct nations, have been for ages in a state of decay. Spain and Italy do not improve, while Germany, Russia and the United States have now their turn in enjoying a rapid rise. Similarly, the Indians have long been on the decline in the practical arts of life. Even since the recent days of Fenimore Cooper, the "noble" red men have degenerated into savages, despite the close contact of the highest order of civilization.

Nearly all modern authorities unite in the opinion that the American continent was first peopled from Eastern Asia, either by immigration across Behring's Strait or by shipwrecks of sailors from the Kamtschatkan and Japanese coast. If mankind originated at the north pole, and subsequently occupied an Atlantic continent, now submerged, it is possible that the American Indians are relics of polar or Atlantic races.

The ancient race which built the towns and cities of Mexico and the Western United States is called the Aztec, and even of them is scarcely anything known save

what can be learned from their buried structures. The few inscriptions that are found seem to be meaningless.

Indian mounds are found throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, but are far more abundant in some places than others. In this State they abound near the principal rivers. They vary in size from a few to hundreds of feet in diameter, and from three to fifteen or more feet in height. They are generally round, or nearly so, but in a few notable exceptions they bear a rude resemblance in their outline to the figure of some animal. Their contents are limited, both in quantity and variety, and consist mainly of human bones, stone implements, tobacco pipes, beads, etc. The stone implements are axes, skinning knives, pestles and mortars, arrow points, etc. The human bones are often found in a mass as if a number of corpses had been buried together, and indicate that their possessors were interred in a sitting posture. Judge Samuel Murdock, of Elkader, this State, who has made this subject a special study for many years, is of the opinion that these remains are not of subjects who were inhumed as corpses, but of persons who, under the influence of a savage religion, voluntarily sacrificed themselves by undergoing a burial when alive.

CAUCASIAN.

The first member of this race to discover the Mississippi River was Ferdinand De Soto, a Spaniard, who explored the region of the Lower Mississippi in 1541, but came no farther north than the 35th parallel. He founded no settlements, nor was he ever followed by others of his country to make settlements, and hence Spain lost her title to the country which she had earned by discovery through her subject, De Soto. At a subsequent period a Frenchman rediscovered the realm, took possession of it in the name of France, and his fellow

countrymen soon followed and effected actual settlements. Accordingly, in 1682, France claimed the country, and, according to the usage of European nations, earned a proper title to the same. The result was a collision between those two nations, success finally crowning the efforts of France.

In a grand council of Indians, on the shore of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "Father of Waters" and of the adjacent country, and in 1669 Jacques Marquette, a zealous and shrewd Jesuit missionary, became inspired with the idea of visiting this region, in the interests of civilization. After studying the language and customs of the Illinois Indians until 1673, he made preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Lous Joliet, an agent of the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, endeavored to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters which could swallow men, canoes and all. But the shrewd missionary, already aware of Indian extravagance in description, set out upon the contemplated journey May 13. With the aid of two Miami guides he proceeded to the Wisconsin River, and down that stream to the Mississippi. Floating down the latter he discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank, and landed. This was at a point a little above the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thus a European first trod the soil of Iowa. After remaining a short time and becoming acquainted with the red man as he then and there exhibited himself, he proceeded down to the mouth of the Illinois, thence up that river and by Lake Michigan to the French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, Rene Robert Cavelier La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France took formal possession of all the Mississippi Valley, naming it Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV. The river itself he named Colbert, in honor of the French minister. Soon afterward the Government of France began to encourage the establishment of a line of trading posts and missionary stations throughout the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained with partial success for about seventy-five years. Christian zeal animated both France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in favor of Protestantism. Hence their haste to pre-occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines; but this ugly rivalry disgusted the Indians and they refused to be converted to either branch of Christianity. The traders also persisted in importing whisky, which canceled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the savages. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all that the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc.; and, not being listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would depart from the white man's presence in disgust. This was his idea of the golden rule.

Comparatively few Indians were permanently located within the present bounds of the State of Iowa. Favorite hunting grounds were resorted to by certain bands for a time, and afterward by others, subject to the varying fortunes of their little wars. The tribes were principally the Illinois, Iowas, Dakotas, Sioux, Pottawatomies and finally the Sacs and Foxes.

In 1765 the Miami confederacy was composed of four tribes, whose total number

of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper; 300 Weas, or Ojate-nons; 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; but their headquarters were along the Maumee River, in Indiana and Ohio.

From 1688 to 1697 the wars in which France and England were engaged retarded the growth of their American colonies. The efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. The crisis came and the contest obtained the name of the French and Indian war, the French and Indians combining against the English. The war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi, except the island on which New Orleans is situated. The preceding autumn France ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwest Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. The colonial policy of the British Government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they should become self-supporting and consequently independent of the mother country. Hence the settlement of the Northwest was still further retarded. That short-sighted policy consisted mainly in holding the lands in the possession of the Government, and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to those who would become settlers. After the establishment of American independence, and especially under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, both as Governor of Virginia and President of the United

States, subdivision of land and giving it to actual settlers rapidly peopled this portion of the Union, so that the Northwest Territory was formed and even subdivided into other Territories and States before the year 1820.

For more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement was made or attempted; not even a trading-post was established. During this time the Illinois Indians, once a powerful tribe, gave up the entire possession of this "Beautiful Land," as Iowa was then called, to the Sacs and Foxes. In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed this entire State, and the two former tribes occupied also most of the State of Illinois. The four most important towns of the Sacs were along the Mississippi, two on the east side, one near the mouth of the Upper Iowa and one at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose. Those of the Foxes were—one on the west side of the Mississippi just above Davenport, one about twelve miles from the river back of the Dubuque lead mines and one on Turkey River. The principal village of the Iowas was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded the attacking forces.

The Sioux had the northern portion of this State and Southern Minnesota. They were a fierce and war-like nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare; but finally a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. This, however, became the occasion of an increased number of quarrels be-

tween the tribes, as each trespassed, or was thought to trespass, upon the other's side of the line. In 1830, therefore, the Government created a forty-mile neutral strip of land between them, which policy proved to be more successful in the interests of peace.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana by our Government, the latter adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for military posts and trading stations.

The Army of the West, General Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, in 1805, were detailed with a sufficient force to explore the Missouri River to its source, and Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head of the Mississippi. August 20 the latter arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where he met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose now is, Pike held a council with the Indians, merely for the purpose of stating to them that the President of the United States wished to inquire into the needs of the red man, with a view of suggesting remedies.

On the 23d he reached what is supposed from his description to be the site of Burlington, which place he designated for a post; but the station, probably by some mistake, was afterward placed at Fort Madison. After accidentally separating from his men and losing his way, suffering at one time for six days for want of food, and after many other mishaps Lieutenant Pike overtook the remainder of the party at the point now occupied by Dubuque, who had gone on up the river hoping to overtake him. At that point Pike was cordially received by

Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain, but was not disposed to publish the wealth of his possessions. Having an old field-piece with him, however, he fired a salute in honor of the first visit of an agent from the United States to that part of the country, and Pike pursued his way up the river.

At what was afterward Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Lieutenant Pike held a council with the Sioux September 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. January 8 following (1806) he arrived at a trading post on Lake De Sable, belonging to the Northwestern Fur Company, whose field of operations at that time included this State. Pike returned to St. Louis the following spring, after making a successful expedition.

Before this country could be opened for settlement by the whites, it was necessary that Indian title should be extinguished and the aboriginal owners removed. When the Government assumed control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, at whose head stood the rising Black Hawk. November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded with these tribes by which they ceded to the United States the Illinois side of the great river, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and an annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at cost; but Black Hawk always maintained that the chiefs who entered into that compact acted without authority, and that therefore the treaty was not binding.

The first fort erected on Iowa soil was at Fort Madison. A short time previously a military post was fixed at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and named Fort Edwards. These enterprises caused mistrust among the Indians. Indeed, Fort Madison was located in violation of the treaty of 1804. The Indians sent delegations to the whites at these forts to learn what they were do-

ing, and what they intended. On being "informed" that those structures were merely trading-posts, they were incredulous and became more and more suspicious. Black Hawk therefore led a party to the vicinity of Fort Madison and attempted its destruction, but a premature attack by him caused his failure.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves to the British, partly because they were dazzled by their specious promises, but mostly, perhaps, because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk said plainly that the latter fact was the cause. A portion of the Sacs and Foxes, however, headed by Keokuk ("watchful fox"), could not be persuaded into hostilities against the United States, being disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804. The Indians were therefore divided into the "war" and the "peace" parties. Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that his people, left on the west side of the river, would be defenseless against the United States forces in case they were attacked; and, having all the old men, the women and the children on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was determined to have the latter go to St. Louis and place themselves under the "American" chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says that Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. On inquiry as to how he became chief, there were given him the particulars of his having killed a Sioux in battle, which fact placed him among the warriors, and of his having headed an expedition in defense of their village at Peoria.

In person Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing, and in speech he was an orator. He did not master the English language, however, and his interpreters were never able to do him justice. He was a friend of our Government, and always endeavored to persuade the Indians that it was useless to attack a nation so powerful as that of the United States.

The treaty of 1804 was renewed in 1816, which Black Hawk himself signed; but he afterward held that he was deceived, and that that treaty was not even yet binding. But there was no further serious trouble with the Indians until the noted "Black Hawk war" of 1832, all of which took place in Illinois and Wisconsin, with the expected result—the defeat and capture of the great chief, and the final, effectual and permanent repulsion of all hostile Indians to the west of the great Mississippi. Black Hawk died October 3, 1838, at his home in this State, and was buried there; but his remains were afterward placed in the museum of the Historical Society, where they were accidentally destroyed by fire.

More or less affecting the territory now included within the State of Iowa, fifteen treaties with the Indians have been made, an outline of which is here given. In 1804, when the whites agreed not to settle west of the Mississippi on Indian lands. In 1815, with the Sioux, ratifying peace with Great Britain and the United States; with the Sacs, a treaty of a similar nature, and also ratifying that of 1804, the Indians agreeing not to join their brethren who, under Black Hawk, had aided the British; with the Foxes, ratifying the treaty of 1804, the Indians agreeing to deliver up all their prisoners; and with the Iowas, a treaty of friendship. In 1816, with the Sacs of Rock River, ratifying the treaty of 1804. In 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes, the latter relinquishing all their lands in Missouri; and that portion of the southeast corner of

Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off to the half-breeds. In 1825, placing a boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes on the south and the Sioux on the north. In 1830, when that line was widened to forty miles. Also, in the same year, with several tribes, who ceded a large portion of their possessions in the western part of the State. In 1832, with the Winnebagoes, exchanging lands with them and providing a school, farm, etc., for them. Also, in the same year, the "Black Hawk purchase" was made, of about 6,000,000 acres, along the west side of the Mississippi from the southern line of the State to the mouth of the Iowa River. In 1836, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States. In 1837, with the same, when another slice of territory, comprising 1,250,000 acres, joining west of the foregoing tract, was obtained. Also, in the same year, when these Indians gave up all their lands allowed them under former treaties; and finally, in 1842, when they relinquished their title to all their lands west of the Mississippi.

Before the whole of Iowa fell into the hands of the United States Government sundry white settlers had, under the Spanish and French Governments, obtained and occupied several important claims within our boundaries, which it may be well to notice in brief. September 22, 1788, Julien Dubuque, before mentioned, obtained a lease of lands from the Fox Indians, at the point now occupied by the city named after him. This tract contained valuable lead ore, and Dubuque followed mining. His claims, however, as well as those to whom he afterward conveyed title, were litigated for many years, with the final result of disappointing the purchasers. In 1799 Louis Honori obtained a tract of land about three miles square where Montrose is now situated, and his title, standing through all the treaties and being finally confirmed by

the Supreme Court of the United States, is the oldest legal title held by a white man in the State of Iowa. A tract of 5,860 acres in Clayton County was granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1795 to Basil Girard, whose title was made valid some time after the preceding case was settled.

Other early settlers were: Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, who had a trading-post below Burlington. Le Moliere, a French trader, had, in 1820, a station at what is now Sandusky, in Lee County, six miles above Keokuk. During the same year Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon of the United States army, built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. His marriage and subsequent life were so romantic that we give the following brief sketch:

While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said that he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the

courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was prob-

abl the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead-mining at Galena since 1824, commenced lead-mining in the vicinity of Dubuque. A few others afterward came to that point as miners, and they soon found it necessary to hold a council and adopt some regulations for their government and protection. They met in 1830 on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee in Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren, who drafted a set of rules, which were adopted by this, the first "Legislature" of Iowa. They elected Dr. Jarote as their officer to choose arbitrators for the settlement of difficulties that might arise. These settlers, however, were intruders upon Indian territory, and were driven off in 1832 by our Government, Colonel Zachary Taylor commanding the troops. The Indians returned and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

But in June of the same year the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side!

Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were

again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Colonel Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms; for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Colonel Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieutenant George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, that were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June,



1833, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieutenant Martin Thomas and Captain Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of 6 per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government.

About 500 people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom 150 were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of

Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833 General John H. Knapp and Colonel Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and in the summer of 1835 they laid out the town of "Fort Madison." Lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town, containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832 Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, seventy-nine miles below Rock Island. During the war parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater

formed by the surrounding hills, which were crowned with luxuriant forests and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry-goods stores by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which in less than four years became the seat of government for the Territory of Wisconsin, and in three years more contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Colonel George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Colonel Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833 Captain Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Colonel George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton County in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine County were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, William St. John. N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jonas Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading-post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-'7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846-'7, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Brigham Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as president

of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion numbering 500 men for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kaneshville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828; but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the site of the present capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court avenue, and the Captain returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived; and a fort was built near the mouth of Racoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named "Fort Des Moines." Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading-post was established on the east side of the river by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others.

PIONEER LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older States, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for

even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor, would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight-poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees" which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to

its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string" was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf called "the mantel," on which stood a candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked

cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the tableware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers, and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table-furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room or in the loft. When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed

upon the mid floor, and put themselves to bed in the center: the signal was given, and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and whenever anyone wished to turn over he would say "spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also call flapjacks, batter-cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread in those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it, bread and biscuits would be quickly and nicely baked. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called lye hominy. True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge

stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pound-ing the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well-sweep. This and the wellsweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The big wheel was used for spinning yarn and the little wheel for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music for the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the big fire. If

the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away perhaps. When a pig was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would rive the clap-boards for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground hog" case, the preacher

coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not to chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer, "thar's nuthen in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairie every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degrees a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze. One instance has been described as follows:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by a magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts, mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around: it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

As before mentioned, although De Soto, a Spaniard, first took possession of the Mississippi Valley for his Government, Spain did not establish her title to it by following up the proclamation with immediate settlements, and the country fell into the hands of France, by whose agent it was named "Louisiana."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, but retained Canada and Louisiana. In 1711 this province was placed in the hands of a governor-general, with headquarters at Mobile, for the purpose of applying a new policy for the settlement and development of the country. The very next year another change was made, placing all this territory in the hands of Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, but this scheme also failed, as Spain continued to obstruct the efforts of any Frenchman to establish trade, by closing the ports against him. In 1717 John Law appeared on the scene with his famous "Mississippi Company," as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France; and as his roseate scheme promised to do much in raising crippled France upon a surer footing, extended powers and privileges were granted him. He was to be practically a viceroy, and the life of his charter was fixed at twenty-five years. But in 1720, when the "Mississippi bubble" was at the height of its splendor, it suddenly collapsed, leaving the mother country in a far worse condition than before.

Heretofore Louisiana had been a subordinate dependence, under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Canada. Early in 1723 the province of Louisiana was erected into an independent Government, and it was divided into nine districts, for civil and military purposes.

Characteristic of human nature, the people were more excited with prospects of

finding enormous wealth ready at hand, if they should continue to scour the country, which they did in places as far west as the Rocky Mountains, to the neglect of their agricultural and domestic interests. A habit of roaming became fixed. At the same time their exposed condition was a constant temptation to Indian rapine, and the Natchez tribe in 1723 made a general assault upon the whites. At first they were repulsed, but about five years afterward, aided by the Chickasaws and others, they fell upon the French village of St. Catharine and massacred the whole male population. Two soldiers, who happened to be in the woods, alone escaped to New Orleans, to bear the news. The colonies on the Yazoo and the Washita suffered the same fate. Maddened by these outrages, the whites turned upon the Natchez and in the course of three years exterminated them. They were probably the most intelligent tribe of Indians north of Mexico.

During the fifteen years from 1717 to 1732 the province increased in population from 700 to 5,000, and in prosperity to a wonderful degree. It remained under royal governors until 1764, the end of the French dominion. Most of this time the Indians were troublesome, and in 1754 began the long "French and Indian war" with England, which resulted in favor of the latter, that Government obtaining all of New France, Canada, and the eastern half of Louisiana. This province did not suffer by being the scene of battle, but did suffer a great deal from a flood of irredeemable paper money. In the meantime the western portion, or residue, of this province was secretly promised to Spain; but before either of the foreign powers had opportunity to rejoice long in their western possessions, a new power on earth, the United States, took independent possession of all the country except Louisiana and Florida, which it has maintained ever since. During

the seventy years of French control the province of Louisiana increased in population from a few destitute fishermen to a flourishing colony of 13,540.

St. Louis, Missouri, was started in 1764.

Don O'Reilly, the new Governor of Louisiana in 1764, ruled with a despotic hand, yet for the general advantage of the people. His successor, Don Antonio Maria Bucarely, was mild, and he was succeeded January 1, 1777, by Don Bernard de Galvez, who was the last Governor. He sympathized with American independence. The British, with 140 troops and 1,400 Indians, invaded Upper Louisiana from the north by way of the Straits of Mackinaw, and invested St. Louis, Missouri, in 1780, but were driven off. When the Indians saw that they were led to fight "Americans" as well as Spaniards, they found that they had been deceived, and withdrew from the British army, and thus General George R. Clark, in behalf of the Americans, easily defended St. Louis, and also all the new settlements in this western country.

After the Revolutionary war the country began again to prosper. Governor Galvez, by a census, ascertained that Louisiana had in 1785 a population of about 33,000, exclusive of Indians.

In the summer of the latter year Don Estavan Miro became Governor *pro tem.* of the Spanish possessions in this country, and was afterward confirmed as such by the king. During his administration a vain attempt was made by the Catholics to establish the inquisition at New Orleans. He was succeeded in 1792 by Baron de Carondelet, and during his term the Spanish colonies grew so rapidly that their Government became jealous of the United States and sought to exclude all interference from them in domestic affairs; but all efforts in this direction were ended in 1795 by the treaty of Madrid, which, after some delay and trouble, was fully carried out in 1798.

Under the leadership of Livingston and Monroe, the United States Government, after various propositions had been discussed by the respective powers, succeeded in effecting, in 1803, a purchase of the whole of Louisiana from France for \$11,250,000, and all this country west of the great river consisted of the "Territory of Orleans" (now the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana" (now the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, and westward indefinitely). The latter was annexed to the Territory of Indiana for one year, and in 1805 it was erected into a separate Territory, of the second class, the legislative power being vested in the Governor and judges. Before the close of the year it was made a Territory of the first class, under the name of the "Territory of Louisiana," the Government being *administered* by the Governor and judges. The first Governor was James Wilkinson, and he was succeeded near the close of 1806 by Colonel Meriweather Lewis, the seat of Government being at St. Louis; and during his administration the Territory was divided into six judicial districts or large counties—St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid and Arkansas. In 1810 the population of Louisiana Territory was 21,000, five-sevenths of whom were in Arkansas.

In 1812 the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, and then it was deemed expedient to change the name of the Territory. It was accordingly given the name of "Missouri Territory," which it retained until the admission of the State of Missouri in 1821.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Although the "Northwestern Territory"—carved out of Virginia and now divided into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—never included Iowa, this State was in 1834 incorporated

into the "Territory of Michigan," and thus became subject to the ordinance of 1787; and two years later it was made a part of "Wisconsin Territory," and two years still later, in 1838, the "Territory of Iowa" was formed independently, with sixteen counties and a population of 23,000.

In 1833, at Dubuque, a postoffice was established, and some time prior to 1834 one or two justices of the peace had been appointed. In 1834 the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed "Chief Justice" of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices in each county were appointed by the Governor. In October, 1835, General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of General Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, that year. Iowa was then included in that Territory, of which General Henry Dodge was appointed Governor. The census of 1836 showed a population in Iowa of 10,531, of which 6,257 were in Des Moines County and 4,274 in Dubuque County.

This first Legislature assembled at Belmont, Wisconsin, October 25, 1836; the second at Burlington, Iowa, November 9, 1837; and the third, also at the latter place, June 1, 1838.

As early as 1837 the people of Iowa began to petition Congress for a separate Territorial organization, which was granted June 12 following. Ex-Governor Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed by President Van Buren to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Immediately upon his arrival he issued a proclamation for the election of

members of the first Territorial Legislature, to take place September 10. The following were elected:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

At the session of the above Legislature Wm. W. Chapman was elected delegate to Congress. As the latter body had given the Governor unlimited veto power, and as Governor Lucas was disposed to exercise it arbitrarily, the independent "Hawkeyes" grew impatient under his administration, and, after having a stormy session for a time, they had Congress to limit the veto power. Great excitement also prevailed, both in the Legislature and among the people, concerning the question of the location of the seat of Government for the State. As they knew nothing concerning the great future development and extent of the State, they had no correct idea where the geographical center would or should be. The Black Hawk purchase, which was that strip of land next the Mississippi, in the southeastern part of the State, was the full extent and horizon of their idea of the new commonwealth. Hence they thought first only of Burlington or Mount Pleasant as the capital. Indeed, at that time, the Indians had possession of the rest of Iowa.

But a few of the more shrewd foresaw that a more central location would soon be further to the north at least, if not west, and a point in Johnson County was ultimately decided upon.

Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, selected the exact site, laid out a section of land into a town, sold lots and proceeded to erect the public buildings. The capitol was commenced in 1840 and Iowa City became thenceforward the capital of the State. The fourth Legislative Assembly met at this place December 6, 1841, but not in the new capitol building, as it was not yet ready. Being somewhat difficult to raise the necessary funds, the building was not completed for several years. The early Territorial Legislatures of Iowa laid the foundation for a very just and liberal Government, far in advance of what had ever been done before by any State.

About this time a conflict arose between this Territory and Missouri concerning the boundary line between them. There was a difference of a strip eight or ten miles wide, extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers, which each claimed. Missouri officers, attempting to collect taxes within the disputed territory, were arrested and confined in jail by Iowa sheriffs, and the respective Governors called out the militia, preparing for bloodshed. About 1,200 Iowa men enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend their Territory, when three prominent and able men were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme

Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined: but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the truth of history," and she knew where the rapids of the Des Moines River were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States commissioners surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war, on the part of Iowa, were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government.

STATE ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

The population having become, by the year 1844, sufficient to justify the formation of a State Government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, approved February 12, that year, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be called together for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April, giving the measure a large majority. The elected delegates assembled in convention at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and completed their work by November 1. Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the President of this convention,

was instructed to transact a certified copy of the proposed Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be submitted by him to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, fixed the boundaries of the State very differently from what were finally agreed upon.

May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, December 28, 1846. The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers October 26 which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also seventy-two sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave to the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa com-

menced "housekeeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The Constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State Government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose United States Senators. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House, and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the organization of public schools in the State.

At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of Government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected, etc. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

When the report of the commissioners, showing their financial operations, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of Government. By an

act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of Government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and George Green and John F. Kinney, Judges of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place.

At this session Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850 and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained among other provisions a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admirable for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines County. The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administrations till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of the State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to

1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1838 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,034, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 167 less than a majority for Cass. In 1852 Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale, Free-Soil, 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and on first vote was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30' was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri Compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In the same year the cornerstone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and

in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and accordingly the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,296 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

One of the most injurious results to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years. From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted

policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up, that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the re-tailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State Constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old Constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency.

The new Constitution made ample provisions for home banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of the State debt was enlarged to \$350,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities

and counties was also limited to 5 per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property. The judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote. The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old Constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute book a law providing that no negro, mulatto nor Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new Constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This Constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Governor Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob sleds" drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several depart-

ments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution. Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and January 11, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The citizens' association, which built this temporary building, borrowed the money of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and leased it to the State. In 1864 the State purchased the building. At the session of the General Assembly in 1858, James W. Grimes was elected United States Senator as successor to George W. Jones.

During the years 1858-'60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the north-western part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State, to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought. The Indians fled as soon as they ascertained that systematic measures had been adopted for their punishment.

PATRIOTISM.

The Presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable and exciting of all in the history of Iowa. The fact that civil war might be inaugurated and was threatened, in case Mr. Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no feeling of

hatred or ill-will toward the people of any State or section of the Union. There was, however, on the part of the majority, a cool determination to consider and decide upon our national relations to this institution of slavery, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. The popular vote of Iowa gave Mr. Lincoln 70,409; Stephen A. Douglas, 55,011; Breckenridge, 1,048.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington monument at the national capital, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa: Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by a great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa; and when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government,"

the good people of Iowa were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the citizens of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man, Samuel J. Kirkwood, as executive of the State.

Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the first Iowa regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

The Constitution of Iowa limited the State debt to \$250,000, except debts contracted to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war." The General Assembly authorized a loan of \$800,000 for a war and defense fund, to be expended in organizing, arming, equipping and subsisting the militia of the State to meet the present and future requisitions of the President. Those in power looked to the spirit rather than to the letter of the Constitution, and acted upon the theory that to preserve the nation was to preserve the State, and that to prevent invasion was the most effectual means of repelling it. A few, however, in both branches of the General Assembly were more careful of the letter of the Constitution. Three votes in the Senate and seventeen in the House were cast against the loan bill. These bonds were at 7 per cent. interest. Only \$300,000 were ever issued, and they were purchased and held chiefly by our own citizens. At this crisis James W. Grimes and James Harlan were in the United States Senate, and General Samuel R. Curtis and General Vandever in

the House of Representatives. During the first year of the war, Iowa furnished sixteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry and three batteries,—in all, 22,000 soldiers. Iowa had no refuse population to enlist as "food for powder." Her cities contained none of that element found about the pur-
liew of vice in the great centers of population. Her contribution to the armies of the republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting-houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising and educated people. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson's Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

At the fall election of 1861, party spirit had revived; and the contest for the control of the State administration was warm and earnest. Dissensions arose in both parties but the election resulted in a majority of 16,600 votes for Kirkwood, who was thus retained as Governor of Iowa. In 1863 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, William M. Stone, by a majority of 29,000.

Meanwhile the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing the "soldiers' vote," that is, citizens of the State in the volunteer military service of the United States, whether within or without the limits of the State, were authorized to open a poll on the day of the election, and to make re-

turn of their votes to the proper civil authorities. In the Presidential contest of 1864 the popular vote at home was as follows: Lincoln, 72,122; McClellan, 47,703. The soldier vote returned was: Lincoln, 16,844; McClellan, 1,883.

The General Assembly did all in its power to encourage enlistment and to protect the soldiers in the field and their families at home. Statutes were enacted suspending all suits against soldiers in the service, and all writs of execution or attachment against their property; and county boards of supervisors were authorized to vote bounties for enlistments, and pecuniary aid to the families of those in the service. The spirits of our people rose and fell, according to the success of the Union armies. One day the bells rung out with joy for the surrender of Vicksburg, and again the air seemed full of heaviness because of our defeats on the Peninsula; but through all these dark and trying days, the faith of the great majority never wavered.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President was to them an inspiration of a new hope.

In the Adjutant's department at Des Moines are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of Iowa's regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed from time to time during the war the names of the battle-fields upon which these regiments gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion. From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the Mountains of West Virginia and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State, and the cause of the nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; with Tuttle at Donelson. They fought with Sigel and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Crocker

at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnston surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the national capitol at the close of the war.

The State furnished to the armies of the republic, during the war, over 70,000 men, and 20,000 of these perished in battle or from diseases contracted in the service.

We append here a brief notice of each regiment:

The First Regiment was organized under the President's first call for three-months volunteers, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel. It comprised various independent military companies that had been organized before the war, who tendered their services even before the breaking out of hostilities. They were mustered in May 14, and first saw service under General Lyon in Missouri.

Second Infantry; Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, Colonel. This was the first three-years regiment, and made a most distinguished record throughout the South, going with Sherman to the sea, returning through the Carolinas, etc. After the battle at Fort Donelson, the unenthusiastic General Halleck pronounced this regiment "the bravest of the brave."

Third Infantry; Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, Colonel. Veteranized in 1864, but before the new officers received their commissions the regiment fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta!

Fourth Infantry; G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Engaged in the principal battles of the South.

Fifth Infantry; William H. Worthington, of Keokuk, Colonel; 180 veteranized in

1864 and were transferred to the Fifth Cavalry.

Sixth Infantry; John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, Colonel. Engaged faithfully in many of the prominent battles.

Seventh Infantry; J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, Colonel. It lost 227 at the single battle of Belmont.

Eighth Infantry; Frederick Steele, of the regular army, Colonel. Most of this command suffered in rebel prisons for eight months. Was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion.

Ninth Infantry; William Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel. Was in almost every Southern State, traveling altogether 10,000 miles; marched more than 4,000 miles!

Tenth Infantry; Nicholas Persezel, of Davenport, Colonel. Fought mainly in Mississippi; losing half its number at the battle of Champion Hills alone!

Eleventh Infantry; A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served mainly in the interior of the South, doing as valiant service as any other regiment.

Twelfth Infantry; J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, Colonel. In rebel prisons eight months. Veteranized January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of the men re-enlisting than from any other Iowa regiment. Served for several months after the close of the war.

Thirteenth Infantry; M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, Colonel. Fought in the Southern interior and made the famous round with Sherman to the sea, being the first to enter Columbia, South Carolina, where secession had its rise.

Fourteenth Infantry; William T. Shaw, of Anamosa, Colonel. Nearly all captured at Shiloh, but were released after a few months. Engaged in some of the severest contests.

Fifteenth Infantry; Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served three and a half years in the heart of the Rebellion.

Sixteenth Infantry; Alex. Chambers, of the regular army, Colonel. Bravely served throughout the South.

Seventeenth Infantry; John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served in the interior of the South.

Eighteenth Infantry; John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty.

Nineteenth Infantry; Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, Colonel. Served mainly in Mississippi. Were prisoners of war about ten months.

Twentieth Infantry, comprising five companies each from Scott and Linn counties, who vied with each other in patriotism; William M. Dye, of Marion, Colonel. Engaged mainly on the Gulf coast.

Twenty-first Infantry; ex-Governor Samuel Merrill, Colonel. Distinguished in valiant service throughout the South. See Twenty-third Regiment.

Twenty-second Infantry; William M. Stone, of Knoxville, since Governor of the State, was Colonel. Did excellent service, all the way from Mississippi to old Virginia.

Twenty-third Infantry; William Dewey, of Fremont County, Colonel. Its services were mainly in Mississippi. At Black River but a few minutes were required in carrying the rebel works, but those few minutes were fought with fearful loss to the troops. The Twenty-first also participated in this daring assault, and immediately after the victory was gained General Lawler passed down the line and joyfully seized every man by the hand, so great was his emotion.

Twenty-fourth Infantry; the "Iowa Temperance Regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byam, of Linn County. Engaged mainly in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Twenty-fifth Infantry; George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. "To the sea."

Twenty-sixth Infantry; Milo Smith, of Clinton, Colonel. Took part in many great battles.

Twenty-seventh Infantry; James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, Colonel. On duty all the way from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico.

Twenty-eighth Infantry; William E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel. Service, in the region of the Lower Mississippi.

Twenty-ninth Infantry; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Stationed in Arkansas.

Thirtieth Infantry; Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, Colonel. In the thickest of the war, coming home loaded with honors.

Thirty-first Infantry; William Smyth, of Marion, Colonel. Returned from its many hard-fought battles in the interior of the South with only 370 men out of 1,000 enlisted.

Thirty-second Infantry; John Scott, of Nevada, Colonel. Engaged in a number of battles.

Thirty-third Infantry; Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, Colonel. Served from Arkansas to Alabama.

Thirty-fourth Infantry; George W. Clark, of Indianola, Colonel. Traveled 15,000 miles in its service!

Thirty-fifth Infantry; S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles.

Thirty-sixth Infantry; Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, Colonel. Suffered a great deal from sickness—small-pox, measles, malaria, etc.

Thirty-seventh Infantry, the "Gray-Beard Regiment," being composed of men over forty-five years of age, and was the only one of its kind in the war. Garrison and post duty.

Thirty-eighth Infantry; D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, Colonel. Most unfortunate of all in respect of sickness, 300 dying during the first two years.

Thirty-ninth Infantry; H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, Colonel. One of the most distinguished regiments in the field.

Fortieth Infantry; John A. Garrett, of Newton, Colonel.

Forty-first Infantry was not completed, and the three companies raised for it were attached to the Seventh Cavalry.

There were no regiments numbered Forty-second or Forty-third.

Forty-fourth Infantry for 100 days; Stephen H. Henderson, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-fifth Infantry, for 100 days; A. H. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-sixth Infantry, for 100 days; D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-seventh Infantry, for 100 days; James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, Colonel. Stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas.

Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion), for 100 days; O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, Lieutenant-Colonel. Guarded prisoners on Rock Island.

First Cavalry; Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, Colonel. Served for three years, mainly along the Lower Mississippi.

Second Cavalry; W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the Third Cavalry of the regular army, Colonel. Fought faithfully in many important battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Third Cavalry; Cyrus Bussey, of Broomfield, Colonel. Distinguished in war.

Fourth Cavalry; A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Participated with zeal and judgment in the hottest of battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Fifth Cavalry, only in part an Iowa regiment; William W. Lowe, of the regular army, Colonel. Distinguished in the hotly contested battles of Tennessee and vicinity.

Sixth Cavalry; D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Seventh Cavalry; S. W. Summers, of

Ottumwa, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Eighth Cavalry; Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served faithfully in guarding Sherman's communications, etc.

Ninth Cavalry; M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, Colonel. Scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas.

First Battery of Light Artillery; C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, Captain. Served in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Second Battery; Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, Captain. Engaged at Farmington, Corinth and other places.

Third Battery; M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, Captain. Engaged at Pea Ridge, and in other important battles.

Fourth Battery; on duty most of the time in Louisiana.

Iowa Regiment of Colored Troops; John G. Hudson, of Missouri, Colonel. Garrison duty at St. Louis and elsewhere.

Northern Border Brigade; James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, Colonel. Protected the Northwestern frontier.

Southern Border Brigade; protected the southern border of the State.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments: To the rank of Major-General—Samuel R. Curtis, Frederick Steele, Frank J. Herron and Grenville M. Dodge; to that of Brigadier-General—Jacob G. Lauman, James M. Tuttle, W. L. Elliott, Fitz Henry Warren, Charles L. Matthies, William Vandever, M. M. Crocker, Hugh T. Reid, Samuel A. Rice, John M. Corse, Cyrus Bussey, Edward Hatch, Elliott W. Rice, William W. Belknap, John Edwards, James A. Williamson, James I. Gilbert and Thomas J. McKean; Corse, Hatch, Belknap, Elliott and Vandever were brevetted Major-Generals; brevetted Brigadier-Generals—William T. Clark, Edward F. Winslow, S. G. Hill, Thomas H. Benton, S. S. Glasgow, Clark R. Weaver, Francis M. Drake,

George A. Stone, Datus E. Coon, George W. Clark, Herman H. Heath, J. M. Hedrick and W. W. Lowe.

IOWA SINCE THE WAR.

The two principal events of political interest in this State since the war have been the popular contests concerning woman suffrage and the liquor traffic. In the popular elections the people gave a majority against the former measure, but in favor of prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

A list of State officers to date is given on a subsequent page. The last vote for Governor, October 9, 1883, stood as follows: For Buren R. Sherman, Republican, 164,141; L. G. Kinne, Democrat, 140,032, and James B. Weaver, National Greenback, 23,093.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The present capitol building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture. Its dimensions are, in general, 246 x 364 feet, with a dome and spire extending up to a height of 275 feet. In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation, and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building. They were duly appointed and proceeded to work, laying the corner-stone with appropriate ceremonies, November 23, 1871. The structure is not yet completed. When finished it will have cost about \$3,500,000.

The State University, at Iowa City, was established there in 1838, immediately after the removal of the capital to Des Moines. As had already been planned, it occupied the old capitol building. As early as January, 1849, two branches of the university were established—one at Fairfield and one at Dubuque. At Fairfield, the board of directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year,

but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and January 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, two entire townships of land were set apart in this State for the support of a university. The Legislature of this State placed the management of this institution in the hands of a board of fifteen trustees, five to be chosen (by the Legislature) every two years, the superintendent of public instruction to be president of the board. This board was also to appoint seven trustees for each of the three normal schools, to be simultaneously established—one each at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. One was never started at the last-named place, and after a feeble existence for a short time the other two were discontinued. The university itself was closed during 1859-'60, for want of funds.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon afterward the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department. The medical department was established in 1869; and in 1874 a chair of military instruction was added.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the university has been in the hands of a board of regents. The present faculty comprises forty-two professors, and the attendance 560 students.

The State Normal School is located at Cedar Falls, and was opened in 1876. It has now a faculty of nine members, with an attendance of 301 pupils.

The State Agricultural College is located at Ames, in Story County, being established by the legislative act of March 23, 1858. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000

acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The main building was completed in 1868, and the institution opened the following year. Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. The college farm comprises 860 acres, of which a major portion is in cultivation. Professors, twenty-two; scholars, 319.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute was established in 1855, at Iowa City, but was afterward removed to Council Bluffs, to a tract of ninety acres of land two miles south of that city. In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado partially demolished the west wing. It is at present (1885) manned with fifteen teachers, and attended by 292 pupils.

The College for the Blind has been at Vinton since 1862. Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, a fine scholar, who had founded the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, Illinois, commenced as early as 1832 a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the institution was adopted by the State and moved to Iowa City, with Prof. Bacon as principal. It was moved thence, in 1862, to Vinton. The building was erected and the college manned at vast expenditure of money. It is said that \$282,000 were expended upon the building alone, and that it required an outlay of \$5,000 a year to heat it, while it had accommodations for 130 inmates. At present, however, they have accommodations for more pupils, with an attendance of 132. There are eleven teachers. The annual legislative appropriation is \$3,000, besides \$128 per year for each pupil.

The first Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature approved January 24, 1855. It is located at Mt. Pleasant, where the building was com-

pleted in 1861, at a cost of \$258,555. Within the first three months 100 patients were admitted, and before the close of October, 1877, an aggregate of 3,684 had been admitted. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. At this institution there are now ninety-four superintendents and assistants, in charge of 472 patients.

Another Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, was opened May 1, 1873, in a building which cost \$88,114. The present number of inmates is 580, in the care of 111 superintendents and employes.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Davenport. It was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late war, who called a convention for the purpose at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, and July 13 following the institution was opened in a brick building at Lawrence, Van Buren County. It was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when the State took charge of it. The Legislature provided at first for three "homes." The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building being fitted up for it, and by the following January there were ninety-six inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School, and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children, and also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at the Glenwood and Cedar Falls homes to the institution at Davenport. The latter has now in charge 169 orphans.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, referred to above, is at Glenwood, established by the Legislature in March, 1876. The institution was opened September 1,

following, with a few pupils; but now the attendance is 215, in the care of four teachers. This asylum is managed by three trustees, one of whom must be a resident of that county, Mills.

The first penitentiary was established in 1841, near Fort Madison, its present location. The cost of the original building was \$55,934, and its capacity was sufficient for 138 convicts. At present there are at this prison 364 convicts, in charge of forty-three employes.

The penitentiary at Anamosa was established in 1872-'3. It now has 239 convicts and thirty-four employes.

The boys' reform school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, in 1872. For the three years previous it was kept at the building of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, Henry County. Only boys between seven and sixteen years of age are admitted. Credit of time for good conduct is given, so that occasionally one is discharged before he is of age. There are now (1885) 201 pupils here.

The "girls' department" is at Mitchellville, similarly managed. Inmates, eighty-three.

The State Historical Society is in part supported by the State, the Governor appointing nine of the eighteen curators. This society was provided for in connection with the University, by legislative act of January 28, 1857, and it has published a series of valuable collections, and a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers.

The State Agricultural Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people among all the State organizations. It holds an annual fair at Des Moines, and its proceedings are also published annually, at the expense of the State.

The Fish-Hatching House has been suc-

cessfully carrying on its good work since its establishment in 1874, near Anamosa. Three fish commissioners are appointed, one for each of the three districts into which the State is for the purpose divided.

The State Board of Health, established in 1880, has an advisory supervision, and to a limited extent also a police supervision, over the health of the people,—especially with reference to the abatement of those nuisances that are most calculated to promulgate dangerous and contagious diseases. Their publications, which are made at the expense of the State, should be studied by every citizen

EDUCATIONAL.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers, and in no other public measure have the people ever since taken so deep an interest. They have expanded and improved their original system until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that humble log school-houses were built almost as soon as the log cabins of the earliest settlers were occupied, and school-teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Schools, therefore, the people have had everywhere from the start, and the school-houses, in their character and accommodations, have kept fully abreast with the times.

The first school-house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-'4, thirty-five pupils attending his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the next school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in

Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington a commodious log school-house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-'5.

In Muscatine County, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school-house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe County, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended

this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones."

No legislation, however, was held until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute may direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes. Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes. In March, 1860, the

General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865 the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years." Under this law an institute is held annually in each county, under the direction of the county superintendent.

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

Funds for the support of the public schools are derived in several ways. The sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at \$1.25 per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of 5 per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and

forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the 5 per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request.

In 1844 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was \$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40.

Besides the State University, Agricultural College and Normal School, described on preceding pages, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual beneficence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, twenty-three universities and colleges, and one hundred and eleven academies and other private schools for the higher branches. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high.

Amity College, located at College Springs, Page County, has eight instructors and two hundred and forty-five students.

Burlington University, eight instructors and forty-three pupils.

Callanan College, at Des Moines, has eighteen in the faculty and one hundred and twenty students enrolled.

Central University, at Pella, Marion County, is under the auspices of the Baptist church, and has eleven in the faculty and one hundred and two students.

Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, has a faculty of ten, and an attendance of one hundred and ninety-nine.

Cornell College, Methodist Episcopal, at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, has eighteen members of the faculty and four hundred and seventy-nine scholars. This is a strong institution.

Drake University, at Des Moines, has thirty instructors and three hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Griswold College, at Davenport, is under the control of the Episcopal church, and has seven instructors and seventy-five students.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, is permanently endowed. Has fourteen instructors and three hundred and eighty-four students.

Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), at Mt. Pleasant, has six members of the faculty and one hundred and seventy-five students.

Luther College, at Decorah, Winneshiek County, has a faculty of ten, and one hundred and sixty-five pupils.

Oskaloosa College has a faculty of five, and one hundred and thirty-five students.

Penn College, at Oskaloosa, has a faculty of five members, and one hundred and forty pupils in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Warren County (Methodist Episcopal), has a faculty of seven and an attendance of two hundred.

Tabor College, at Tabor, Fremont County, modeled after the Oberlin (Ohio) College, has twelve members in the faculty and an attendance of two hundred and ten scholars.

University of Des Moines has five instructors and fifty pupils.

Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), located at Fayette, in Fayette County, has eleven instructors and three hundred and fifty students.

Whittier College, at Salem, Henry County, is under the auspices of the Friends. There are two instructors and sixty pupils.

STATISTICAL.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Since then the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population	Year	Population
1838.....	22,589	1859.....	638,775
1840.....	43,115	1860.....	674,913
1844.....	75,152	1863.....	701,732
1846.....	97,588	1865.....	750,699
1847.....	116,631	1867.....	902,010
1849.....	152,988	1869.....	1,040,819
1850.....	191,982	1870.....	1,191,727
1851.....	204,774	1873.....	1,251,333
1852.....	230,713	1875.....	1,366,000
1854.....	326,013	1880.....	1,624,463
1856.....	519,055		

The most populous county is Dubuque—42,997. Polk County has 42,395, and Scott, 41,270. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State, has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The completion of three others soon followed. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for our State institutions is as follows:

State Capitol.....	\$2,500,000	Institutions for the	
State University.....	400,000	Insane.....	\$1,149,000
Agricultural Col. and Farm.....	300,000	Orphans' Home.....	62,000
Inst. for the Blind.....	150,000	Penitentiaries.....	408,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	225,000	Normal School.....	50,000
		Reform School.....	97,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit.

Iowa has no State debt. Whatever obligations have been incurred in the past have been promptly met and fully paid. Many of the counties are in debt, but only four of them to an amount exceeding \$100,000 each. The bonded debt of the counties amounts in the aggregate to \$2,592,222, and the floating debt, \$153,456; total, \$2,745,678.

In the language of Judge C. C. Nourse, we feel compelled to say: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the Old World, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state, 'Behold, these are my jewels!' and may she never blush to add, 'This one in the center of the diadem is IOWA!'"

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Iowa, in the highly figurative and expressive language of the aborigines, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied by them to this magnificent section of the country between the two great rivers.

The general shape of the State is that of a rectangle, the northern and southern boundaries being due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri and the Big Sioux on the west. The width of the State from north to south is over 200 miles, being from the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$ to

that of $40^{\circ} 36'$, or merely three degrees; but this does not include the small angle at the southeast corner. The length of the State from east to west is about 265 miles. The area is 55,044 square miles, nearly all of which is readily tillable and highly fertile.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders, excepting the bluffs of the larger rivers. The highest point is near Spirit Lake, and is but 1,200 feet above the lowest, which is in the southeast corner, and is 444 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The average descent per mile between these two points is four feet, and that from Spirit Lake to the northeast corner of the State, at low-water mark of the Mississippi, is five feet five inches.

It has been estimated that about seven-eighths of Iowa was prairie when the white race first settled here. It seems to be a settled point in science that the annual fires of the Indians, prevented this western country from becoming heavily timbered.

GEOLOGY.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived to a considerable extent from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In Northern and Northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In

Southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to Missouri River. Although it contains less than 1 per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS, AGES.	GROUPS, PERIODS.	FORMATIONS, EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	to 200
	Lower Cretaceous.....	Ipewaugus Bed.....	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales.....	130
		Nishnabaway Sandstone.....	100
		Upper Coal Measures.....	209
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	Subcarboniferous.....	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keweenaw Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Hindeloock Beds.....	175
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	260
Upper Silurian.....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
	Chester.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
Lower Silurian.....	Trenton.....	Gallena Limestone.....	250
		Trenton Limestone.....	200
	Primordial.....	St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
Azoic.....	Huronian.....	Sioux Quartzite.....	50

The Sioux quartzite, in the azoic system, is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the north-eastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

The Lower Magnesian limestone has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The St. Peter's sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County; immediately beneath the drift.

With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window caps and sills.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long and seldom exceeds twelve miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County, while the most southerly is in Jackson County, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey.

The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is forty and fifty miles in width and nearly 160 miles long from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, Le Claire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales, is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from forty to fifty. Portions of it are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer County. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. A coral occurs near Iowa City, known as "Iowa City marble" and "bird's-eye marble."

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

The Subcarboniferous group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its arc is about 250 miles long and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The most southerly exposure of the Kin-

derhook beds is in Des Moines County, near the mouth of Skunk River. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County; along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County. This formation has a considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama County the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County; it has been recognized in the northern part of Washington County, which is the most northerly point that it has been found; but it probably exists as far north as Marshall County. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its

fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties: Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter. This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the Geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct sub-divisions: The magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of

little value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

The Coal Measure group is properly divided into three formations, viz.: The Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet. The Lower Coal Measures exist eastward and northward of the Des Moines River, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the Middle Coal Measures at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potter's use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as in Red Rock in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes.

The chalky beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo County, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kosuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several other counties contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized; but owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when its value will be fully realized.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earths of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge in Webster County. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary

rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa, all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum of deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron. Gypsum has thus

been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the dead caves of Dubuque.

Sulphate of strontia is found at Fort Dodge.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as farther west. The air is purer than either east or south, as indicated by the bluer sky and consequent deeper green vegetation, and is therefore more bracing. By way of contrast, Northern Illinois has a whiter sky and a consequent more yellowish green vegetation.

The prevailing direction of the wind is from the west.

Thunder-storms are somewhat more violent here than east or south, but not so furious as toward the Rocky Mountains. The greatest rainfall is in the southeastern part of the State, and the least in the north-western portion. The increase of timber growth is increasing the amount of rain, as well as distributing it more evenly throughout the year. As elsewhere in the North-western States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of this State, and not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....		984	3,982	11,199
Adams.....		1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee.....	777	12,237	17,568	19,791
Appanoose.....	3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon.....		454	1,212	7,448
Benton.....	672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk.....	135	8,244	21,766	23,913
Boone.....	735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer.....		4,915	12,528	14,681
Buchanan.....	517	7,966	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista.....		57	1,585	7,537
Butler.....		3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun.....		147	1,692	5,595
Carroll.....		281	2,451	12,351
Cedar.....		1,612	5,464	16,943
Cerro Gordo.....	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cherokee.....		940	4,722	11,461
Chickasaw.....		58	1,967	8,240
Clarke.....		4,336	10,186	14,534
Clay.....	709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clayton.....		52	1,523	4,248
Clinton.....	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Crawford.....	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Dallas.....		383	2,530	12,413
Davis.....	854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Decatur.....	7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Delaware.....	965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Des Moines.....	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,952
Dickinson.....	12,985	19,611	27,256	33,699
Dubuque.....		180	1,389	1,901
Emmett.....	10,841	31,164	38,696	42,997
Fayette.....		105	1,392	1,550
Floyd.....	825	12,073	16,973	22,238
Franklin.....		3,744	10,765	14,677
Fremont.....		1,399	4,738	10,248
Greene.....	1,244	5,074	14,171	17,653
Grundy.....		1,374	4,627	12,735
Guthrie.....		793	6,399	12,739
Hamilton.....		3,658	7,061	14,863
Hancock.....		1,699	6,055	11,252
Hardin.....		179	999	3,453
Harrison.....		5,440	13,634	17,868
Henry.....		3,621	8,931	16,649
Howard.....	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Humboldt.....		3,168	6,252	10,337
Iowa.....		332	2,596	6,341
Ida.....		43	226	4,382
Iowa.....	822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jack-on.....		7,210	18,493	22,619
Jasper.....		1,280	9,853	22,116
Jefferson.....		9,904	15,038	17,839
Johnson.....		4,472	17,573	24,897
Jones.....		3,007	13,306	19,731
Keokuk.....		4,822	13,271	19,434
Kossuth.....			416	3,351
Lee.....		18,561	29,232	37,210
Linn.....		5,444	18,947	28,852
Louisia.....		4,939	10,370	2,877
Lucas.....		471	5,766	10,388
Lyon.....				2,211
Madison.....		1,179	7,339	13,884
Nahaska.....		5,599	14,816	22,568
Marion.....		5,482	16,813	24,436
Marshall.....		338	6,015	17,576
Mills.....			4,451	8,718

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Mitchell.....		3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona.....		832	3,634	9,055
Monroe.....	2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery.....		1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine.....	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,163
O'Brien.....		8	715	4,155
Osceola.....				2,219
Page.....		551	4,419	9,975
Palo Alto.....			132	1,336
Plymouth.....			148	2,199
Pocahontas.....			103	1,446
Polk.....	4,513	11,625	27,557	42,395
Pottawattamie.....	7,828	16,893	39,846	39,846
Poweshiek.....	615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold.....			2,923	5,691
Sac.....			246	1,411
Scott.....	5,986	25,939	38,509	41,270
Shelby.....			818	2,549
Sioux.....			10	570
Story.....			4,051	11,651
Tama.....	8	5,285	16,131	21,585
Taylor.....	204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union.....			2,012	5,986
Van Buren.....	12,270	17,651	17,672	17,642
Wapello.....	8,471	14,518	22,340	25,282
Warren.....	961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington.....	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne.....	340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster.....			2,504	10,484
Winnebago.....			168	1,562
Winneshek.....	546	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury.....			1,119	6,172
Worth.....			756	2,892
Wright.....			653	2,392
Total.....	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Robert Lucas, 1838-'41; John Chamber, 1841-'45; James Clark, 1845.

Secretaries.—Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clark, 1839-'41; O. H. W. Stull, 1841-'43; Samuel J. Burr, 1843-'45; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.—Jesse Williams, 1840-'43; William L. Gilbert, 1843-'45; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.—Thornton Baylie, 1839-'40; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.—Charles Mason, Chief Justice. 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.—Jesse B. Brown, 1838-'49; Stephen Hempstead, 1839-'40; M. Bainbridge, 1840-'41; J. W. Parker, 1841-'42; John D. Elbert, 1842-'43; Thomas Cox,

1843-'44; S. Clinton Hasting, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845-'46.

Speakers of the House.—William H. Wallace, 1838-'39; Edward Johnson, 1839-'40; Thomas Cox, 1840-'31; Warner Lewis, 1841-'42; James M. Morgan, 1842-'43; James P. Carleton, 1843-'44; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McLeary, 1845-'46.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors.—Ansel Briggs, 1846-'50; Stephen Hempstead, 1850-'54; James W. Grimes, 1854-'58; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-'60; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-'64; William M. Stone, 1864-'68; Samuel Morrill, 1868-'72; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-'76; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-'77; J. G. Newbold, 1877-'78; John H. Gear, 1878-'82; Buren R. Sherman, 1882-'86; William Larabee, 1886.

Lieutenant-Governors.—Oran Faville, 1858-'60; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-'62; John R. Needham, 1862-'64; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-'66; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-'68; John Scott, 1868-'70; M. M. Walden, 1870-'72; H. C. Bulis, 1872-'74; Joseph Dysart, 1874-'76; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-'78; Frank T. Campbell, 1878-'82; Orlando H. Manning, 1882-'85; John A. T. Hull, 1886.

This office was created by the new constitution Sept. 3, 1857.

Secretaries of State.—Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846-'48; Joseph H. Bonney, 1848-'50; George W. McCleary, 1850-'56; Elijah Sells, 1856-'63; James Wright, 1863-'67; Ed. Wright, 1867-'73; Josiah T. Young, 1873-'79; J. A. T. Hull, 1879-'85; Franklin D. Jackson, 1885.

Auditors of State.—Joseph T. Fales, 1846-'50; William Pattee, 1850-'54; Andrew J. Stevens, 1854-'55; John Pattee, 1855-'59; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859-'65; John A. Elliott, 1865-'71; John Russell, 1871-'75; Buren R. Sherman, 1875-'81; Wm. V. Lucas, 1881; John L. Brown, 1882-'83; J. W. Cattell, acting, 1885-'86.

Treasurers of State.—Morgan Reno, 1846-'50; Israel Kister, 1850-'52; Martin L. Morris, 1852-'59; John W. Jones, 1859-'63; William H. Holmes, 1863-'67; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867-'73; William Christy, 1873-'77; George W. Bemis, 1877-'81; Edwin H. Conger, 1881-'85; Voltaire Twombly, 1885.

Attorney-Generals.—David C. Cloud, 1853-'56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856-'60; Charles C. Nourse, 1860-'64; Isaac L. Allen, 1865-'66; Frederick E. Bissell, 1866-'67; Henry O'Connor, 1867-'72; Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-'76; John F. McJunkin, 1877-'81; Smith McPherson, 1881-'85; A. J. Baker, 1885.

Adjutant-Generals.—Daniel S. Lee, 1851-'55; George W. McCleary, 1855-'57; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857-'61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861-'77; John H. Looby, 1877-'78; W. L. Alexander, 1878-'84.

Registers of the State Land-Office.—Anson Hart, 1855-'57; Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-'59; Amos B. Miller, 1859-'62; Edwin Mitchell, 1862-'63; Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-'67; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-'71; Aaron Brown, 1871-'75; David Secor, 1875-'79; J. K. Powers, 1879-'82.*

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—James Harlan, 1847-'48; Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848-'54; James D. Eads, 1854-'57; Joseph C. Stone, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-'58; Oran Faville, 1864-'67; D. Franklin Wells, 1867-'68; A. S. Kissell, 1868-'72; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-'76; Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876-'82; John W. Akers, 1882-'84.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-'51; William H. Merritt, 1851-'53; William A. Hornish, 1853; Den-

*Office abolished January 1, 1883, and duties devolved on the Secretary of State

nis A. Mahoney and Joseph B. Dorr, 1853-'55; Peter Moriarty, 1855-'57; John Teesdale, 1857-'61; Francis W. Palmer, 1861-'69; Frank M. Mills, 1869-'71; G. W. Edwards, 1871-'73; Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-'79; Frank M. Mills, 1879-'81; Geo. E. Roberts, 1881.

State Binders.—William M. Coles, 1855-'58; Frank M. Mills, 1858-'67; James S. Carter, 1867-'71; J. J. Smart, 1871-'75; H. A. Perkins, 1875-'79; Matt. Parrott, 1879-'85; L. S. Merchant, 1885.

Secretaries of Board of Education.—T. H. Benton, Jr., 1859-'63; Oran Faville, 1863-'64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.—Thomas Baker, 1846-'47; Thomas Hughes, 1847-'48; John J. Selman, 1848-'49; Enos Lowe, 1849-'51; Wm. E. Leflingwell, 1851-'53; Matur L. Fisher, 1853-'55; Wm. W. Hamilton, 1855-'57.

Under the new Constitution the Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.—Jesse B. Brown, 1846-'48; Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-'50; George Temple, 1850-'52; James Grant, 1852-'54; Reuben Noble, 1854-'56; Samuel McFarland, 1856-'57; Stephen B. Shedy, 1857-'59; John Edwards, 1859-'61; Rush Clark, 1861-'63; Jacob Butler, 1863-'65; Ed. Wright, 1865-'67; John Russell, 1867-'69; Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-'71; James Wilson, 1871-'73; John H. Geer, 1873-'77; John Y. Stone, 1877-'79; Lore Alford, 1880-'81; G. R. Struble, 1882-'83; Wm. P. Wolf, 1884; Albert Head, 1886.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.—Charles Mason, 1847; Joseph Williams, 1847-'48; S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-'49; Joseph Williams, 1849-'55; George G. Wright, 1855-'60; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-'62; Caleb Baldwin, 1862-'64; George G. Wright, 1864-'66; Ralph P. Lowe, 1866-'68; John F. Dillon, 1868-'70; Chester C.

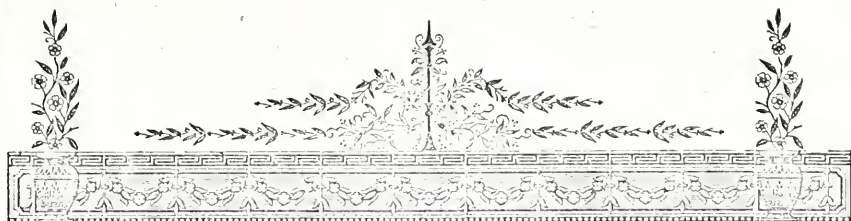
Cole, 1870-'71; James G. Day, 1871-'72; Joseph M. Beck, 1872-'74; W. E. Miller, 1874-'76; Chester C. Cole, 1876; Wm. H. Seevers, 1876-'77; James G. Day, 1877-'78; James H. Rothrock, 1878-'83 and '84; Joseph M. Beck, 1879-'80 and '85; Austin Adams, 1880-'81 and '86; Wm. H. Seevers, 1882.

Associate Justices.—Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed; Thomas S. Wilson, 1847; John F. Kinney, 1847-'54; George Greene, 1847-'55; Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-'55; William G. Woodward, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, 1855-'56; Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-'60; Caleb Baldwin, 1860-'64; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860; George G. Wright, 1860; John F. Dillon, 1864-'70; Chester C. Cole, 1864-'77; Joseph M. Beck, 1868; W. E. Miller, 1870; James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.—Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-'55; George W. Jones, 1848-'59; James Harlan, 1855-'65; James W. Grimes, 1859-'69; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866; James Harlan, 1867-'73; James B. Howell, 1870; George G. Wright, 1871-'77; William B. Allison, 1873-'79; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-'81; Wm. B. Allison, 1879-'85; James W. McDill, 1881; James F. Wilson, 1883.

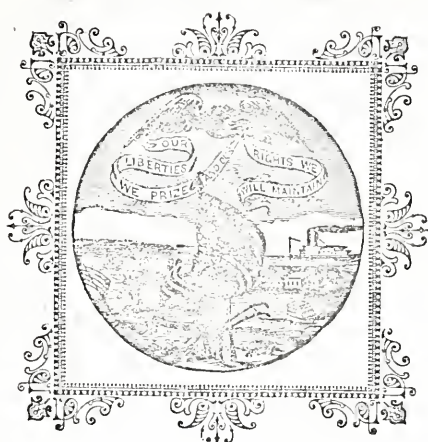
Present State Officers (1886).—Governor, William Larrabee; Secretary of State, Frank D. Jackson; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell, acting; Treasurer, Voltaire Twombly; Superintendent Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Printer, George E. Roberts; Binder, L. S. Merchant; Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander; Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.

Supreme Court.—William H. Seevers, Chief Justice, Oskaloosa; James G. Day, Sidney; James H. Rothrock, Tipton; Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison; Austin Adams, Dubuque, Judges; A. J. Baker, Attorney-General.



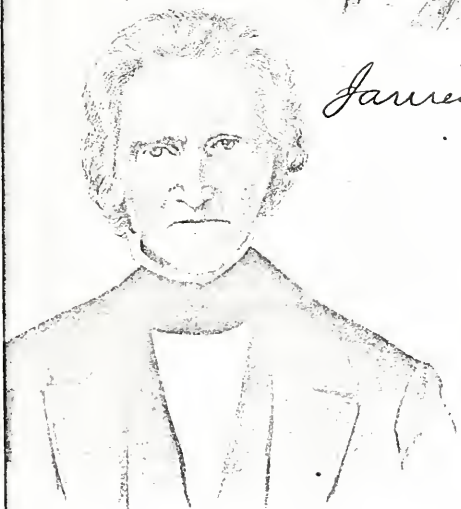
Governors of Iowa.



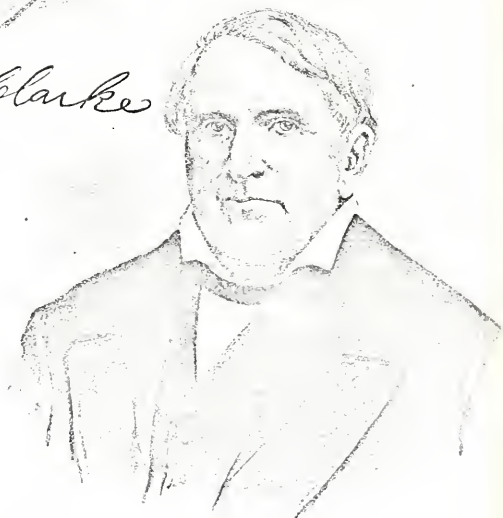




James Clarke



Nathan Lucas



John Chambers



ROBERT LUCAS.

ROBERT LUCAS, the first Governor of Iowa Territory, was the fourth son and ninth child of William and Susanah Lucas, and was born April 1, 1781, in Jefferson Valley, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry, where his ancestors settled before the Revolution. His father, who was descended from William Penn, was born January 18, 1743, and his mother, of Scotch extraction, was born October 8, 1745. They were married about the year 1760, and reared a family of six sons and six daughters. His father, who had served as a Captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and had distinguished himself at the battle of Bloody Run, emigrated with his family to Scioto County, Ohio, early in the present century.

At the time of this removal Robert was a young man. He had obtained his education chiefly in Virginia, from an old Scotch schoolmaster named McMullen, who taught him mathematics and surveying. The latter afforded him remunerative employment immediately upon his entrance into Ohio.

He was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 3, 1810, to Elizabeth Brown, who died October 18, 1812, leaving an infant daugh-

ter, who afterward became Mrs. Minerva E. B. Sumner. March 7, 1816, he formed a second matrimonial connection; this time with Friendly A. Sumner, who bore to him four sons and three daughters.

The first public office held by Robert Lucas was that of County Surveyor of Scioto County, the commission from Governor Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, appointing him such being dated December 26, 1803. December 16, 1805, he was commissioned by Governor Tiffin justice of the peace for three years. His first military appointment was that of Lieutenant of militia, by virtue of which he was authorized to raise twenty men to assist in filling Ohio's quota of 500 volunteers called for by the President in view of possible difficulties with the Spanish. He was subsequently promoted through all the military grades to Major General of Ohio militia, which latter rank was conferred upon him in 1818.

He was a Brigadier-General on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and had much to do with raising troops. He was appointed a Captain in the regular army, but before his commission reached him he was already in active service, scouting, spying, carrying a musket in the ranks and in other useful capacities. After Hull's surrender he was paroled and returned to Ohio. He was in the course of time made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and then a Colonel, from which position he resigned.

He served in numerous civil offices in

Ohio, and at the time of his second marriage, in 1816, he was and had been for some time a member of the Ohio Legislature, serving successively for nineteen years in one or the other branch, and in the course of his legislative career presiding over first one and then the other branch. In 1820 and again in 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In May, 1832, at Baltimore, Maryland, he presided over the first Democratic National Convention—that which nominated Andrew Jackson for his second term as President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. In 1832 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination for the same office.

Under the act of Congress to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the territorial government of Iowa, approved June 12, 1838, the subject of this sketch was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and he immediately accepted the responsibility. A journey from the interior of Ohio to the banks of the Upper Mississippi was then a matter of weeks; so that, although Governor Lucas set out from his home on the 25th of July, delaying on his route a few days at Cincinnati, to arrange for the selection of the books for a territorial library, it was not till nearly the middle of August that he reached Burlington, then the temporary seat of government.

The first official act of Lucas as Governor of Iowa was to issue a proclamation dated August 13, 1838, dividing the Territory into eight representative districts, apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives among the nineteen counties then composing the Territory, and appointing the second Monday in September ensuing for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and a delegate to Congress. His first message to the Legislature, after its organization, was dated November 12, 1838, and related

chiefly to a code of laws for the new commonwealth. He opposed imprisonment for debt, favored the death penalty for murder (executions to be in the presence of only the Sheriff and a suitable number of witnesses), and strenuously urged the organization of a liberal system of common schools. The organization of the militia was also one of his pet measures. There was a broad difference between the views of a majority of this Legislative Assembly and the Governor, on many questions of public policy, as well as points of authority. This resulted in the sending to the President of a memorial, dated January 12, 1839, signed by eight of the council and seven of the Representatives, praying the removal of Governor Lucas. In addition to this, a memorial for the Governor's removal was passed by both Houses, signed in due form by their presiding officers, and transmitted to the President. The charges made were met by a protest signed by eight Representatives, and as a result Governor Lucas was allowed to remain in office until the next change of administration.

In 1839 and '40 occurred the well-known boundary dispute with Missouri, which was finally settled in favor of Iowa, by the Supreme Court of the United States. November 5, 1839, Governor Lucas announced that the Territory had advanced in improvement, wealth and population (which latter was estimated at 50,000) without a parallel in history, and recommended the necessary legislation preparatory to the formation of a State government. This was overruled by the people, however. Among the latest of Governor Lucas's acts was a proclamation dated April 30, 1841, calling the Legislature to assemble, for the first time, at Iowa City, the new capitol.

March 25, 1841, he was succeeded by John Chambers. He lived a private life near Iowa City until his death, February 7, 1853, at the age of seventy-one years.



JOHN CHAMBERS was the second Governor of Iowa Territory. He was born October 6, 1780, at Bromley Bridge, Somerset County, New Jersey. His father, Rowland Chambers, was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. According to a tradition in the family, their remote ancestors were Scotch, and belonged to the clan Cameron. Having refused to join in the rebellion of 1645, they migrated to Ireland, where, by an act of Parliament, on their own petition, they took the name of Chambers. Rowland Chambers espoused with enthusiasm the cause of American independence, and was commissioned a Colonel of New Jersey militia. At the close of the war, reduced in circumstances, he immigrated to Kentucky and settled in Washington, then the seat of Mason County. John, the youngest of seven children, was then fourteen years old. A few days after the family settled in their new home he found employment in a dry-goods store, and the following spring was sent to Transylvania Seminary, at Lexington. He returned home in less than a year. In 1797

he became deputy under Francis Taylor, Clerk of the District Court. His duties being light, he applied himself to the study of law. In the spring of 1800 he assumed all the duties of the office in which he had been employed, and in November following he was licensed to practice law.

In 1803 Mr. Chambers, who had now entered upon a career of uninterrupted professional prosperity, was married to Miss Margaret Taylor, of Hagerstown, Maryland. She lived but about three years, and in 1807 he married Miss Hannah Taylor, a sister of his first wife. Not long after he engaged in the manufacture of bale rope and bagging for the Southern market. In this he incurred heavy losses.

In the campaign of 1812 he served as aid-de-camp to General Harrison, with the rank of Major. In 1815 Mr. Chambers was sent to the Legislature, and in 1828 he went to Congress to fill the unexpired term of General Thomas Metcalfe. In 1830 and 1831 he was again in the State Legislature. In 1832 he lost his wife. She was a lady of cultivated mind and elegant manners, and had made his home a happy and attractive one. The same year he was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, but this he declined. The same office was tendered him in 1835, but before the time for taking his seat, he was obliged

to resign, out of consideration for his health. From 1835 to 1839 he was in Congress, making for himself a high reputation.

Between 1815 and 1828 Mr. Chambers was, for several years, the commonwealth's attorney for the judicial district in which he lived. He was during that period at the zenith of his reputation as a lawyer and advocate. He met the giants of the Kentucky bar in important civil and criminal trials. His well-known high sense of honor, and his contempt for professional chicanery, commanded the respect of his legal contemporaries. His appearance and manner were dignified, his tone calm and impressive, and his language singularly direct and vigorous.

He closed his congressional career in 1839 with the purpose of resuming the practice of law, but his old friend General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency and induced him to aid in the personal canvass General Harrison made through the country. He was urged by President Harrison to accept some office requiring his residence in Washington, but this he declined, though he afterward accepted the appointment of Governor of Iowa. He entered upon the duties of this office May 13, 1841. His success in his administration of the affairs of the Territory was well attested by the approbation of the people, and by the hearty commendation of those in authority at Washington, especially for his management of Indian affairs. During his term of office he found it necessary on several occasions to suppress the feuds of the red men, which he did with such firmness and decision that quiet was promptly restored where war seemed imminent. Governor Chambers was repeatedly called on to treat with the Indian tribes

for the purchase of their lands. In October, 1841, he was commissioned jointly with Hon. T. H. Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, to hold a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, which, however, did not result in a purchase. In September, 1842, being appointed sole Commissioner for the same purpose, he succeeded fully in carrying out the wishes of the Government. In 1843 he held a treaty with the Winnebagoes, but in this instance no result was reached.

In 1844, his term of office having expired, he was re-appointed by President Tyler, but was removed in 1845 by President Polk. Shortly afterward, with greatly impaired health, he returned to Kentucky, where, with skillful medical treatment and entire relief from official cares, he partially recovered. During the few remaining years of his life Governor Chambers's recollections of Iowa were of the most agreeable character. He spoke gratefully of the reception extended to him by her people, and often referred with great kindness to his neighbors in Des Moines County.

His infirm health forbade his engaging in any regular employment after his return to Kentucky, but in 1849, at the solicitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he negotiated jointly with Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, a successful treaty with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of lands. The latter years of Governor Chambers's life were spent mostly with his children, whose affection and respect were the chief conditions of his happiness. During a visit to his daughter in Paris, Kentucky, he was taken sick at the house of his son-in-law, C. S. Brent, and after a few weeks breathed his last, September 21, 1852, in his seventy-second year.



JAMES CLARKE.



HE third and last Territorial Governor was James Clarke. Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the "scar and yellow leaf," a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen crossing the laurel hills of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off toward the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty. With his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he set forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommendation save an honest face and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clarke, who afterward became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa.

He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organi-

zation of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first Legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway he was appointed by President Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed by his kind, gentle and amiable manner to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory. Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. During the time he was Secretary he performed a vast amount of labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary he again returned to the printing trade, and became the leading editor of the *Burlington Gazette*. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing made it the leading Democratic paper of the Territory. In the early summer of 1845 President Polk removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment he had been elected by

the people of his county a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that Constitution some of the great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights. And although that Constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first Legislature after he received his appointment assembled at Iowa City, on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the Legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness. He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urged the Legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the Upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the General Government soon after acted upon and carried out.

January 16, 1846, the Legislature passed once more an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a Constitution for the State of Iowa. This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the Territory wanted a Constitution, so the Legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the Territory should elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City, on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a

session of eighteen days produced a Constitution which was immediately submitted, adopted, and made the organic law of the State of Iowa. After the result was known the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election to be held in November following, at which Ansel Briggs, of Jackson County, was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the *Burlington Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State Legislature under the new Constitution, delivered to that body an affecting and interesting farewell address, then stood back quietly during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

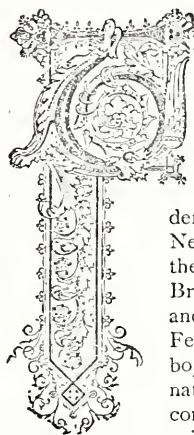
This was the last time that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the Legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, of the cholera. Thus closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of an useful career. He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodges the title of the "royal family." But whatever might be said in this respect, the appointment could not have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed aught against his character as a man and a citizen.



Amel Briggs



ANSEL BRIGGS.



HE first Governor of Iowa under its State organization, was Ansel Briggs, who, like his two immediate successors, was a son of that wonderful nursery of progress, New England. He was the son of Benjamin Ingley Briggs and Electa his wife, and was born in Vermont, February 3, 1806. His boyhood was spent in his native State, where, in the common schools, he received a fair education,

improved by a term spent at the academy of Norwich. In his youth, about the year 1830, with his parents, he removed to Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, where he engaged in the work of establishing stage lines, and where, as a Whig, he competed with John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat, for the office of county auditor and was defeated. In his twenty-fourth year he married a wife, born the same day and year as himself, of whom he was soon bereft. Before leaving Ohio he married his second wife, Nancy M., daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer of the war of 1812.

In 1836, removing from Ohio, he joined that hardy band, so honored here to-day, the pioneers of Iowa, and settled with his family at Andrew, in Jackson County. Here he resumed his former business of opening stage lines, sometimes driving the stage himself, and entering into contracts with the postoffice department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City, and other routes.

On coming to Iowa he affiliated with the Democrats, and on their ticket, in 1842, was elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently sheriff of the same county. On the formation of the State government, he at once became a prominent candidate for Governor. His competitors for the Democratic nomination were Judge Jesse Williams and William Thompson. The question above all others dividing the parties in Iowa in that day was that of banks, favored by the Whigs, and opposed by the Democrats. A short time before the nominating convention met, Briggs, at a banquet, struck a responsive chord in the popular heart by offering the toast, "No banks but earth, and they well tilled," a sententious appeal to the pride of the producer and the prejudice of the partisan, which was at once caught up as a party

cry, and did more to secure its author the nomination for Governor than all else.

The convention was held at Iowa City on Thursday, September 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two; and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Shepherd Lefler were nominated for Congress. The election was held October 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes, and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The administration of Governor Briggs was generally placid. Although avoiding excitement and desirous of being in harmonious accord with his party, when occasion required he exhibited an independent firmness not easily shaken. One perplexing controversy bequeathed him by his predecessors was the Missouri boundary question, which had produced much disquiet, and even a resort to arms on the part of both Iowa and Missouri.

After the expiration of his four-years term, Governor Briggs continued his residence in Jackson County, where he engaged in commercial business, having sold out his mail contracts when he became Governor.

By his second marriage he had eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the

family, is the editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died December 30, 1847, during her husband's term as Governor. She was an ardent Christian woman, adhering to the Presbyterian faith, and very domestic in her tastes. She was well educated and endowed by nature with such womanly tact and grace as to enable her to adorn the high estate her husband had attained. She dispensed (albeit in a log house, a form of architecture in vogue in Iowa in that day, as the mansion of the rich or the cabin of the poor) a bounteous hospitality to the stranger and a generous charity to the poor, in which gracious ministrations she was always seconded by her benevolent husband.

In 1870 Governor Briggs removed from Andrew to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before railroads had penetrated there, and made the trip by carriage. On that occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River, six miles above Council Bluffs, and which, for a time, disputed with Omaha the honor of being the chief town of Nebraska.

He made a trip to Colorado during the mining excitement in 1860. After returning and spending some time at home, he went to Montana in 1863, with his son John, and a large party, remaining until 1865, when he came back.

His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was only five weeks in duration. He was able to be out three days before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, May 5, 1881, at half past three in the morning. Governor Gear issued a proclamation the next day, reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be half-masted, during the day of the funeral. He was buried on Sunday succeeding his death.



S. H. Campbell



STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD.

HIS gentleman, the second Governor of the State, was born at New London, Connecticut, October 1, 1812, and lived in that State until the spring of 1828, when his father's family came West and settled on a farm a few miles from St. Louis, Missouri. Here he remained until 1830, when he entered as clerk in a commission house in Galena, Illinois, and during the Black Hawk war he was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place.

At the close of the war he entered as a student of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, remaining about two years, leaving to commence the study of law which he finished under Charles S. Hempstead, Esq., then a prominent lawyer at Galena. In 1836 he was admitted to practice his profession in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, then embracing Iowa, and in the same year located in Dubuque, being the first lawyer who practiced in that place. At the organization of the

Territorial Legislature in 1838 he was elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, of which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, one of the important committees of the Council. At the second session of that body he was elected president thereof, was again elected a member of the Council in 1845, which was held in Iowa City, and was again president of the same. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention of the State of Iowa, and was chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1848, in connection with Hon. Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed commissioner by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State of Iowa, and which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851. In 1850 he was elected Governor of the State of Iowa, receiving 13,486 votes, against 11,403 for James L. Thompson, 575 for William P. Clarke, and 11 scattering.

The vote was canvassed on the 4th of December, and a committee was appointed to inform the Governor elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. After receiving formal

notification, Governor Hempstead, accompanied by Governor Briggs, the judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House, and having been duly announced, the Governor elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

This session of the Legislature passed a number of important acts which were approved by Governor Hempstead, and formed fifty-two new counties, most of them having the same names and boundaries to-day. These new counties were: Adair, Union, Adams, Cass, Montgomery, Mills, Pottawattomie, Bremer, Butler, Grundy, Hardin, Franklin, Wright, Risley, Yell, Greene, Guthrie, Carroll, Fox, Sac, Crawford, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Ida, Waukau, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Fayette, Cherokee, Plymouth, Allamakee, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, Sioux, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Bancroft, Emmett, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe. The last-named county was so called under peculiar circumstances. The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws, and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then beginning, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby legislature," in which these questions were ably discussed. They elected as Governor Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to this self-constituted body a lengthy message, in which he sharply criticised the regular general assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useless speeches, much to the hindrance of business. To these he especially referred, charging them with

speaking "for buncombe," and recommended that as their lasting memorial, a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized upon by the Legislature, and the county of "Buncombe" was created with few dissenting voices. By act of the General Assembly approved September 11, 1862, the name was changed to "Lyon," in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in the civil war.

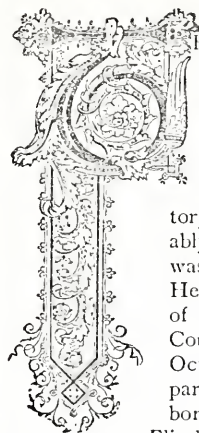
Governor Hempstead's message to the fourth General Assembly, December, 1852, stated, among other things, that the population of the State was by the federal census 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of the funded debt which was payable at its option.

By 1854 the State had fully recovered from the depression produced by the bad season of 1851, and in 1854 and 1855 the immigration from the East was unprecedented. For miles and miles, day after day, the prairies of Illinois were lined with cattle and wagons, pushing on toward Iowa. At Peoria, one gentleman said that during a single month 1,743 wagons passed through that place, all for Iowa. The *Burlington Telegraph* said: "Twenty thousand immigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

Governor Hempstead's term expired in the latter part of 1854, and he returned to Dubuque, where the following year he was elected county judge. This position he held twelve years, and in 1867 he retired on account of impaired health. He lived, however, till February 16, 1883, when at his home in Dubuque he closed his record on earth. He was a useful and active man, and deserves a prominent place in the esteem of Iowans.



James Buchanan



HE third to fill the office of Governor of Iowa, and whose name deserves a foremost rank among the men whose personal history is interwoven inseparably with that of the State, was James Wilson Grimes. He was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, October 20, 1816. His parents — John Grimes, born August 11, 1772, and Elizabeth Wilson, born

March 19, 1773—were natives of the same town. Of a family of eight children born to them, James was the youngest. In early childhood he evinced a taste for learning, attending the district school and also studying Latin and Greek under the instruction of the village pastor. He completed his preparation for college at Hampton Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, in the sixteenth year of his age. Upon leaving college in February, 1835, he commenced reading law with James Walker, Esq., in Petersburg, New Hampshire.

Being young and adventurous, and wishing to carve a fortune for himself, he left

his native home in 1836 for the far West, landing in Burlington, then a new town in what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Here he opened an office and soon established a reputation as a rising lawyer. In April, 1837, he was appointed city solicitor; and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed justice of the peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor of superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, December 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, December 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

He was married at Burlington, November 9, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Neally.

In February, 1854, Mr. Grimes was nominated by a convention of the Whig party for Governor of the State. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa, and the last. He was elected, and assumed the duties of the office in December, 1854. Soon after his election it was proposed that he should be sent to the United States Senate, but he made it understood that he should fill the term of office for which he had been chosen, and he served his full term to the entire satisfaction and acceptance of all parties. He was a faithful leader in the political regeneration of the State. He introduced liberal measures to develop the resources of the State, and to promote the interests of all educational and humane establishments. Up to the time of his election as Governor, Democracy reigned supreme in the Territory. The representatives in Congress were allies of the slave power. He, after being elected, gave his whole soul to the work, and it may truly be said that Governor Grimes made Iowa Republican and allied it with the loyal States.

January 14, 1858, he laid down his office, only to be placed in another and greater one; for on the 25th he was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1859, and was placed upon the committee on naval affairs January 24, 1861, on which he remained during the remainder of his senatorial career, serving as chairman from December, 1864.

Mr. Grimes voted for the Pacific Railroad bill on June 20, 1862, and for establishing the gauge of the road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, at four feet eight and a half inches, February 18, 1863.

January 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen United States Senator from Iowa

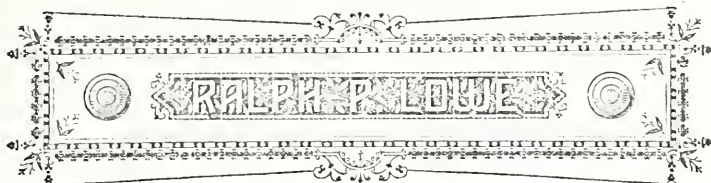
for six years from March 4, 1865, receiving the votes of all but six of the members of the General Assembly in joint convention; 128 out of 134. His council was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth \$6,000 to the Congregational college at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes and assumed July 20, 1865, by the trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating \$5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 600 volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of \$5,000 to Dartmouth College, and \$1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home September 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election February 5, 1872, was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.



R. R. Lowe.



HE fourth Governor of the State, and the seventh of Iowa without reference to the form of government, was Ralph P. Lowe. He was born in Ohio in 1808, and lived just three-fourths of a century. He came to the Territory of Iowa in 1839 or 1840, when he was a little over thirty years old. He settled in Muscatine, where in a short time he became prominent in local affairs and of recognized

ability in questions of public policy. While yet residing in that city, he represented the county of Muscatine in the constitutional convention of 1844 that framed the rejected Constitution.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became district judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was district judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857

he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspay for Lieutenant Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr. Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Governor Lowe was inaugurated January 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind; and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Governor Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of January 10, 1860, re-

viewing the preceding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857 did not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent. upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, was there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved February 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Captain Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the first of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River,

the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were duly disbanded.

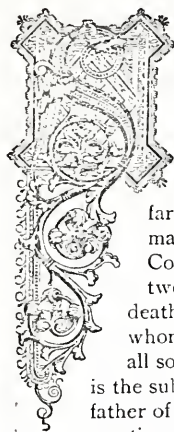
"Late in the fall of the year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From the representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Governor Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Honorable S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Governor Lowe was appointed one of the three judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, December 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Governor Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.



Samuel O. Skiffington

 SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.


SAMUEL JORDAN KIRKWOOD, the fifth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born December 20, 1813, in Harford County, Maryland, on his father's farm. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, by whom he had two sons, and, after her death, to Mary Alexander, by whom he had three children, all sons, the youngest of whom is the subject of these notes. The father of Governor Kirkwood was a native of Maryland, his ancestors having settled there previous to the Revolution; his mother was born in Scotland, and both parents were strict members of the Presbyterian church.

When ten years old young Kirkwood was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by a relative named John McLeod. He remained at school four years, when he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk, in which occupation he continued till after attaining his majority, with the exception of about eighteen months spent in teaching in York County, Pennsylvania. In 1835 Samuel left Washington and settled in Richland County, Ohio, where he assisted his father and brother (who had re-

moved from Maryland there) in clearing a farm. In 1841 he entered, as a student, the law office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He then engaged in the practice of law with his former preceptor, Mr. Bartley, forming an association which continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as prosecuting attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the constitutional convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the supreme judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was sought by the opposition in the "Richland district" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the

milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served through the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as General A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated January 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great civil war. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of \$800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but \$300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining \$500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

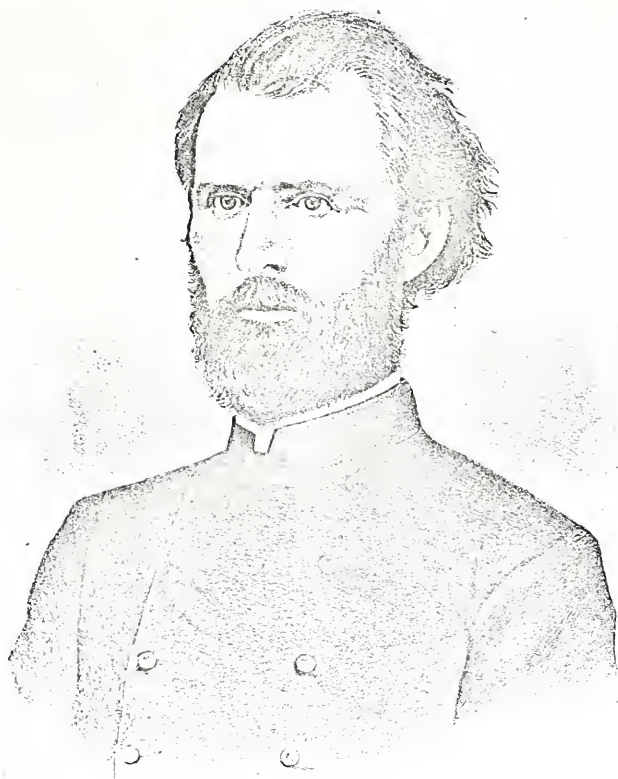
In October, 1861, Governor Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark; but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing pri-

vate business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years, to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated January 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Governor Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843 to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.



A. M. Stone

 WILLIAM M. STONE.


HE subject of this brief sketch was the ninth to hold the position of Governor of Iowa, and the sixth to fill the office under the State organization.

He held the office four years, from 1864 to 1868.

William Milo Stone was born October 14, 1827, a son of Truman and Lavina (North) Stone. His great-grandfather on both sides of the family was in the seven years' struggle for independence. His

grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. Truman Stone moved to Lewis County, New York, when the son was a year old, and six years later to Coshocton County, Ohio.

Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until twenty-three years of age, reading law

meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his readings with General Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, supreme judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the *Knoxville Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State convention, which met February 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that

time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Company B, Third Iowa Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mills, Missouri, in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified he returned to Richmond and had his parole extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, in August, 1862. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until January 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under General Davidson, at West Plains, Missouri. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Colonel Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Colonel Stone at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a

part of a brigade under Colonel C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Colonel Harris was taken sick, and Colonel Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful. The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

On the evening of May 21 Colonel Stone received General Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Colonel Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in his left forearm. Colonel Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa, and they were determined to make him Governor.

He was nominated in a Republican convention held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a large majority. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated January 14, 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, his four years in office closing January 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Governor Stone made a very energetic and efficient executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time largely to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carloaet Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.



Sam Murray



SAMUEL MERRILL.



COLONEL SAMUEL MERRILL, the seventh Governor of the State of Iowa, the successor of Governor Stone, is among the men of the West who have been called from

private life to places of trust on account of their peculiar fitness for office. He was born in the town of Turner, Oxford County, Maine, August 7, 1822. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from

the West of England and settled in Saco, Maine (now known as Biddeford), in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung the most of the Hills of America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who, with his brother John, came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Newburg, Massachusetts, in 1636.

Abel Merrill married Abigail Hill, June 25, 1809, in Buxton, Maine. They soon moved to Turner, where they became the parents of eight children, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, being next the youngest, the fourth and youngest son in the family, and in the eighth generation from his Pilgrim fathers.

Samuel was married first to Catherine Thoms, who died in 1847, but fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was again married, his second wife being a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. To this union there have been born four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged by turns in teaching and in attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, he set out for that purpose toward the sunny South, but, as he says, he was "born too far north" for his political comfort. Suspicion having been aroused as to his abolitionist proclivities, and finding the elements not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the land of chivalry for the old Granite State, where he engaged for several years in farming.

In 1847 he removed to Tamworth, New Hampshire, where he embarked in mercantile business in company with a brother. In this, as in all his business enterprises, he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England, he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the new and more fertile West. Accordingly,



in 1856, he turned his face toward the setting sun. He made a final settlement at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm.

During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active but not a noisy part in politics. In 1854 he was elected as an Abolitionist to the New Hampshire Legislature, at the same time General N. B. Baker, ex-Adjutant General of Iowa, was Governor of the same State. In 1855 he was returned for a second term to the Legislature. In Iowa he was equally fortunate in securing the good will of those who knew him. His neighbors and those who had dealings with him found a man who was honest in his business, fair in his dealings, social in his relations, and benevolent in his disposition. He took an active interest in the prosperity of the town and ever held an open hand to all needed charities. These traits of character had drawn around him, though not realized or intended by himself, a host of personal admirers. This good will resulted in his being nominated for a seat in the State Legislature, and he was the only one on his ticket that was elected. The Legislature met in extra session in 1861 to provide for the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill rendered effective and unselfish service.

He continued in business at McGregor until the summer of 1862, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, proceeding immediately to Missouri, where active service awaited him. Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Central Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals. Colonel Merrill was placed in command of a detachment of the Twenty-first Iowa, a detachment of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, a portion of the Third Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he be-

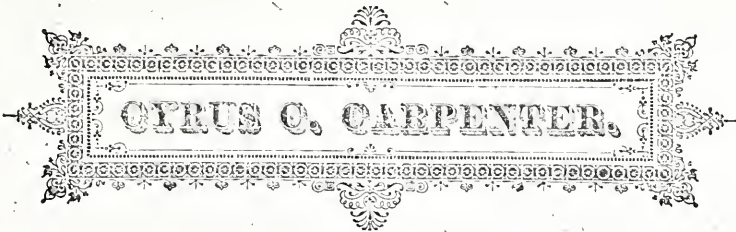
ing at Houston, eighty miles distant. On the morning of the 11th of January, 1863, they having come across a body of rebels, found them advancing in heavy force. Colonel Merrill immediately made disposition for battle, and brisk firing was kept up for an hour, when the enemy fell back. Colonel Merrill now moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the rebels in force under Marmaduke, and from six to eight thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, while Colonel Merrill had but 800 men and two pieces of artillery.

In this engagement the rebels lost several officers and not less than 300 men in killed and wounded. The Union loss was seven killed and sixty-four wounded, five captured and two missing. The regiment performed severe marches and suffered much in sickness during the winter. It was assigned to the Thirteenth Corps, General John A. McClernand; fought gallantly at the battle of Port Gibson; and while the impetuous charge of Black River bridge was being made Colonel Merrill was severely, and reported fatally, wounded. The battle of Black River bridge, the last of the series of engagements during the campaign of Vicksburg in which the rebels fought without their fortifications, was a short but bloody combat. While Colonel Merrill was leading his regiment in this deadly charge he was wounded through the hips. This brought his military career to a close. Suffering from his wounds, he resigned his commission and returned to McGregor, but was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months.

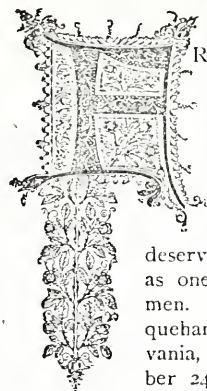
In 1867 he was chosen Governor to succeed William M. Stone. He was inaugurated January 16, 1868, and served till January 11, 1872, being re-elected in 1869. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to McGregor, but as soon as he could adjust his business interests he located in Des Moines, where he is now President of the Citizens' National Bank.



C. C. Carpenter



CYRUS C. CARPENTER.



FROM his numerous official positions, and the ability with which they have been filled, Cyrus C. Carpenter, the eighth Governor of the State of Iowa, deserves to be remembered as one of Iowa's foremost men. He is a native of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and was born November 24, 1829. His parents were Asahel and Amanda M.

(Thayer) Carpenter, both of whom died before he was twelve years old. His grandfather, John Carpenter, was one of nine young men who, in 1789, left Attleborough, Massachusetts, for the purpose of finding a home in the "new country." After various vicissitudes they located upon the spot which they called Harford, in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the township in which Cyrus was born. This location at that time was far from any other settlement, Wilkesbarre, in Wyoming Valley, near the scene of the celebrated Indian massacre, being among the nearest, though fifty miles away.

Cyrus attended a common school three or four months in a year until 1846, then

taught winters and worked on a farm summers for three or four years, and with the money thus raised paid his expenses for several months at the academy which had been established in his native town. After leaving this institution, in 1852, he started westward; halted at Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio; taught there a year and a half, and with his funds thus replenished he came to Iowa, loitering some on the way, and reaching Des Moines in June, 1854. A few days later he started on foot up the Des Moines Valley, and found his way to Fort Dodge, eighty miles northwest of Des Moines, from which place the soldiers had moved the previous spring to Fort Ridgely, Minnesota.

He now had but a single half dollar in his pocket. He frankly told the landlord of his straightened circumstances, offering to do any kind of labor until something should "turn up." On the evening of his arrival he heard a Government contractor state that his chief surveyor had left him and that he was going out to find another. Young Carpenter at once offered his services. To the inquiry whether he was a surveyor, he answered that he understood the theory of surveying, but had had no experience in the field. His services were promptly accepted, with a promise of steady

employment if he were found competent. The next morning he met the party and took command. When the first week's work was done he went to Fort Dodge to replenish his wardrobe. As he left, some of the men remarked that that was the last that would be seen of him. He was then of a slight build, jaded and torn by hard work, and, when he left the camp, so utterly tired out it is not surprising that the men who were inured to out-door life thought him completely used up. But they did not know their man. With the few dollars which he had earned, he supplied himself with comfortable clothing, went back to his work on Monday morning and continued it till the contract was completed.

The next winter he taught the first school opened in Fort Dodge, and from that date his general success was assured. For the first two years he was employed much of the time by persons having contracts for surveying Government lands. He was thus naturally led into the land business, and from the autumn of 1855, when the Land Office was established at Fort Dodge, much of his time was devoted to surveying, selecting lands for buyers, tax-paying for foreign owners, and in short a general land agency. During this period he devoted such time as he could spare to reading law, with the view of eventually entering the profession.

Soon after the civil war commenced he entered the army, and before going into the field was commissioned as Captain in the staff department, and served over three years, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and being mustered out as brevet Colonel.

He has served his State in numerous civil capacities. He was elected Surveyor of Webster County in the spring of 1856, and the next year was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, and served in the first session of that body held at Des Moines. He was elected Register of the

State Land Office in 1866, re-elected in 1868, and held the office four years, declining to be a candidate for renomination.

He was elected Governor of Iowa in 1871, and was inaugurated January 11, 1872. He was re-elected two years later, and served until January 13, 1874. He made an able and popular executive. In his first inaugural address, delivered January 11, 1872, he made a strong plea for the State University, and especially its normal department, for the agricultural college, and for whatever would advance the material progress and prosperity of the people, urging in particular the introduction of more manufactories.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed, without his previous knowledge, Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and resigned after holding that office about fifteen months. He was influenced to take this step at that time because another bureau officer was to be dismissed, as the head of the department held that Iowa had more heads of bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of a higher grade saved a man who deserved to remain in Government employ.

He was in the forty-seventh Congress from 1881 to 1883, and represented Webster County in the twentieth General Assembly. He is now leading the life of a private citizen at Fort Dodge, his chief employment being the carrying on of a farm. He is not rich, which is a striking commentary on his long official service. He has led a pure and upright life.

He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In religious matters he is orthodox.

He was married in March, 1864, to Miss Susan C. Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. They have no children, but have reared from childhood a niece of Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Fannie Burkholder.



J. G. Newbold

JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD.



JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD was the tenth Governor of the State, and the thirteenth of Iowa, numbering from the first Territorial Governor.

He is yet living at Mount Pleasant. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors in this country were among the very early settlers in New Jersey. They were Friends, and consequently none of them figured in the struggle for the independence of the colonies.

Governor Newbold is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (Houseman) Newbold. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1830, and reared as a farmer. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, same State, where he was educated in the common school, and also in a select school or academy, the latter taught by Dr. John Lewis, since of Grinnell, Iowa. At sixteen he returned with the family to Fayette County, where he remained eight years, assisting his father in running a flouring mill, when not teaching. When about nineteen he began the study of medicine, reading a year or more while teaching, and then abandoning the notion of being a physician.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County. At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County, and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Alabama.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Arkansas, in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ring-

gold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27 losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mercantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was chairman of the school committee in the fourteenth, and of the committee on appropriations in the fifteenth General Assembly. In the fifteenth (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. B. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair February 1, 1877, and vacating it for Governor Gear in January, 1878.

Governor Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878 shows painstaking care and a clear business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to \$340,826.56, more than \$90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Governor Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dila-

toriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

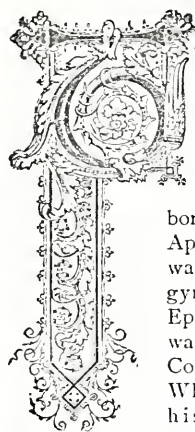
One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Governor Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Governor Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children, and lost two. The names of the living are—Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.



W. B. Egan



HE eleventh to hold the highest official position in the State of Iowa was John H. Gear, of Burlington. He is yet living in that city. He was

born in Ithaca, New York, April 7, 1825. His father was Rev. E. G. Gear, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1792.

When he was quite young his family removed to Pittsfield, Berkshire County,

Massachusetts; in 1816, after being ordained, he emigrated to New York and settled at Onondaga Hill, near which is now the thriving city of Syracuse. Soon after locating there he was married to Miranda E. Cook. He was engaged in the ministry in various places in Western New York until 1836, when he removed to Galena, Illinois. There he remained until 1838, when he was appointed Chaplain in the United States Army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He died in 1874, aged eighty-two years.

John H., his only son, in 1843, came to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside. On his arrival he commenced

his mercantile career by engaging as clerk with the firm of Bridgeman & Bros. After being with this firm for a little over a year he entered the employ of W. F. Coolbaugh (since president of the Union National Bank, of Chicago), who was even at that early date the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He was clerk for Mr. Coolbaugh for about five years, and was then taken into partnership. The firm of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. continued in business for nearly five years, when Mr. Gear succeeded to the business by purchase, and carried it on until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is now president of a large rolling mill company at Burlington.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected alderman; in 1863 was elected mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its president. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker, by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House for his courtesy and impartiality.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup, and 38,228 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated January 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879, by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258; Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration was in January, 1880.

Governor Gear's business habits enabled

him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State in a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants outstanding, but not bearing interest, September 30, 1881, amounted to \$22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for \$125,000 negotiated by the executive, auditor and treasurer, under the law of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and \$2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to \$245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the normal school, and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a board of health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Governor Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.



B. R. Sherman



BUREN R. SHERMAN.

THE twelfth Governor of the State was Buren R. Sherman, who held office two terms, from 1882 to 1886. He was born in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, May 28, 1836, and is the third son of Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, both of whom were natives of the Empire State.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and concluded his studies at Elmira, New York,

acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English branches. At the close of his studies, acting on the advice of his father, who was a mechanic (an ax maker), he apprenticed himself to Mr. S. Ayres, of Elmira, to learn the watchmaker's trade. In 1855, with his family, he removed to Iowa and settled upon an unbroken prairie, in what is now Geneseo Township, Tama County, where his father had purchased lands from the Government. There young Sherman labored on his father's farm, employing his leisure hours in the study of law, which he had begun at Elmira. He also engaged as bookkeeper in a neighbor-

ing town, and with his wages assisted his parents in improving their farm. In the summer of 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and the following spring removed to Vinton, and began the practice of law with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, conducting the business under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman.

They built up a flourishing practice and were prospering when, upon the opening of the war, in 1861, Mr. Sherman enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office

of Auditor of State, to which he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was re-nominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Growneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Brown (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Colonel Eiboeck (Democrat) and G. V. Swearer (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his especial share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor.

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as was L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was: Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Governor Sherman said:

"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given

my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

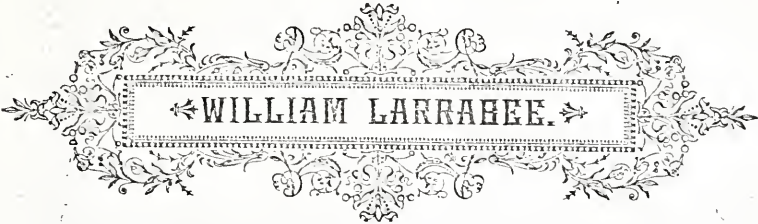
"With more railroads than any other State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Governor Sherman's term of office continued until January 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larrabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the hearty approval of the citizens of the State.

He was married August 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. The union has been happy in every respect. They have two children—Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.



W. Lawrence



WILLIAM LARRABEE.

WILLIAM LARRABEE is the thirteenth Governor of this State, and the sixteenth Governor of Iowa, counting from the Territorial organization. His ancestors bore the name of d'Larrabee, and were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century, settling in Connecticut. Adam Larrabee was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of West Point Military Academy. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, having been made a Second Lieutenant March 1, 1811. He was promoted to be Captain February 1, 1814, and was soon after, March 30, of the same year, severely wounded at the battle of Lacole Mills, during General Wilkinson's campaign on the St. Lawrence. He recovered from this wound, which was in the lung, and was afterward married to Hannah Gallup Lester, who was born June 8, 1798, and died March 15, 1837. Captain Larrabee died in 1859, aged eighty-two.

The subject of this sketch was born at

Ledyard, Connecticut, January 20, 1832, and was the seventh of nine children. He passed his early life on a rugged New England farm, and received only moderate school advantages. He attended the district schools winters until nineteen years of age, and then taught school for two winters.

He was now of an age when it became necessary to form some plans for the future. In this, however, he was embarrassed by a misfortune which betel him at the age of fourteen. In being trained to the use of fire-arms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of sight in the right eye. This unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious youths. The family lived two miles from the sea, and in that locality it was the custom for at least one son in each family to become a sailor. William's two eldest brothers chose this occupation, and the third remained in charge of the home farm.

Thus made free to choose for himself William decided to emigrate West. In 1853, accordingly, he came to Iowa. His elder sister, Hannah, wife of E. H. Williams, was then living at Garnavillo, Clayton County, and there he went first. In that way he selected Northeast Iowa as his

future home. After teaching one winter at Hardin, he was for three years employed as a sort of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874, when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

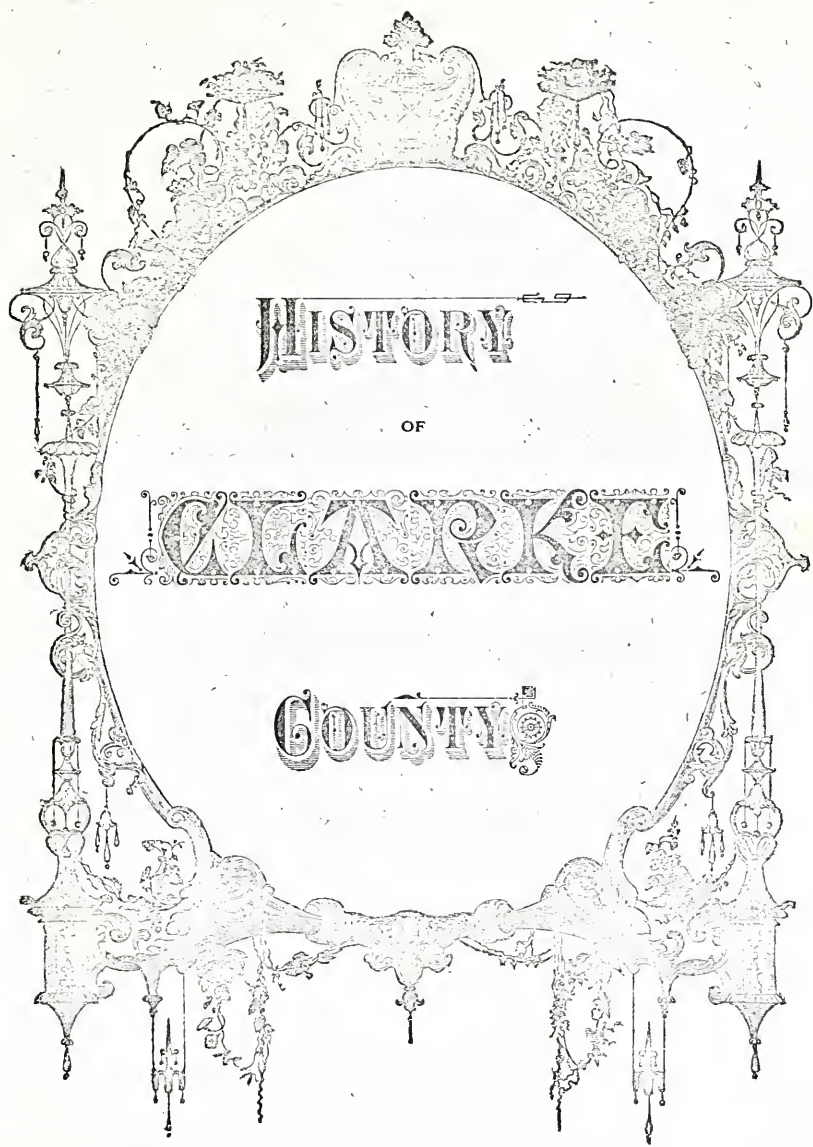
Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig, and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally chairman, and was

also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Governor Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated January 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights in government and law."

Governor Larrabee was married September 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Captain G. A. Appelman. Governor Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.



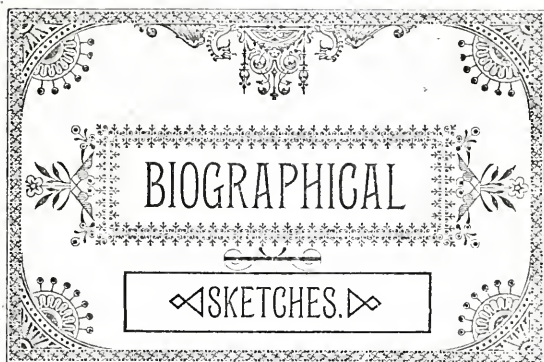
HISTORY

OF

CHANDLER

COUNTY









Geo. W. Howe



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. HOWE, was one of the first settlers of Clarke County, and was the pioneer merchant of Osceola, where he was engaged in business at the time of his death, which occurred October 1, 1864. He was born in Enfield, Massachusetts, August 2, 1810, and was the second son of Sylvanus and Sukey (Joslin) Howe, descendants of one of the original founders of the town. He grew to manhood on the farm of his father, and attended the common school. At the age of twenty-one he entered the store of Saxton & Field, and afterward became a member of the firm under the name of Saxton, Field & Co. In 1836 he formed a partnership with Seth Richards, and emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, which then included the Territory of Iowa, and settled at Fort Madison, where he established a store under the firm name of Howe & Richards; and soon after the arrival, in 1837, of his partner, Seth Richards, they removed their stock of goods to Bentonsport, in Van Buren County, Iowa. Owing to the financial troubles in 1837 they went out of business and engaged in farming, making two farms in Van Buren County, he driving the ox teams to break the prairie. In 1840 he engaged as a clerk for A. J. Davis, in his store at Bentonsport,

and afterward had charge of a store at lowaville, Iowa. In 1848 he established a store at Red Rock, Marion County, Iowa, in partnership with Seth Richards, under the firm name of Howe & Richards. In 1850 the same firm entered 960 acres of land near the center of Clarke County, 160 acres of which they sold to the county in 1851, and upon that land the town of Osceola is located. The price paid was 62½ cents per acre. Having been compelled in 1851 to remove his stock of goods from Red Rock, by the high waters of the Des Moines River in June of that year, he took them to what was then called Lost Camp, in Green Bay Township, Clarke County, where he remained until Osceola was founded in November, 1851, when he removed to that place and continued there the mercantile business under the firm name of Howe & Richards. This firm had branch stores at Corydon, Wayne County, Afton, Union County, and Bedford, Taylor County, Iowa. Mr. Howe was an honest and upright man in all his dealings, and was a friend of the poor, and assisted many a good man to secure a home in Clarke County before the days of homestead laws. He married in September, 1863, Miss Martha S. Underwood, daughter of Roswell Underwood, of Enfield, Massa-

chusetts. She still survives him. His estate was worth \$200,000, all of which he accumulated himself without any assistance from others.



 P. GLENN is a native of Sangamon County, Illinois, a son of Thomas M. and Anna (Scott) Glenn, natives of South Carolina. He was born November 6, 1825, and was reared on a farm, making his home with his parents, and obtained his education in the common schools, which he attended in the winter. When twenty years of age he enlisted in the Mexican war in Colonel Baker's regiment, Company E, Fourth Illinois, from De Witt County. He was absent from home just twelve months, his most important engagements being the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. He returned to his home in Illinois and engaged in farming. In 1853 he with his family and parents, moved to Clarke County, Iowa, and entered 160 acres of Government land on the northwest quarter of section 27, township 73, range 25 west, Fremont Township. He at once went to work to build a cabin in which to shelter his family, which consisted of a wife and two children. Here he lived two years, when he sold out at an advance on the purchase price, and bought an adjoining farm, which he afterward sold and moved to Kansas. Meeting with reverses there he returned to Iowa where he has since lived. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he raised what was known as Company F, Sixth Iowa Infantry, which was the first company to leave for the field from Clarke County. He participated in the battle of Shiloh and had many narrow escapes, but was by shot or shell uninjured. He was married July 1, 1847, to Frances Orlena Hamilton, and to them were born nine children—Thomas M., Olive A., James,

K., Samuel P., Orlena, Tabitha, Ruth, George and Fanny. James K., Samuel P., Orlena and George are deceased. Mrs. Glenn died February 3, 1866, and in 1867 Mr. Glenn married Miss Sarah E. Harlan, a daughter of Aaron and Jemima (Polly) Harlan, early settlers of Clarke County. Mr. Harlan was born in Barren County, Kentucky, January 13, 1803, and in his infancy his father moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, and thence in 1807 to Wayne County, Indiana, where he lived until manhood. He married Jemima, daughter of William and Jemima (Kelsoe) Polly, and to them were born eight children—James R., Stephen, Hosea, Noah, Aaron, Edee, Nancy and Sarah E. Mr. Harlan came to Clarke County in the fall of 1853, and first purchased eighty acres of land in Osceola Township, northeast of the village. He afterward bought forty-five acres in Fremont Township. He is now in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and is one of the oldest residents of Clarke County.



 WARREN CONAWAY, an enterprising citizen of Knox Township, where he resides on section 5, was born in McLean County, Illinois, September 28, 1839. His parents, Aquilla and Rachel (Barnett) Conaway, were natives of Maryland and Kentucky respectively. Our subject was the youngest in a family of nine children, whose names are as follows—Catharine, Milton, James H., William, Providence, Aquilla, Margaret A., Nancy Jane and Warren. Warren Conaway remained on the home farm in McLean County till eighteen years of age, his education being received in the common schools of his native county. At the age of eighteen years he removed with his parents to Daviess County, Missouri, living there till the breaking out of the war of the



Respectfully Yours
John McDonough

Rebellion, when he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Missouri State Militia. He served four years, engaged in fighting the bush-whackers and guerrillas, and in guarding the rights of loyal citizens. He left Daviess County in 1870, when he came to Clarke County, Iowa, and located on his present farm in Knox Township, which contains 160 acres of highly cultivated land, and has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has a good, comfortable residence, commodious barn and out-buildings for his stock. Mr. Conaway was married to Elizabeth Ann Day, December 29, 1864, and to this union have been born seven children—Irwin Edgar, Armilda E., Emma L., Elmer Herman, Nova C., Roscoe and Marcella. Mr. Conaway started in life without means, but by his untiring industry and persevering energy he has made his present fine property, and is to-day classed among the representative men of Knox Township.



JOHN McDONOUGH is a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, born July 14, 1820, a son of Richard and Ann (Mellon) McDonough, both natives of Ireland, the father born in County Fermanagh, in 1791, and the mother in County Tyrone, in 1790. They were married in New York about 1814, and to them were born ten children, of whom John was the fourth. They located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, about the year 1816, but shortly after went to Greene County, where they remained five or six years. They then returned to Pittsburgh, locating on Char-ten Creek, in the suburbs, about 1824. Both died in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, the father February 1, 1840, and the mother surviving till May 28, 1863. John McDonough, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, receiving his education in the schools of the latter

city, but on account of the limited circumstances of his parents his facilities were not very good. At the age of seventeen years he began working in the foundry of Kingsland, Leightner & Co., and remained with that firm and their successors sixteen years, and in the meantime availed himself of the night schools, where he received a fair education. He had not been in the employ of the firm long before he was taken into the office, and was gradually promoted from post to post until January 1, 1851, when he was admitted as a partner, the firm being then known by the name of Bollman, Garretson & Co., iron founders. He remained with this firm till January, 1853, when he started a foundry in Allegheny City under the firm name of McDonough & Stewart. He sold out his interest in this foundry June 1, 1854, to John D. Kilgor, and in the same month visited Iowa. He was so taken with the country that he entered a section of land in Jackson Township, where he now lives. He then returned to his home, but in the spring of 1855 came with his family to Clarke County, where he found the house which he had contracted to build, lying flat on the ground. The family were obliged to camp in wagons, and although they endured many hardships they stuck to the place through the pioneer days, and are now living in comfortable circumstances, having a most beautiful home. Since coming here Mr. McDonough has devoted most of his time to farming and stock-raising, in which he has been very successful, owning at present about 500 acres of choice land, and at times has owned much more. The quiet life of a farmer has had charms even for one who has been raised among the "madding crowd" of a great city, and engaged among the noises of manufactories. April 12, 1847, Mr. McDonough was married at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, to Miss Agnes

Campbell, who was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1823, a daughter of James and Mary Campbell, who were both natives of Scotland, they coming to America about 1819. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McDonough, all of whom survive—James C., of Dakota, was born March 1, 1848, and married to Electa J. Hamilton in April, 1880; Richard S., of Hastings, Iowa, was born February 7, 1850, married June 18, 1879, to Kate Duval; Mary, at home, born August 11, 1852; John, Jr., born September 12, 1854, living at home; Charles B., at home, born March 30, 1858; Thomas Benton, at home, born June 8, 1860; Ann Mellon, born June 26, 1862, and William C., born October 7, 1867. Mr. McDonough has for a number of years past been an energetic advocate and worker in the cause of education. After coming here he was elected school director, next justice of the peace, which office he filled a number of years. He next served as county supervisor two or three terms, then was a trustee of the Iowa Agricultural College at the time of the contract for the present building. During the late war he was Captain of a company of home guards in the Southern Border Brigade. He was president of the Clarke County Agricultural Association, having purchased their fair grounds at a sheriff's sale, selling it in stock shares to residents who made it one of the very best in Iowa. He helped organize the Old Settler's Association of Clarke County, and was its first president. In the fall of 1883 he was elected Senator of the fifth Senatorial District (Clarke and Decatur) to the twentieth and twenty-first General Assembly, and is still serving as such, and is on record as a staunch supporter of temperance, and of woman's rights and suffrage. Mr. McDonough is extensively engaged in stock-raising, giving particular attention to horses. Few men in Clarke

County are more widely known or more generally respected than John McDonough. He has been active in the support of every movement calculated to promote the general welfare of his township and county, and has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. In his political views Mr. McDonough formerly affiliated with the Whig party, but since the organization of the Republican party has voted that ticket. Mr. McDonough is an active member of the Catholic church, and took a prominent part in the erection of the first Catholic church in Clarke County, at Woodburn. Though a staunch believer in the doctrines of his church he has freely contributed for the erection of other churches, regardless of color or creed.

WYATT is one of the wealthy pioneers of Franklin Township. His first house was a rude cabin, 18 x 20 feet, built of logs on 160 acres of land, on section, 22, purchased from John Jackson, in April 1854. Commencing in this small way, he has made rapid progress, and is now one of the leading agriculturists in the township. His farm of 284½ acres is devoted to stock-raising, for which it is especially adapted. It consists of prairie up-land, natural meadow and timber-land, and the main branch of the Chariton River runs through the farm, giving a water frontage of three-quarters of a mile. Mr. Wyatt was born in Indiana, near Terre Haute, September 7, 1820. After the age of one year he lived in Edgar County, Illinois. He was early inured to farm labor, and the lessons of his youth were never forgotten. December 3, 1846, in Edgar County, Mr. Wyatt married Miss Eliza Jane Scott, who was born in that county, January 21, 1826. They came to Wapello County, this State, October 25, 1853, and to their present

home the following spring. The rude cabin of pioneer days has given way to an elegant residence, and all corresponding improvements. Of their ten children but four are living—William E., living in Lucas County; Jacob B. and Mrs. Electa J. Wells also reside in Lucas County; James R., lives with his parents; Joseph B., Franklin, John, Luther C., Margaret A. and Cinderilla C. are deceased. Mr. Wyatt was the fourth child of fourteen children. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Pickett) Wyatt, were from Virginia. The father died in Edgar County, Illinois, and the mother in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt have been connected with the Baptist church for thirty-five years. In politics he is a Democrat.



ABRAMHAM CARTER, M. D., deceased, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, October 22, 1800, and died at his home in Osceola, Iowa, June 26, 1874. He was well known in Southern Indiana, where he had gained a strong foothold on the affections of the people by his skill in his profession. He began the study of medicine, after completing his academical education, in the office of Dr. Donnavan, of Bracken County, Kentucky, and attended lectures at the Transylvania University, under Drs. Dudley, Richardson, Blythe and colleagues, in 1821 and 1822. After his graduation he practiced in his native county a short time, and then in 1825 moved to Decatur County, Indiana, and located near Greensburgh, where he continued in the practice of medicine until 1853, when he moved to Indianapolis, and from there moved to Iowa, whither most of his children had preceded him. He was a conscientious, untiring worker, and the labor and exposures incident to the faithful pursuit of his profession undermined

his health, and for some years he was practically retired from practice. As the time drew near for his departure from this world, he was fully aware of his approaching dissolution, but to one who for more than half a century had lived a consistent and earnest Christian life death was no terror, and he went with joy to claim the rewards of a well-spent life. When thirteen years of age he became a member of the Christian church, maintaining his relations to that denomination until he was transferred to the church triumphant. He was a close student of the Bible and Christian literature, and in the church was an efficient and reliable worker. In all his relations to mankind he was strictly honorable and was universally esteemed. He was a pioneer of the medical profession in Southern Indiana, and gained an enviable reputation by his successful treatment of disease, and especially by his skillfulness in all surgical cases. He was without a peer in his section of the State, and was called upon to go long distances to perform difficult operations. Dr. Carter was married November 22, 1822, to Miss Harriet Norris, and to them were born five children—Adelia, Richardson, Caspar, Perlina and Elizabeth, only two of whom are now living—Mrs. Adelia New, of Indianapolis, and Casper Carter, of Osceola, Iowa.



THOMAS B. O'NEALL resides on the southwest quarter of section 32, Liberty Township, where he settled in 1868. He has 280 acres of prairie land and twenty-four acres of timber, all in excellent condition. He was born in Greene County, Indiana, August 24, 1840. His parents, William and Mary (Boyd) O'Neall, were natives of South Carolina, and moved to Greene County in 1829, purchasing a slightly improved farm in the forests of In-

diana. A cabin had been erected and a few acres chopped. There the family lived until Thomas B. was fourteen years of age, then moved to Warren County, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood. He came to Clarke County, Iowa, February 20, 1868. May 19, 1869, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Binkerd, daughter of John and Judith Binkerd, pioneers of Clarke County. Mrs. O'Neill was born February 12, 1852, in Henry County, Iowa. Her parents now reside in Holt County, Nebraska, locating there in 1882. In 1869 the parents of Mr. O'Neill came to live with him. His mother died at his home December 4, 1878, aged seventy-seven years, three months and nineteen days. His father died January 27, 1883, aged eighty-three years and twenty-two days. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill have had nine children, viz.—Eliza E. (died, aged four months), Jemima, Phebe, Elizabeth (died, aged fourteen months), William C., Cora B., Irene, Peter and Sophia. Mr. O'Neill was the eighth of ten children, only one besides himself living—Mrs. Rhoda M. Booth, of Hopeville, this county. Of the ten children in the Binkerd family, Mrs. O'Neill is the eighth. One brother, George K. Binkerd, lives near Lacelle, this county. Mr. O'Neill is one of the leading agriculturists of the county. His farm is principally devoted to stock-raising. In politics he is a Democrat. He has served the township several terms as magistrate. Hugh O'Neill, the founder of the O'Neill family in America, immigrated to this country in the year 1730. He came from near the town of Antrim, Ireland, and settled at Chrilian, a small town near Wilmington, Delaware, where he married Annie Cox, daughter of Jonathan Cox, by whom he had seven sons, one of whom was William, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. William O'Neill married Mary Frost, daughter of William Frost, who bore him one daughter and six sons, one of whom

was Henry, grandfather of T. B. O'Neill, who married Mary Miles, daughter of Samuel Miles, and to them were born five daughters and nine sons, one, William O'Neill, being the father of the subject of this sketch.



WILLIAM G. EVANS, one of the pioneers of Clarke County, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, November 21, 1828, a son of Owen Evans, who was a native of Cambria County, Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated in the common schools of his native county, and has made farming the principal avocation of his life. May 16, 1850, he was married to Elizabeth J. Rider, a native of New York State, and a daughter of William Rider, deceased. Of the six children born to this union five are yet living—Mitchel L., Marshall O., Mary E., Sarah C. and Lewis, all married but the last named. Mr. Evans located in Farmington, Iowa, in the fall of 1850, and in 1851 located in Appanoose County. In August, 1851, he came to Clarke County, and entered 160 acres of land in Washington Township, this being the third entry made in the township. In August, 1852, he removed his family to his land in Washington Township, having at that time but 30 cents, an ox team and his 160 acres of timber land. He subsequently entered another tract of 200 acres of prairie land. When he first came to this county Mr. Evans found the inhabitants to be principally Indians. His first residence was a round log cabin with puncheon floor and clapboard roof, and his nearest neighbor lived in a rail pen, one and a half miles away. Ox teams were the usual modes of conveyance in those early days, and their journey to mill, forty miles distant, was made by the same way. Mr. Evans was bereaved by the death of his wife, May 29, 1882. In October, 1883, he was again united in marriage

to Mrs. Mary A. (Riley) Sifrit, of Martin County, Indiana, who had three children by her former husband—Delphia, Clyde A. and Carrie P. Since the war Mr. Evans has paid special attention to stock-raising. In the spring of 1881 he removed to Murray, where he was engaged in general merchandising one year, when he sold out and has since devoted his attention to the breeding of fine horses, in which he is meeting with success. He has on his farm two fine Clydesdale stallions. Clyde, sixteen and a half hands high, weighing 1,600 pounds, and Punch, sixteen hands in height, also weighing 1,600 pounds. He still owns a good farm of 180 acres. Mr. Evans has been elected to hold various township and other local offices. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church.



J. DENLY, one of the progressive farmers of Knox Township, residing on section 9, is a native of Wiltshire, England, born April 23, 1838, the eldest son of John and Sarah (Gilmore) Denly, who were the parents of ten children—Thomas J., Emily, Daniel, Fanny, Edward, John, Sarah, Hannah, Martha and a daughter Mary, who is now deceased. Thomas J. was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of his native country. He came to America in January, 1857, and for two years lived in New York and vicinity. He then removed to Pike County, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming two years. April 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Regular Artillery, and was in the service three years. He participated in the engagements at Yorktown Peninsula, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh. He was honorably discharged at Rappahannock, Virginia, in April, 1864. After the war he located in Wayne County,

Ohio. August 23, 1864, he was married to Mary Gilmore, of Holmes County, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Young) Gilmore. They have seven children living—James Alfred, Mary Emily, Ellen Elizabeth, Martha L., Jane, Ira E. and Fanny E. A son named Wesley E. is deceased. After leaving Wayne County, Ohio, Mr. Denly settled in Knox County, Illinois, remaining two and a half years. He then came to Clarke County, Iowa, and made his home in Ward Township for seven years, and in the spring of 1883 bought the farm where he has since resided. His farm is one of the best located in Knox Township, and contains 140 acres of improved land under the best of cultivation. He has a comfortable residence surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, out buildings for the accommodation of his stock, and a fine orchard on his farm. This fine property has been acquired by years of industrious toil and persevering energy, Mr. Denly being a poor man when he commenced life for himself, and is numbered among the self-made men of Clarke County, where he is much respected for his fair and honorable dealings. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but now affiliates with the Green-back party.



THOMAS W. DAY, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 27, Madison Township, Clarke County, was born in Clay County, Indiana, October 23, 1841, his father being a native of Wayne County, Kentucky. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits which he has made the principal vocation of his life, and in his youth received a common school education. In 1854 the father came with his family to Iowa, locating in Des Moines County, and in 1855 removed to Clarke County, when he settled with his family in what is now

Jackson Township. The surrounding country was then in a wild state, and was principally inhabited with Indians and wild animals. During the late war our subject enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and served faithfully for three years. He participated in the battles of Springfield, Missouri, Saline River and Poison Springs, Arkansas, and Prairie De Hand, beside others of minor importance. Mr. Day was united in marriage October 4, 1871, to Margaret Little, a daughter of Hugh Little, a resident of Madison Township, Clarke County. Six children have been born to this union, of whom two are deceased. Those living are—Bryan, Mary J., Roy and Rubie. Mr. Day came to his present farm in 1871, where he has since resided with the exception of three years spent in Rice County, Kansas. He has met with fair success in his farming pursuits, and now owns sixty acres where he resides, in Madison Township, besides a farm of 160 acres in Rice County, Kansas. Mr. Day is an active and enterprising citizen, and is at present serving as township trustee and constable. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

CHARLES BURGUS, a successful farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 22, Madison Township, was born in the province of Pomer, Germany, October 2, 1831, his father, Frederick Burgus, being a native of the same province. Our subject remained in his native country till 1863, coming to America in the fall of that year. He spent the first year of his residence in America in Walworth County, Wisconsin, moving to Des Moines County, Iowa, in January, 1862. He was married November 3, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Ries, a daughter of Christian Ries, of Burlington, Des Moines County. They have a family

of twelve children—C. Frederick, M. Anne, Margaret, Katharine, John and Henry (twins), Charles, Elizabeth, Louis, William, Mary and Matilda, all living at home. Mr. Burgus followed agricultural pursuits in Des Moines County till the fall of 1868, when he came to Clarke County, and settled on the farm where he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He had but \$25 when he landed in America, but owing to his industry, persevering energy and good management he has met with good success, and is now the owner of a fine farm of 237 acres where he resides. He has served his township as trustee, besides filling other minor offices. He is a member of the German Lutheran church.

PATRICK FOX resides on section 12, Jackson Township, and owns one of the best farms in the eastern portion of the county. It consists of 280 acres. When he first occupied it, in 1883, no furrow had been turned nor tree planted. Now the broad fields gladden the heart of their owner. March 11, 1875, Mr. Fox first made his home in this county. He settled on section 1, Jackson Township, contracting for 140 acres. Poor crops caused him to fail in his payments. Surrendering his land with his stock in 1883, he occupied his present home. He brought to this county about \$2,000, all of which was lost in that first investment. Mr. Fox was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, December 11, 1837. His parents, Frank and Catharine Fox, never left their native land. To better his fortunes, he embarked for the United States in 1861, landing at New York City. He first settled in Albany, that State, where he lived five years. June 19, 1864, he wedded Miss Ann Mechem, a native of County Roscommon, Ireland. March 4, 1866, they moved to Galesburg, Illinois, where Mr.

Fox rented land, and remained upon it until his removal to this county. The names of their children are—Frank, Thomas, Kate (who died at the age of eighteen months), Ella, Maurice (who died at the age of sixteen months), Annie, Marie, Maggie, Lizzie, and John (who died in infancy). Mr. Fox came to this county a poor man, but his energy and frugality have been well rewarded. The family are members of the Catholic church. Politically, Mr. Fox is a Democrat,



ALVAH M. HADLEY was born in Morgan County, Indiana, January 15, 1851. He came with his parents to this State in 1855, making their home in Warren County. In 1856 they settled in Franklin Township on the southwest quarter of section 29. His father purchased a farm, which had been slightly improved. Later, the family returned to Morgan County, where the parents now live. The father was born in that county in 1828, and the mother was born in Randolph County in 1830. To them were born eight children—our subject, Alvah M., and one daughter, Mrs. Elmira H. Farmer, residing at the home of her parents, are the only ones now living. Sylvia Ellen died at the age of sixteen years; Julia Eva died aged thirteen years; Louisa died aged eight years; Emma died in this county, aged two years; Lmarinda died at about two years of age; Effie, twin sister of Eva, died at the age of one month. Mr. Hadley's father retained the ownership of his Clarke County farm until 1881, when he sold to Alvah M. October 3, 1872, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Susannah M. Cook, daughter of Milton and Martha Cook, who was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, December 10, 1854. She died September 14, 1880, leaving four children—Loren R.,

Loles V., Luna C. and Luther M. March 11, 1882, Mr. Hadley married Miss Ella Macy, daughter of Ira C. and Achsah Macy, who was born in Randolph County, Indiana, October 30, 1855. Soon after marriage they came to the old homestead of Mr. Hadley's father in the township where they now reside. They have two children—Lindley E. and Lmarinda. In politics Mr. Hadley, like all those bearing the name, is a Republican. His parents are members of the Society of Friends, under whose teachings the religious views of their son Alvah were formed. He is a practical farmer, a worthy citizen and a good neighbor.



WILLIAM O. PARRISH, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Hopeville, is a native of Jackson County, Michigan, born March 8, 1839, a son of Orrin H. Parrish, who was born in Ohio, and is now deceased. His father being a farmer, our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, passing his youth on his father's farm. He received good educational advantages, and for a time attended Central University at Pella, Marion County, Iowa, his parents having settled in that county in 1857. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company B, Third Iowa Infantry, and serving over four years. He took part in the engagements at Blue Mills, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Hatchie River, sieges of Vicksburg and Atlanta, with Sherman to the sea; thence to Richmond, and from there went to Washington where he participated in the grand review. Our subject attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he graduated February 25, 1868, and the same year located in Galesburg, Iowa, where he began his life's work.

November 22, 1871, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Emma A. Butin, a daughter of Madison Moore. Five children have been born to them, of whom four still survive—Earl O., Guy D., Jennie M. and William L. The doctor followed his profession in Galesburg till 1877, when he came to Hopeville, where he has since resided, and since coming here has become well and favorably known as a skillful practitioner, and has succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative practice. Doctor Parrish is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Christian church.

ANDREW A. WOODS, son of Samuel and Julia Ann Woods, was born in Highland County, Ohio, December 3, 1844. He was united in marriage November 2, 1865, to Lucetta Jane Mossbarger, who was born December 12, 1842, in Indiana, a daughter of William and Mercy Mossbarger, who came from Montgomery County, Indiana, to Clarke County, locating in Jackson Township, where her father died in May, 1868, aged fifty-six years. The mother is now living in Nebraska, making her home with her son Leonard and her daughter Olive. Mr. and Mrs. Woods have eight children—Lillie May, Rozella, Oscar A., Austin E., Samuel V., Julia A., Josephine and Charles. Samuel Woods, father of our subject, was born in Virginia, in 1814, and his mother was a native of Highland County, Ohio, born June 14, 1815. They were married in 1835, and had a family of five children, whose names are as follows—Joseph, living in Hillsboro, Ohio; Mrs. Angeline Stotler, of Boone County, Indiana; Mrs. Zelma Parrish, deceased; Andrew A., our subject, and Perry, who is deceased. The father died in

Highland County, Ohio, September 13, 1849, and the mother subsequently married John Beal, who is now deceased. The family came to Clarke County, Iowa, in 1855, when they located in Liberty Township, but for many years past the home of Mr. Woods, and his mother, Mrs. Beal, has been on section 28, of Liberty Township. The parents of Mrs. Beal, Joseph and Susannah Creek, were both Virginians by birth. Mrs. Beal is a woman of remarkable energy, and was well fitted in her prime for pioneer life. During the war she showed the practicability and possibility of raising cotton in Iowa. The price of cotton being so high she was unable to buy, so obtained some cotton seed which she planted and cultivated, picked, wove and spun, and made into clothing, sheets, pillow cases, etc., and can yet produce fabrics of many kinds of her own carding, spinning and weaving of the staple raised by herself on her farm in Clarke County.

JOHAN KERR, son of Arthur and Hannah (Bellers) Kerr, is a native of Carroll County, Ohio, born May 11, 1836. In 1853 he accompanied his parents to Clarke County, Iowa. His father took up a claim in Knox Township, but soon exchanged it and entered 200 acres of land in Liberty Township, and eighty acres in Warren County. The father died October 19, 1882, and the mother now makes her home with her son John. Their family consisted of nine children—James, John, Margaret, Mathias, Isabel, Isaac, William, Ellen and Marion. In August, 1862, our subject enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and served his country three years, participating in numerous skirmishes, but no important battle. He was for some time wagon-master of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps,

Captain Benjamin being Quartermaster. After the war he returned home, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of 525 acres of finely improved land, all under cultivation, his residence being on section 27, Fremont Township. He is one of the representative citizens of the county, and a self-made man, accumulating his property by his own exertions. He hauled the first run of burrs that ever was brought to Clarke County, with a team of oxen, and assisted in building the first saw-mill in the county, located in Osceola. Mr. Kerr has taken an active interest in the local affairs of his township, and has served fourteen consecutive years as trustee. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Osceola Lodge, No. 32. In politics he is a Republican. He was married October 17, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Glenn, and to them were born eight children—Thomas A., Dora B., Cora D., Lon C., Marion P., Abe C., Annie H. and John H. Thomas married Miss Ida Rackley, and Dora is the wife of Lafayette Harlan. Mrs. Kerr died December 24, 1879.



GEORGE ABERNATHY, retired farmer, living at Murray, was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 22, 1821, a son of John Abernathy, who was born near Warm Springs, Virginia, and a grandson of John Abernathy, who served in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather settled with his family in Ross County, Ohio, in 1803, when the principal inhabitants were Indians and wild animals. A few of the members of his family were captured by the Indians who covered them with splinters which were then set on fire, leaving great scars on their persons. In the spring of 1828 our subject's father removed with his family to Parke County, Indiana, where they endured all the hard-

ships incident to pioneer life, and here George was reared among Indians, his home being a rude log cabin. He was married February 1, 1844, to Sarah Evans, a daughter of Nathaniel Evans, a pioneer of Parke County, and of the two children born to this union one is living, a son, John, now living in Madison Township of Clarke County. In 1844 our subject, accompanied by his wife, his brother William and his family, immigrated with ox teams to Logan County, Illinois, where they settled on Salt Creek Prairie. After his wife's death in 1849 he returned with his two children to Parke County, Indiana, and early in the year 1850 he located in Wapello County, Iowa. He was again united in marriage February 28, 1850, taking for his second wife Elizabeth Griggs, a daughter of Eaton Griggs who, in early days, was a noted gunsmith in Agency City, Iowa. To this union have been born twelve children, ten still living—Mrs. Sarah E. Turner, William E., George P., Charles L., Henry L., Andrew J., Emma J., Maggie L., Viola A. and Luther M. He went to Agency City in May, 1853, thence to La Harpe, Hancock County, Illinois, in 1853. He returned to Wapello County, Iowa, 1858, and in 1860 removed to Sullivan County, Missouri. In the spring of 1861 he traded his farm in Missouri for one in Iowa, the farm being in Monroe County, to which he removed with his family in August, 1861. In 1861 he went to Washington Territory and engaged in mining there and in Oregon and Idaho with his three brothers. They had formed a company composed of eighty-four men on their way out there at Fort Kearney on the Platte River. Two of the brothers are still in Idaho, and the third is now living in Utah. Our subject returned to Iowa in the fall of 1863, and in 1865 settled in Madison Township, Clarke County, where he remained till 1883, since which he has resided at Murray Springs. When our sub-

ject was fourteen years old his father gave him a hand sickle, which is still in his possession, and when a young man he used a plow with a wooden mold board, in his agricultural pursuits. After coming to Clarke County, Iowa, he used a one-horse shovel plow, a two-horse sulky turning plow and two-horse corn planter and check rower, a two-horse sulky cultivator and combined reaper and mower, and a self rake.



DR. ALESTER BENSON was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1824. His parents, Sylvester and Electa (Elethorp) Benson, were born, reared and married in Vermont, going to Pennsylvania immediately after marriage. They made the trip in winter by sleigh, traveling 300 miles. They had nine children, Alester being the eldest, and the only one now living. In 1834 the family moved to Hocking County, Ohio, where Alester was reared to manhood. March 16, 1848, he married Miss Jane Chamberlin, a native of Ross County, Ohio. In 1854 they moved to Logan County, Illinois, where the Doctor followed farming and practicing medicine for eight years. In the autumn of 1860 he moved to Wapello County, Iowa, where he followed his profession several years. In 1869 he came to Franklin Township, where he has since lived. He owns a fine stock farm of 177 acres, besides having divided 160 acres with his children. Since coming to this county the Doctor has given the greater portion of his time to farming; but has responded to professional calls from personal friends. He has made a specialty of treating cancers, in which he has been very successful. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have had four children—William, resides in Warren County; Mrs. Permelia Jane Oliver lives near her father;

Orlando, also resides with his parents. Alester, Jr., died at the age of six months. March 12, 1880, Mrs. Benson died at the age of forty-eight. In September, 1880, in Warren County, he married Miss Priscilla Kerney, a native of Ohio. Her parents, now deceased, settled in Warren County in 1851. The parents of Dr. Benson came to Ottumwa, Wapello County, in 1855, and later came to the home of the Doctor, where the father died June 26, 1874, aged seventy-two years, and the mother August 26, 1884, aged eighty-six years and four months. Dr. Benson is a prominent member of the Baptist church, in politics a Democrat, and in local elections casts his vote for the best man. Dr. Benson's grandfather, John Benson, was one of the "Green Mountain boys," who, with the old hero, Ethan Allen, did such heroic work in the Revolutionary war.



GP. GIBSON, residing on section 18, Jackson Township, Clarke County, Iowa, is a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, born December 18, 1823, a son of Joseph and Rachel (Phillips) Gibson, the father a native of Ireland, coming with his parents to America when an infant, and the mother born near Philadelphia, a native of the State of New Jersey. Our subject was reared at his birth-place, remaining there till reaching his majority. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade in his native county, and worked at his trade some time. He then engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills, following this pursuit through the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. He came to Iowa in 1854, locating in Clarke County, and entered a half section of land about eight miles north of his present place, which he afterward sold, and after a few changes, subsequently bought

his present farm, where he has followed agricultural pursuits for the past twenty-three years. He spent two years at Osceola although at the same time he carried on his farm. March 16, 1854, he was married to Edith H. Millard, a daughter of John and Sallie (Hall) Millard, both natives of Rhode Island, the father born September 14, 1787, and the mother June 11, 1796. They immigrated to Ohio in 1816, when Marietta was but a fort, coming the entire distance from Rhode Island by wagon, and stopping at various forts on the way, the Indian troubles making that necessary. The Millard family resided in Washington County, Ohio, till 1854, when they came to Iowa with Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, they living in Clarke County till their death, the father dying May 15, 1858, and the mother surviving till April 7, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have three children living—Sallie Millard, married Charles F. Proudfoot, and lives in Liberty Township; Daniel Millard and Edith Eleanora. A son died in infancy.

ROBERT M. ADKINS, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, Hopeville, a son of Wyatt Adkins, deceased, was born in Monroe County, Indiana, the date of his birth being October 7, 1854. Our subject was about two years old when he was brought by his parents to Clarke County, Iowa, they locating in Doyle Township. Here he was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, living here since coming with his parents in 1856, with the exception of six months spent in Bloomington, Indiana. Mr. Adkins was married November 6, 1874, to Miss Mary J. Kinyoun, a daughter of James E. Kinyoun, of Hancock County, Illinois. Four of the seven children born to this union are deceased. The names of those still living are—Mamie L., Halley D. and

Opal E. Mr. Adkins followed agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he engaged in the hardware business at Hopeville, which he has since carried on with success. He keeps a stock of everything pertaining to his business, and by his strict integrity and upright dealings he has won the confidence of the people, and has succeeded in building up a good trade. Although Mr. Adkins never seeks official honors, he was elected and filled the office of constable for two years. He is a member of the Christian church.

ISAAC WIAINT is a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, born June 29, 1824, a son of Jacob and Magdalene (Diebert) Wiant. His father died in 1826, and his mother subsequently, with her six children, moved to Grant County, Indiana, where he was reared and married. After his marriage his new cares increased his desire for a home, and accordingly, to better his opportunities for procuring one, he left Indiana and came West, locating in Clarke County, Iowa. He entered a tract of Government land, which he has improved and now has a fine farm of 275 acres of well-improved land, all under cultivation, with good buildings and a pleasant residence. He is an enterprising, progressive citizen, and a good farmer. He is public-spirited, and in addition to attending to his personal affairs is active in promoting the interests of his town and county. He has served as township trustee twenty-one consecutive years, and as treasurer of the School Board nine years. In politics he is a Republican, but in local elections votes for men, not party. In religious faith he is allied to the United Brethren church, and is a liberal supporter toward its material needs. Mr. Wiant was married in November, 1845, to Eliza Woolman, daughter of

Abraham and Ruth Woolman. To them have been born seven children—Mary Elizabeth, Eliza Jane, Martha Emily, Ruth D., John C. F., Lucy M. and William T. S.



WILLIAM GREEN OTIS, one of the oldest pioneers of Knox Township, was born in Washington County, Ohio, October 28, 1829, a son of James and Ellice (Bainter) Otis, the father a native of Vermont, who served in the war of 1812, and the mother born in Zanesville, Ohio. Her father was a wheelwright by trade, and was the first mechanic who settled in Zanesville. He was of German descent. James Otis was a son of Barnabas Otis, a descendant of the Puritans who came to America in the Mayflower, he being a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. James Otis were the parents of six children—Lydia M., James H., William G., Henry Clay, John B. and one who died in infancy. William G. was nine years of age when his parents removed to Marion County, where he was reared. His early life was spent in helping with the farm work, and in attending the subscription schools of his neighborhood. In 1848 he came to Iowa, and in the spring of 1849 he started on a trip through the State. He then returned to Ohio, and in September, 1850, came again to Iowa with a two-horse team, when he entered land from the Government on section 8, Knox Township, where he has since resided. During the late war he enlisted in the defense of his country. August 22, 1862, in Company K, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and participated in several skirmishes and engagements. Prior to this he had joined the Iowa State Militia, and had marched through St. Joe, Missouri, where he was on guard duty for some time. He received an honorable discharge at Washington City

June 5, 1865, when he returned to his home in Knox Township, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Otis was united in marriage February 25, 1872, to Miss E. M. Morgan, who was born and reared in Morgan County, Indiana, a daughter of William and Mary (Taggard) Morgan. Six children have been born to this union—Mary Estella, Elinor Morgan, Martha Ellen and three who died in infancy. Mr. Otis was elected justice of the peace in 1884, and served justice in an impartial manner to all who called before his jurisdiction, filling the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Greenback party. He is a comrade of Knox Post, G. A. R. He has a snug farm of fifty-six acres, his land being under fine cultivation. His residence and farm buildings are comfortable and commodious, and he has one of the best spring houses in the county.



HANS OEHLERT, one of the successful agriculturists of Jackson Township, residing on section 3, was born in Germany, March 6, 1834. His parents, Hans and Margaretha Oehlert, now deceased, never left their native land. He was raised a practical farmer. December 21, 1860, he married Miss Magdalena Schmidt, who was born in Germany, February 1, 1841. Mr. Oehlert owned a home and was able to farm his own land; but tales of free America with its grand opportunities for men of energy had reached him, and the hope of bettering his condition (which hope has been fully realized) caused him to leave the fatherland and sail for the United States. He landed at Castle Garden in June, 1870, and came directly to Iowa. For a while he worked at farm labor and on the railroad, but in the spring of

1871 settled on his present farm on section 3. He owns 160 acres of the best land to be found in the township, all under improvement. He has two children. His son, Hans, married Mattie Benick and lives in Jackson Township. His daughter, Maggie, and her husband, James Woods, live with him. The family are worthy members of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Halling of Jackson Township is a sister of Mrs. Oehlert. In politics Mr. Oehlert is a Democrat. He is a kind-hearted man, a good citizen, and is esteemed by all.



JOHAN M. BALL, mayor of the city of Osceola, was born near Fairview, Guernsey County, Ohio, August 10, 1837. His parents, John and Charity (Ridgway) Ball, were natives of Maryland, each going to Ohio when very young and remaining in that State many years. They were the parents of nine children, John M. being the sixth child. In 1854 the family removed to Mahaska County, this State, settling on a farm. The subject of this notice was reared on a farm, and remained at home until he reached maturity. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Regiment, Iowa Infantry, serving four years and nine months in the Army of the Tennessee and the Gulf. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh and held six months at Macon, Georgia, then transferred to Libby prison, at which place he was paroled. He then went to Annapolis, thence to St. Louis, Missouri, and finally joined his regiment. He participated in the battles of Grand Gulf, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the siege of Mobile, and many others. He was mustered out in May, 1866. Mr. Ball volunteered as a private. He was promoted to Second Sergeant, then First Ser-

geant, then Second and First Lieutenant, and was mustered out with the rank of Captain. He then returned to Mahaska County, and in the fall of 1866 came to Osceola, when he purchased the livery stable owned by Murrey. He continued in this business two years, then became proprietor of an hotel known for many years as the Osceola House. Here he continued twelve years. Retiring from the hotel he next commenced dealing in agricultural implements, and took the contract of tiling the Des Moines, Osceola & Southern Railroad, from Leon to Des Moines. He then formed a partnership with P. S. Fowler in the real-estate and insurance business, which he still continues. He served ten years as member of the city council of Osceola, and was elected mayor of the city of Osceola in March, 1886. In 1868 Mr. Ball was married to Miss Jennie Burrows, of this city. They have four children—C. Minor, Carrie L., Bessie F. and Gary L. Mr. Ball is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 95.



LEMUEL MCKINNEY, an enterprising farmer, living on section 15, Liberty Township, was born in Chariton, Lucas County, Iowa, in October, 1851. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Pynor) McKinney, were both natives of Indiana. They were married in Champaign County, Illinois, and soon after their marriage moved to Iowa, where the father died in 1854, leaving a widow and four children—Mrs. Matilda Coombs, of Cherokee County; Elias, now of Liberty Township; Lemuel, our subject, and Riley, of Liberty Township. His widow subsequently married again, taking for her second husband George Beal, and is now living in Liberty Township. Lemuel McKinney was left fatherless before reaching the age of three

years. After his mother married again he was taken to the home of his uncle, Riley Pynor, then a resident of Champaign County, Illinois, with whom he remained till he came to Iowa in 1864. Mr. Pynor now lives in Washington Territory. After coming to Iowa with his uncle, our subject lived with his sister, Mrs. Coombs, remaining with her till fifteen years of age, when he came to Clarke County and settled in Liberty Township, where he has a good farm containing 130 acres of well-improved land. Mr. McKinney was married to Miss Mary E. Jackson, a daughter of Andrew Jackson, of Liberty Township. They have a family of seven children—Ralph, Riley R., Wesley R., Lemuel L., Elias F., Mary A. and an infant. In his political views Mr. McKinney is a Democrat. He has held the office of justice of the peace for two terms, and in 1885 was elected township clerk, which position he still holds, and is serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

WESLEY GREGG, one of the oldest residents of Clarke County, was born in Peoria County, Illinois, the date of his birth being April 1, 1843. His father, Thomas Gregg, brought his family to Iowa in 1844, living in Lee County till the fall of 1851, when he removed his family to Clarke County, and settled in Doyle Township among the Indians and wild animals, and in his youth our subject often visited the Indian camps. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, his education being limited to the pioneer subscription schools held in log cabins with puncheon floors, clapboard roofs, slab seats, huge fireplaces, and stick-and-mud chimneys. During the late war he enlisted in the defense of the Union, in Company D, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, serving only

eight months. He was disabled while in the service, on account of which he was discharged, and now draws a pension. He was married September 28, 1869, to Ada O. Brown, a daughter of Chester Brown who is deceased. They have four children living—Anna O., Frances E., Thomas K. and Cyrus S. Four of their children are deceased. Mr. Gregg followed farming till the fall of 1884, when he came to Hopeville, where he has since made his home. Mr. Gregg has served as justice of the peace about five years, beside holding other offices of trust and responsibility. He was elected assessor but declined to serve. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife and daughter, Anna O., are members of the United Brethren church.

ROBERT C. GRIGG, physician and surgeon and druggist, residing in Murray, was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, May 14, 1838, a son of Joseph W. Grigg, of Warren County, Illinois, who was a native of Virginia. Robert C. spent his youth on a farm, receiving a good education in Hedding Seminary (now college), in Abingdon, Illinois. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Madison Reece, of Abingdon, and later attended Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, from which institution he graduated February 1, 1871. The same year he came to Murray, Clarke County, and immediately began the practice of medicine, he having previously practiced for a time with his preceptor in Abingdon, Illinois. Doctor Grigg was united in marriage January 9, 1872, to Miss Maria Dolph, and they are the parents of two children—Rubie Olive and Milton Fowler. The doctor still follows his profession, and has built up a good practice. He engaged in the drug business

in 1879, building his two-story brick business house which is 22x72 feet, in 1881. He carries a full line of drugs, medicines, paints and oils, books and stationery, cutlery, wall paper and fancy goods, and is carrying on a good business. During the late war the doctor enlisted in Company H, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, for three years, and participated in the battles of Garrettsburg, Fort Donelson, and other engagements. He was wounded at Fort Donelson, which crippled him for life. Doctor Grigg is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.



DR. MARION T. MARTIN, a physician of Woodburn, Clarke County, Illinois, is a native of Hancock County, Illinois, born July 10, 1840; a son of Dr. John and Philanda (Couch) Martin, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter born in Meigs County, Ohio. Both parents are yet living, residents of Jamesport, Davis County, Missouri, where the father is still engaged in the practice of medicine. When five years of age our subject was taken by his parents to Sullivan County, Missouri, where he lived till 1864, receiving his primary education in the schools of that region. At the age of eighteen years he began the study of medicine in his father's office where he remained some time. August 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company A., Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, the first engagement in which his regiment participated being the battle of Shiloh, where they were taken prisoners. The Doctor was first taken to Montgomery, Alabama, remaining there six weeks, when he was placed under parole and taken to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and from there to Macon, Georgia, where

he remained till October 9, 1862. He was then sent North by way of Richmond, and exchanged. While at Macon the Doctor and three others escaped from their prison and took to the woods, but were finally recaptured at the end of nine days, and for punishment they were staked to the ground two hours at a time. After his exchange the Doctor was taken to Washington, where he was in Emory Hospital ten days, then taken to Camp Parole, Alexandria, where he was discharged on account of disability, December 7, 1862, and arrived home December 21, 1862. He again studied medicine with his father in Sullivan County, Missouri, and afterward assisted him in his practice, remaining in that locality till December 28, 1864. He then went to Last Chance, Lucas County, Iowa, before that place was organized, remaining there till January 19, 1875, when he came to Woodburn, Clarke County, and has since been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, building up a large and lucrative practice. Doctor Martin was married January 19, 1860, to Miss Hannah J. Stout, a native of Washington County, Indiana, and a daughter of Benjamin H. and Sallie (Ruberson) Stout. Eight children have been born to this union—Elmina R., Harriet E., Russia F., Cortez Prentiss, Stephen L., Lilly (deceased), Della E., Charlie B. In 1873 while a resident of Last Chance, the Doctor was appointed postmaster of that village, and at the same time engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for three years when he failed in business, owing to the panic, and lost the savings of his life. Since coming here he has taken an active interest in the advancement of this place, and was one of the commissioners through whose influence the town was incorporated. He has been a member of the city council since its incorporation and was president of the coal-mining company of Woodburn dur-

ing the year 1883. He is also holding the office of mayor at the present time. He is a member of Unity Lodge, No. 212, A. F. & A. M., of Woodburn, of which he is senior warden, and is also surgeon of Davenport Post, No. 385, G. A. R., of the same place. He and his wife and two of their children, a son and daughter, are members of the Christian church.



JOHAN CHANEY, judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial District, comprising Clarke, Decatur, Union, Ringgold, Adams, Taylor, Montgomery and Page counties, is a native of Monroe County, Indiana, born near Bloomington, July 4, 1832. His father, Frank Chaney, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, Rachel (Elborn) Chaney, of Indiana. His father died in 1876, and his mother is now a resident of Vernon County, Missouri. The family consisted of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, of whom our subject is the eldest. Six are now living. John Chaney lived in his native State until nineteen years of age, and in 1851 came to Iowa and lived in Lucas County until 1867, when he moved to Clarke County. After coming to Iowa he attended the Albion school a short time, and then entered the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, where he pursued his studies two and a half years. After leaving school he taught several terms and in the meantime began the study of law with Colonel Dungan, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. In 1862 he enlisted in the defense of the Union, and was assigned to Company K, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and commissioned its Second Lieutenant. He was afterward promoted to First Lieutenant and later to Captain of Company E, commanding the company nine months, when it was consolidated with Company A, and

he was made Adjutant of the battalion. A division of the officers was afterward made, and Mr. Chaney was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company A, Thirty-fourth Infantry, and served as such until the close of the war, being discharged August 16, 1865. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle at Arkansas Post, and assisted in the capture of several of the strongholds of the Confederacy. After his return from the war he lived in Lucas County nearly two years, and in June, 1867, located in Osceola, where he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until the fall of 1884, when he was elected to his present position. Mr. Chaney is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and is a comrade in the Osceola Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in July, 1861, to Miss Sarah C. Fuel, daughter of John Fuel, of Lucas County, Iowa. They have four children—Mary L., wife of L. D. Burnett, of Omaha, Nebraska; Frank, John and C. L. Mr. and Mrs. Chaney are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



GEORGE H. COWLES, one of the oldest bankers in Clarke County, and a respected and influential citizen of Osceola, is a native of the State of Iowa, born in Van Buren County, February 20, 1848. He is the only son of Chester W. and Martha W. (Howe) Cowles, his father a native of Amherst, and his mother of Enfield, Massachusetts. In the spring of 1838 his father came to Iowa and located in Bentonport, Van Buren County, where he still lives, aged seventy-eight years, his wife being sixty-two years old. George H. Cowles was reared and educated in his native county. After leaving school he was employed in the store of H. F. Grief & Bro., four years. In 1869 he removed

to Osceola and began business for himself, and soon after became associated with A. H. Burrows in a private banking business. Four years later Mr. Cowles purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone thirteen years. February 8, 1886, he was one of the organizers of the Osceola Bank, of which he is a director, and was chosen its vice-president. In addition to his banking interests he owns and superintends a farm of 1,240 acres in Jackson Township, Lucas County. He has 125 head of horses, having a number of high-grade imported Normans. Mr. Cowles was married in 1871 to Miss Alice Spalding, of Osceola. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity.



DAM KERNS, of Fremont Township, is a native of Morrow County, Ohio, born July 14, 1831, a son of James and Sarah (Fansler) Kerns. When he was fourteen years old his father was killed by a falling tree, and he was then thrown on his own resources and started out to fight the battle of life alone, with no one to counsel or guide. He left the old home barefooted and with clothing barely sufficient to cover him, and first found employment with an old gentleman named James Blokson. He remained with him three months, receiving \$12 a month for his services. He then worked by the day at Mt. Gilcead, at anything he could find to do, and for a time was employed in the saw-mill of Peter Doty, who proved a warm friend to the orphan boy. When twenty-three years old he came to Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa. He had saved about \$500 of his earnings, and this he gave for the proceeds of a half interest in a saw-mill, and at the end of a year had \$2,200. He then bought a mill of Cooper & Clark, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and erected it in Fremont Township, but

soon after sold it to Bennett & Crawford, and went to Missouri, and on the day of James Buchanan's election to the presidency, put up a mill for Williams & Co. He then went to Adair County, Iowa, and thence to Burt County, Nebraska, but was unsuccessful in his ventures and returned to Osceola, and bought a mill in company with Nathan McGrew. This partnership continued about eight years, with good results. His first purchase of land was 160 acres in Fremont Township. This is still his home, but he has increased his acreage by subsequent purchases to 380. His land is all under cultivation and his improvements are among the best in the township. Mr. Kerns is purely a self-made man, his accumulations being due to his persevering industry and strict business integrity. He was married in October, 1863, to Miss Mattie R. Johnston, daughter of F. W. and Electa (Barrs) Johnston, of Osceola. To them have been born seven children—Julia, Lilly, James, Walter, Kittie, Leona Viola, and Frederick. The latter is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kerns are members of the Missionary Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican.



MANUEL REISH is one of the old pioneers of Clarke County, having been identified with its interests for thirty years. He is a native of Union County, Pennsylvania, born February 24, 1826. His parents, Samuel and Rachel Reish, had a family of nine children. They removed to Miami County, Ohio, when our subject was seven years old, where they made their home for thirty years. Samuel Reish was reared on a farm in Miami County, his education being received in the subscription schools of those pioneer days. February 5, 1851, he was married to Julia Ann Heaton, who was born in Miami

County, Ohio, a daughter of William Heaton. They have six children living—Minerva Ann, Martha Jane, William E., Rachel Alice, John E., Mary Lenora. A daughter, Ellen, is deceased. In 1856 Mr. Reish came to Clarke County, Iowa, by team, when he located in Troy Township, on eighty acres of land. After living on this land ten years he sold it and removed to Knox Township, buying 205 acres of land on section 14, which he has since finely improved. He has a good story-and-a-half residence, built in 1883, a fine barn, 30 x 40 feet, with basement, and other farm buildings. He is devoting his attention to general farming and dealing in stock, in which he is meeting with success. He has added to his original purchase till his farm now contains 260 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation. He is much respected throughout the county, having by his fair and honorable dealings won the confidence and esteem of all who have known him during his long residence in Clarke County. He is a member of the Second Advent church of Osceola.

JOHAN BURGUS has been a resident of Clarke County, Iowa, since coming here in 1876, when he settled on the farm where he has since made his home, his farm being located on section 27, Madison Township. Mr. Burgus was born in Prussia, Germany, the date of his birth being June 24, 1847, a son of Frederick Burgus, who is now deceased. He grew to maturity in his native country, and in 1861 came with his father's family to the United States, they locating in Des Moines County, Iowa. Our subject remained in Des Moines County till 1876, when he removed to Clarke County, as before stated, where he has since devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, and now owns a farm of

110 acres of choice land. Mr. Burgus was united in marriage March 15, 1877, to Miss Kate Knotts, a daughter of Benjamin Knotts, deceased. They have three children—Minnie I., Jessie Belle and Frederick E. Samuel Knotts, a brother of Mrs. Burgus also finds a home with them.

EDWARD F. RILEY, one of the enterprising and influential citizens of Osceola, is a native of Morrow County, Ohio, born near Mount Gilead, September 17, 1839. His parents, Ezra and Louisa (Potter) Riley, were natives of Ohio and Connecticut respectively, the mother coming to Ohio when five years of age. Both are now living at Ashley, Ohio. They were the parents of five sons, our subject being their eldest child. Edward F. passed his youth in Delaware County, Ohio, receiving his primary education in the common schools of that county. He subsequently attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware for a time, completing his education at the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which institution he graduated in 1862. He then began the practice of law at Mount Gilead, where he remained one year, and in 1864 came to Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, and soon after opened a law office, where he has since followed the practice of his profession, and at the same time is dealing in real estate. In 1878 he embarked in the banking business, when he opened his private bank, of which he is president, and has since been carrying on a general banking business; and by his honorable and upright dealings he has become well and favorably known throughout Clarke County. Mr. Riley was united in marriage September 16, 1868, to Miss Martha Smith, and this union has been blessed with two sons—Allen E. and Frank B. Mr. Riley is the owner of five

farms, on which he is raising stock, making a specialty of cattle. He is one of the live business men of Clarke County, and is always active in promoting any enterprise which he deems for the advancement of the county, or the good of the community in which he makes his home.

DANIEL PERDUE, residing on section 27, Liberty Township, was born in Cabell County, West Virginia, August 2, 1839, his parents, James and Sarah (Letts) Perdue, being born and reared in the State of Virginia. They were married in Cabell County, West Virginia, and to them were born ten children, our subject being the ninth child, their names being as follows—William Henry, a practicing physician in Neosho County, Kansas; John W., of Pettis County, Missouri; Mrs. Martha Welcher died in Rock Island, Illinois, leaving a large family; Mrs. Anna C. Jordan died in Coffey County, Kansas, leaving a large family; James E. lives in Adair County, Iowa; Mrs. Susan Evans of Hutchinson, Kansas; Thomas J. served three years in the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, now lives in Seward County, Nebraska; Isaiah enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Infantry and died at Little Rock, Arkansas, while in the service of his country; Daniel, the subject of this sketch, and Christopher C., served three years in Company H, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, now lives in Liberty. In 1842 the parents removed with their family to Knox County, Illinois, and a year later settled in Mercer County, Illinois, where the father died August 6, 1848. The widow subsequently went with her family to Rock Island County, Illinois, where she died in 1853. In 1851 Daniel Perdue, our subject, went to live with his brother-in-law, Q. A. Jordan, of Rock Island County, with whom he remained six years, coming with him to

Iowa in 1855. In 1857 he returned to Rock Island County. April 4, 1861, he was married in Warren County, Illinois, to Evaline Sargent, she being a native of that county, born September 23, 1840, a daughter of John Sargent. They have a family of eight children—Frank, Henry C., Eva May, Jessie F., Dell S., Lee Roy, Mary Ann and Mildred, all living at home. Mr. Perdue enlisted from Warren County, August 9, 1862, in Company H, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry. He received a severe wound in his left side at the battle of Fort Donelson, February 4, 1863, by a musket shot passing through his body, from which he slowly recovered, being in hospital for weeks. He was honorably discharged April 10, 1863, when he returned to Warren County. In October, 1864, he came to Clarke County, Iowa, and has since made his home on section 27, Liberty Township, where he has a fine farm containing 227 acres which he has brought from a wild state to a well-improved and highly-cultivated tract of land. In politics Mr. Perdue affiliates with the Democratic party. He is commander of Davenport Post, No. 385, G. A. R., of Woodburn. He has been a constant sufferer from his wound received while in the army, and now receives a pension of \$12 per month.

ABRAMHAM CARSON, one of the pioneers of Jackson Township, resides on section 11. He took eighty acres of Government land in 1855, and immediately commenced improvements. After about ten years' residence he added another eighty acres, buying it second-hand. Mr. Carson was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1812. His father, Thomas Carson, was born in Maryland, and his mother, Anna Layton, was a native of New England. Abraham was the third

of a family of twelve children. He was reared in Fayette County, and in that county married Elizabeth Chambers, born in West Virginia, September 8, 1810. They have nine children, viz.: Asa, of Jackson Township; Mrs. Mary Arnett, also of Jackson Township; Thomas, of Osceola Township; Mrs. Ellen Reese, James, Ephraim, Mrs. Nancy Johnson, also of Jackson Township; Job, at home with his parents; Mrs. Caroline Crowl, a resident of Indiana. Mr. Carson retains eighty acres of land for his own use, and has assisted his sons with the remainder. He has a good home, all the comforts of life, and with many of his children settled around him he looks back with pride upon a well-spent life, with but few regrets. Politically he is a Republican. George Chambers of Woodburn, and Joseph Chambers of Jackson Township, are brothers of Mrs. Carson.

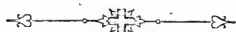
JOHAN C. STRAWN is a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, born December 18, 1848, a son of Jehu Strawn, who was born in the same county, and is now a resident of Warren County, Iowa. John C. was reared on a farm, his father being engaged in agricultural pursuits, and his education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood. After leaving home he served an apprenticeship of three years in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, then worked in a rolling-mill in Wheeling, West Virginia, for one year, after which he was employed in a carriage shop in North Wheeling about three months. He came to Iowa in 1871 and located in New Virginia. He was married April 22, 1873, to Adaline Crooks, a daughter of Robert Crooks, a pioneer of this county, who was burned to death in a prairie fire in an early day. They have one child—Ida May, aged eleven years. Mr.

Strawn came to Murray, Clarke County, in 1875, and engaged in blacksmithing and repairing in which he met with excellent success, his business steadily increasing until he established his present factory. Besides an immense amount of repairing he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of plows, the excellent quality of his work constantly bringing him new customers. He has served efficiently in the town council, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Knight of Pythias. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHAUNCEY C. HORTON was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1833. His father, Jonathan Horton was born in Southern Vermont. His mother, Polly E. (Wilcox) Horton, was born in Connecticut. They were married in Susquehanna County, and in 1842, moved to Dubuque County, Iowa, near Table Mound, where they improved a farm upon which they lived three years, then moved to Jones County. In December, 1864, the parents, with seven children, came to this county and made their home on section 9. This homestead is now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. The father died April 17, 1870, aged sixty-eight years; the mother died January 18, 1876, in her sixty-eighth year. The names of the children are—Chauncey C., Elias W., a resident of Coffey County, Kansas; Mrs. Louisa C. Johnson, residing in Nevada County, California; Erastus B., a resident of Jackson Township; Henry E., now living in Franklin Township; Jeremiah N., a resident of Pratt County, Kansas; Jonathan A., now residing in St. Paul, Minnesota. Elias and Erastus served in the war for the Union.

Chauncey C. Horton was married to Miss Barbara E. Hines, March 17, 1869. She was a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Deeds) Hines, of Sullivan County, Missouri. Her father died in that county April 16, 1881, aged sixty-eight years. He was a native of Ohio. The mother survives and lives in Sullivan County. She was born in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Horton have five children living—Edward H., Don R., Evart C., Robert J. and Jesse L. The deceased are—Lily M., Henrietta M. and three died in infancy. Mr. Horton has served as magistrate in his township for over twelve years, and about the same length of time as assessor, offices which he now holds. He owns 200 acres of land on section 9, which he has improved, and now has one of the best farms in his vicinity; it is especially adapted to stock-raising. In politics he is a Democrat.

to Katie Kirsch, a daughter of Michael Kirsch, deceased. Of the six children born to them five are living—Matthew, Hannah, Katie, Annie and John. Mr. Hoffmann came to Clarke County in the fall of 1865, and has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, his home farm containing 120 acres of choice land. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic.



JOHN W. KELLEY, one of the prominent and successful business men who have assisted materially in the building up of Osceola, is a native of Monroe County, New York, born near Rochester, September 8, 1832. He passed his youth on the home farm, and when he was seven years of age his parents, Libni and Deborah (Estes) Kelley, moved with their family to Michigan, where John W. was reared to manhood, and there began learning the trade of a carpenter and joiner at the age of nineteen years, and also learned the blacksmith's trade. He left Michigan in 1864 and in August of that year located at Eddyville, Wapello County, Iowa, where he remained three years. He then came to Osceola, Clarke County, and built the Raymond & Kelley Flouring Mills, this being the first mill of any importance in the town. This mill had a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour daily, and was operated successfully until the mill and the entire machinery were destroyed by fire in February, 1881. Mr. Kelley, however, had disposed of his interest in the mill before it was burned, and had engaged in the coal business, and subsequently embarked in the hardware business in which he was associated with A. S. Johnson for a short time, when D. R. Raymond bought Mr. Johnson's interest. Six months later both parties sold out the hardware business, and

NICHOLAS HOFFMANN, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 33, Madison Township, is a native of Prussia, Germany, born on a branch of the river Rhine, December 8, 1840, a son of Matthias Hoffmann. Our subject came to the United States in 1853, and after living five years in Steuben County, New York, he came to Iowa, locating in Dubuque. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry under Colonel Samuel Merrill, who afterward became Governor of the State of Iowa. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Hartville, Missouri, Port Gibson, Mississippi, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, and others of minor importance, and through the Mobile campaign, returning to his home without receiving even a scratch. July 23, 1865, Mr. Hoffmann was married in New York State

in 1879 Mr. Kelley began dealing in lumber, lime, paints, oils, doors, blinds, etc., which business he has since followed, and by his upright and honorable dealings and strict attention to the wants of his customers he has established a large business, which is steadily increasing. Mr. Kelley was married in Michigan to Miss Sarah A. Raymond, of Adrian, that State, an old schoolmate of our subject. This union has been blessed with two sons—Elmer E. and Fred. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are active and earnest members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Kelley is a staunch temperance man. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Kelley's parents were both natives of Maine, the father born near Augusta. They were early settlers of New York State where the father bought a small farm, containing twenty-five acres, on credit, paying for the same in work out of his shop. They removed to Michigan about 1837, where the mother died. The father is still living in that State, making his home near Adrian. He is now eighty-six years of age, and has always been a strong advocate of the cause of temperance. He had a family of six children by his first wife, and by his present wife he has three children.

JAMES S. DANIEL, an active and enterprising agriculturist of Doyle Township, living on section 9, was born in Greene County, Indiana, December 14, 1840, a son of John Daniel, a native of Shelby County, Kentucky, who immigrated to Indiana in an early day with his wife, making the journey on horseback. James S. passed his boyhood days on the homestead farm in his native county, and there attended the rude log-cabin schools which were taught by subscription. He came to Clarke County, Iowa, in the fall of 1856 when he settled in Knox Township,

and has since made his home in this county. He was married December 15, 1861, to Emeline Worden, a daughter of Jared Worden. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry to serve three years, and during his term of service participated in the battles of Poison Spring, Saline River, Springfield, besides other engagements. He was bereaved by the death of his wife in the fall of 1866, who left two children—James and John. Mr. Daniel was again married February, 1868, to Jennie Rains, her father, Allen Rains, being a resident of Redding, Iowa. Of the three children born to this union two are living—Elmon and Ella. A daughter, Stella, died aged seven years. Since becoming a resident of Doyle Township Mr. Daniel has devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising in which he is meeting with good success, and is the owner of a fine farm of 260 acres of land under cultivation. He is a member of the Christian church.

FRANCIS M. KYTE, auditor of Clarke County, Iowa, is a native of the State of Indiana, born in Washington County, near Salem, March 4, 1839, a son of Lewis and Catherine (Colglazier) Kyte, natives of Ohio, and early settlers of Indiana, where the father died in 1851. His mother is still living in Clarke County, Iowa, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Her family consisted of eight sons and three daughters, all but one of whom lived till maturity, the eldest one now living being seventy-one years old. F. M. Kyte passed his boyhood on a farm in his native county, living there until after the death of his father, when he was thirteen years old. In the fall of 1852 his mother removed with her family to Iowa, and located in Clarke County, where he passed



Mrs. Nancy L. Kyle.



J. M. Kite

his youth and early manhood. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the defense of the Union, and was assigned to Company F, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and served as Sergeant until January, 1864, when he re-enlisted and was promoted to First Lieutenant, serving as such until mustered out in July, 1865. He participated in the battle at Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, and in the march to Savannah, thence back to Rolla and Bentonville. After the war he returned to Osceola and attended Bryant & Stratton's business college, and then taught school two years. He was elected auditor of Clarke County in the fall of 1869, and served until January, 1874. The next four years he engaged in the grocery business, when he was again elected county auditor, assuming the duties of his office in January, 1878, and has served to the present time, having proved himself to be a reliable and efficient public servant. Mr. Kyte was married in August, 1868, to Miss Nancy L. Key, daughter of Nathan Key, of Clarke County. They have a family of three children—Charles, Laura and George. Mr. Kyte is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 77, Chapter No. 63, and Commandery No. 21. Also of the Knights of Pythias.



 J. CREW, an old and honored pioneer of Knox Township, was born in Northampton County, North Carolina, December 16, 1819, a son of Benjamin and Martha (Vinton) Crew. His parents were born, reared and married in Northampton County, and to them were born twelve children—Henry B., Abner J., Sarah, Rebecca, Andrew, William, Thomas J., John W. and Mary E., and three who died unnamed, and of the above-named children seven lived to maturity. Our subject lived in North Carolina till twenty-two

years of age, his early life being spent in assisting on the home farm, and his education being obtained by study at home. In 1842, in company with his parents, he went to Belmont County, Ohio, where he was married, August 15, 1844, to Elizabeth Burris, a daughter of William Burris. Mrs. Crew died January 25, 1850, leaving three children—Mary C., John Henry and Martha Ann. August 21, 1851, Mr. Crew married for his second wife Elizabeth Smith, of Belmont County, Ohio, a daughter of Spencer and Catharine Smith. To this union were born nine children, eight still living—Rachel J., Sarah Sabina, George W., Abner L., Amanda E., Spencer Lincoln, Ida Levisa and Isalena. One son, William T., is deceased. Mr. Crew came to Iowa in 1854, and after looking over a large portion of this State decided to locate in Clarke County. He made the journey down the Ohio River by boat to St. Louis, thence by boat to Keokuk, Iowa, and to Clarke County from Keokuk by team. He located in Knox Township where he entered 240 acres of land from the Government, on which he has since resided. He first built a story and a half log house, in which his family found a comfortable home till his present commodious and substantial residence was erected in 1862. He devotes considerable attention to the raising and feeding of stock, his farm, which now contains 274 acres, being well adapted for stock-raising. He has a fine orchard on his farm, and good barn and other farm buildings. He started in life without means, but being industrious and economical he has by his own efforts become the owner of his present fine property, and is now numbered among the prosperous citizens of Knox Township. He has served his township as trustee, being chairman of the board, and has been a delegate to the State Convention at Des Moines. Mr. Crew is one of the most active members of the Methodist Episcopal

church, and has assisted in building three or four churches in this county. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but at present affiliates with the Greenback party, he being one of the first men in Clarke County to espouse the Greenback cause.



J. O. SWAN, of the firm of J. O. Swan & Co., breeders of fine stock and also proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel and the livery and sale stable at Woodburn, Iowa, is a native of Rensselaer County, New York, born March 21, 1839, a son of Joseph M. and Polly (Kittle) Swan, also natives of New York. His father died in 1852, and his mother in 1883, the latter being at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Their family consisted of two children, our subject and a daughter—Mary S., now Mrs. Hunter of Yates City, Illinois. J. O. Swan remained at home until the death of his father and then went to live with an uncle, a noted horseman, and in his eighteenth year he began to drive a coach, thus early becoming familiar with the care of horses. He followed this about two years, and then for two years had charge of the stock farm of Buren Brothers. December 25, 1860, he married Emily Graham, a daughter of one of the first settlers of Knox County, Illinois, where Mr. Swan had moved January 1, 1857. April 10, 1862, he emigrated to Oregon, accompanied by his wife and two children, making the journey with an ox team, being five months on the way, arriving in Butteville, Oregon, September 15, 1862. The first winter he drove a team, and in the spring went into the Boise Mines, in Idaho, where he worked during the summers, spending the winters in Oregon, until the fall of 1865, when he started back to Illinois, where, between Scott's Bluff and Chinney Rock they

were attacked by a body of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, and lost nearly all their stock. Mrs. Swan stood guard all night. She took a severe cold as did also their child, the latter dying, and was buried on Plum Creek. Mr. Swan lost all he had save a pony and a mule and was obliged to stop at Ft. Kearney and go to work. While there he had charge of the teams of McLean & Russell, Government freight contractors. In the spring they returned to Yates City, Knox County, Illinois. In February, 1875, he moved to Clarke County, Iowa, and settled on a farm he had bought the year before on section 14, Jackson Township, where he lived until the spring of 1882, when he moved to a farm he now owns on section 26. This farm contains 120 acres of land, the greater part of which is used for pasture, Mr. Swan devoting his attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of fine grades of both horses, cattle and hogs. In the spring of 1886 he moved his family to Woodburn and opened the hotel, building a large stable where he keeps both for sale and hire, a number of fine carriage horses. His long experience makes him a thoroughly reliable judge of horses, and his stock comprises none but the very best animals. February 16, 1872, Mr. Swan joined the Masonic fraternity at Maquon, Illinois, Lodge No. 530, from which he was demitted September 6, 1878, and united with Unity Lodge, No. 212, at Woodburn. He has filled most of the chairs in the blue lodge and has served as master two years. In 1880 he became a member of Chapter No. 63, at Osceola. Until 1876 he affiliated with the Democratic party, but in that year became allied to the Greenback party. He was a delegate to the first Iowa State Greenback convention, and has since then been a member of the State central committee the most of the time. Mr. and Mrs. Swan are the parents of four children. One, Louchila, born

November 9, 1863, died on the plains. Of the living, Orson, born December 9, 1861, was married March 5, 1885, to Miss Lizzie Young, daughter of William Young, a farmer of Knox County, Illinois; Stephen S. was born May 20, 1867, and Ralph was born December 18, 1879. Mr. Swan's paternal great-grandfather was a native of Rhode Island, and moved with his family to New York before the war of the Revolution. Three of his sons were soldiers in that struggle for independence. One, the grandfather of our subject, was a drummer, one was a Captain and one a Lieutenant. The latter, Pierce Swan, was wounded at Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered his forces to Washington, thus ending the war.



ROBERT JAMISON has the honor of being the first settler of Clarke County. He still lives on section 19 of Franklin Township, at the homestead selected by him May 1, 1850. His selection was made on the "Mormon Trace," a well-traveled road which was traversed by the Mormons on their way to Salt Lake City. Later, the "trace" becoming the "California trail," emigrant trains made the first market for the pioneer settlers who had wisely made their homes by the roadside. Mr. Jamison says: "Had it not been for the emigrants to Salt Lake and California passing our doors, buying all our corn at \$1.00 per bushel, I hardly know how we could have lived." Two Mormon families lived in Green Bay Township, and a man named Wilson lived in Franklin Township. When Mr. Jamison settled here the two Mormon families moved to their "promised land," and Mr. Wilson moved back to Lucas County, thus leaving Mr. Jamison the first permanent settler of this county. A few months brought him several "neighbors,"

every man living within half a score of miles being called a neighbor. Mr. Jamison was born in Logan County, Kentucky, July 11, 1816. His parents, Robert and Mary (McWhorter) Jamison, were natives of North Carolina. Both were descendants of Scotch Covenanters. The families of both came to America about the middle of the last century. Robert was the youngest of seven children, his father dying before his birth. When six years of age his widowed mother, with her family, moved to Washington County, Indiana, where his mother died in 1841. There Robert grew to manhood, and in June, 1845, married Christena Kyte, born in Washington County, November 8, 1818. Her father, Lewis Kyte, died in Indiana in 1852, and her mother, Catherine Kyte, survives, at the advanced age of ninety-three years, cared for by herself and husband. Mr. and Mrs. Jamison came to the Hawkeye State in 1848, first settling in Monroe County, on a claim near Albia. Selling that claim, he removed to his present home, and in 1850 made a claim of 160 acres, receiving a deed for the same in 1853. His farm now contains 380 acres of good land, well improved, and under a high state of cultivation. It is well stocked, and on it is a good orchard. They have passed through all the trials, hardships and privations of pioneer life, and now enjoy the fruits of a life of industry and frugality. He is justly proud of Iowa and of Clarke County. He has assisted in building up one of the grandest States in the Union. Mr. and Mrs. Jamison have had nine children, five of whom are living—John H., a resident of Osceola, has served several years as clerk of the court; Lewis, now living in Weldon, Decatur County; Francis M., a partner with his brother in the mercantile business at Weldon, Iowa; William died at the age of four years; Catherine, wife of James McAllister, died in 1881, leaving

three children; Mary and Rebecca died in 1885; James and Thomas are still farming the homestead. Mr. Jamison was the first school commissioner elected in this county; served two years on the County Board of Supervisors, and has served as township trustee. In politics, he was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican.

WILLIAM M. WILSON, attorney at law at Osceola, is one of the prominent members of the Clarke County bar. He was born in Guilford County, N. C., near the city of Greensborough, April 23, 1838, his parents, R. D. and Ruhama (Spoon) Wilson, being natives of the State of North Carolina. They removed with their family to Iowa in the spring of 1853, locating in Mahaska County, and in 1860 settled in Warren County, this State, near New Virginia, where the parents still make their home, the father being now eighty-one years of age and the mother seventy-five. To them were born six children, five sons and one daughter, all of whom are yet living. William M. Wilson was fourteen years of age when he came with his parents to Iowa, and received his primary education in the log school-houses of Mahaska County. In the fall of 1857 he entered the high school at Oskaloosa where he pursued his studies until 1861, returning to his home in Warren County at the breaking out of the late war. He enlisted in Company D, First Iowa Cavalry, and was immediately sent to Missouri, thence to Northern Texas, most of his term of service being spent West of the Mississippi River. He served three years and three months, during which time he participated in many severe engagements, including the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and the skirmish at Black Water. He was honorably discharged in September, 1864, when he re-

turned to his home in New Virginia. In February, 1865, he was married to Miss Martha Fleming, of Warren County, a daughter of Asa Fleming. After his marriage Mr. Wilson located on a farm on which was erected a steam saw-mill which he operated in connection with attending to his agricultural pursuits, until 1867. He then began reading law under Mr. Conklin, of Osceola, and also under Judge Chaney. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, at Indianola, Judge H. W. Maxwell presiding, and was admitted to practice in the supreme courts in June, 1872. He began the practice of his chosen profession at Osceola in the fall of 1869, where he has since been actively engaged, and has established a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Wilson was elected a member of the State Senate, to represent Clarke, Lucas and Union counties in the State Legislature. He was elected mayor of Osceola in the spring of 1875. In 1876 he was appointed receiver of the First National Bank, of Osceola. In 1880 he was appointed one of the commissioners to appraise and lay off the Fort Ripley Military reservation, it having been, by an act of Congress, thrown open for settlers. In 1882 he was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, one of the commissioners to establish and locate the United States postoffice building, at Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1885 he was elected First Lieutenant of Company A, Fifth Regiment, Iowa National Guards, and December 14, of the same year, was promoted to Judge Advocate, with rank of Major, on the staff of Brigadier-General H. H. Wright, which position he still holds. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue- lodge, chapter and commandery. He is also a member of the Good Templars and a life member of the W. C. T. U. and State Alliance, of Iowa. He has six children living, three boys and three girls—the oldest

girl is married to S. M. Gilbert and now resides in Salem, Dakota. At the reunion of veteran Union soldiers, held at Creston, Iowa, August 17, 18, and 19, 1886, Mr. Wilson was chosen as Colonel of the First Battalion and commanded with credit.



CHARLES URY, farmer, section 25, Jackson Township, was born in Kanawha County, West Virginia, March 31, 1853. His parents, William and Esther Ury, were born, reared and married in that State. They immigrated to Iowa, first settled in Mahaska County, where the father improved a farm on the original prairie of that county. The mother died in 1869, the father soon afterward moved back to his former home in West Virginia and now lives in Meigs County, Ohio. Charles Ury was the second in a family of eight children. He has been dependent upon his own resources since fourteen years of age. He came to Clarke County in 1871 and engaged in farm labor for F. C. Mills, remaining with him six years. In September, 1878, he purchased the farm he now owns and occupies. It had been partially improved, a house was built and seventy acres broken. In addition to the home farm of 160 acres, he owns seventy-three acres in two different tracts, thirteen acres being in Franklin Township. Mr. Ury has five brothers and two sisters living—Samuel is in Missouri; John in Pottawattamie County, Iowa; Thomas in Mills County; George in Clarke County; Mrs. Angeline Schell lives in St. Louis, Missouri; Laura and Frank live with their father in Ohio. Mr. Ury is politically a Republican. January 24, 1878, he was married to Mary C. Marvin, born in Jackson Township, January 4, 1861. Her father, Runa Marvin, enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, in the war of the Rebellion, and died in the service. He was a

native of Indiana. Her mother, now Mrs. Abbylene Gardner, lives in Jackson Township. Mrs. Ury had two sisters, Elizabeth and Charlotte (both died young), and two half-sisters, Cora and Florence Mills, both living in Jackson Township. Mr. and Mrs. Ury have had four children—Albert W., Esther A., Herbert E. and Runa E. Mrs. Ury inherited about \$3,000 from her father's estate. She is a member of the Christian church.



JOHAN HARLAN is a native of Darke County, Ohio, born January 19, 1825, a son of James and Nancy Harlan, the former born in Kentucky, May 4, 1801, and the latter in Indiana, June 2, 1808. James Harlan lived in Kentucky until fifteen years of age, and then accompanied his parents to Ohio, where he lived until 1851. He followed agricultural pursuits in Ohio, and was moderately successful, but in 1851, to better his condition, concluded to try his fortunes in the West, and accordingly, moved with his family to Lee County, Iowa, where he lived fifteen years, and in 1866 moved to Van Buren County, where he lived about twenty years. His wife died May 4, 1885, and he soon after left Van Buren County and has since made his home with his son John in Clarke County. John Harlan was reared in his native State, and after attaining manhood engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1865 he moved to Iowa, and settled in Fremont Township, Clarke County, buying 160 acres of land, to which he has since added twenty acres, and has now one of the best farms in the township. He was married November 26, 1846, to Asenith Hubbard, daughter of Silas and Elizabeth (Anderson) Hubbard. Of the six children born to them but two are living—Andrew C. and Lafayette H. Addison Monroe,

Mary Catherine, Rosalie and an infant daughter are deceased. In politics Mr. Harlan is a Republican. He has held various township offices, and is an efficient and faithful public servant. Mrs. Harlan is a member of the Christian church. Her father was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and served about fifteen months, when on account of sickness he was sent home on furlough, but died twenty-four hours after his arrival.

JOSEPH S. MORRIS, one of the representative citizens of Liberty Township, residing on section 3, was born in Harrison County, West Virginia, March 31, 1829, a son of C. L. and Jane (Bumgardner) Morris, the father being born in the same house as our subject, July 29, 1803, and the mother a native of Augusta County, West Virginia, born December 31, 1806, of German ancestry. The parents of our subject had a family of four children, Joseph S. being the eldest. Mary E., died aged eighteen months; Mrs. Nancy H. Withers, lives in Osceola, Iowa, and Adam T., of Sheridan County, Nebraska, who enlisted in the Eleventh West Virginia Volunteers at the age of sixteen years, in 1863, and proved a gallant and efficient soldier. He served under Sheridan in the closing scenes of the war, culminating with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. The family, with the exception of Adam T., came to Clarke County, Iowa, from West Virginia, in April, 1865, the father making his home at first in Fremont Township. The mother died at Medora, Warren County, Iowa, April 5, 1882, the father still living, a resident of Medora. In early life he worked at the carpenter's trade, which is also the trade of our subject, and while superintending the erection of a Baptist church at New Virginia, in the fall of 1874,

he was very badly injured by falling from a ladder, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. Both parents were members of the Baptist denomination. Joseph S. Morris, our subject, received a good education in his youth, and at the age of eighteen years began teaching school in his native State. He followed that profession for many terms, teaching several winter terms in his present neighborhood. At the election upon the ordinance of secession, he was clerk at Big Bend, Calhoun County, Virginia, and cast one of the sixteen votes against the ordinance, and several of the sixteen patriots were murdered by guerrillas within a few days. Mr. Morris was rejected upon offering himself as a soldier, but was of great service to the Union as courier, guide and pilot, and all that lay in his power to help the cause of the Union he did. Mr. Morris settled on his present farm in 1867, where he owns a valuable farm of ninety acres, beside which he is the owner of property in the village of Medora, Warren County. March 14, 1867, he was married to Susan A. Stacy, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, July 9, 1840, a daughter of A. W. Stacy, a native of Ohio, who located in Liberty Township, Clarke County, with his family in 1854, living there till his death in April, 1881. He was an ardent Republican in politics. In religious belief a Universalist. His wife was also a native of Ohio. She died on the homestead in Liberty Township, February 7, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have nine children all living at home—Walter C., Gertrude M., Mary E., Margaret J. and Harriet J. (twins), Olive B., Robert A., Joseph A. and Austin H. Mr. Morris is an active worker in the interests of the Republican party in Clarke County, and is one of the leading speakers in this part of the State. Mrs. Morris was the eldest of her father's family, her brothers and sisters being as follows: William

H. of Warren County; Charlotte M., wife of Adam Morris, of Sheridan County, Nebraska; Mrs. Harriet J. Stacy, of Warren County; Caius M., of Liberty village; Samuel Austin, living in Nebraska; Osmer Miles, of Ord, Nebraska; Mrs. Effie E. Twombly, of Liberty Township; Mrs. Vesta A. Smith, of Fremont Township; Joel D., died aged seventeen years, and Alvin Luke, living in the village of Liberty. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch came to America long before the Revolutionary war, and several of them are favorably mentioned in the history of the country, Thomas Morris (United States Senator from Ohio) being his great-uncle.

LEMON BENNETT, residing on section 25, Madison Township, Clarke County, Iowa, was born in Putney, Vermont, April 8, 1822, a son of Samuel Bennett, a native of the same town, now deceased, and a grandson of Samuel, a native of Rhode Island, of English descent, his ancestors being among the early settlers of Rhode Island. His grandfather, with three of his brothers, served in the Revolutionary war, Samuel Bennett, Sr. being the only one to return alive. Soon after the war closed he settled in Putney, Vermont. He had a family of twelve children, his son, Samuel Bennett, having been a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received good educational advantages, attending the academy in Townsend, and the Waterville College (now Colby University), and later went to Dartmouth College, at Hanover, from which institution he graduated in 1848. He then read medicine for one year, and attended lectures at Woodstock, Vermont. He went to Tennessee in 1849, and was engaged in teaching in Fall Branch Seminary in Washington County, for twenty-one

terms of five months each. He taught one term in Chattanooga, and was teaching the Rutherford Academy, at Kingsport, Tennessee, when the war broke out, and being of Union sentiments he was obliged to leave the South at a sacrifice of \$4,500. He located in Warren County, Iowa, in July, 1861, and the following winter taught school at Indianola. He then went to Des Moines, where he taught school for one year, remaining there till 1867, when he came to Clarke County. On coming to Clarke County he settled on his present farm, which he had entered in 1852. He has followed the teacher's profession in Clarke County for four terms, and also followed carpentering for four years. He is now devoting his attention to farming, stock-raising and dairying, and is now the owner of a good farm containing 160 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Bennett was married in July, 1852, to Eleanor J. Wright, daughter of James Wright, deceased. They have had seven children, six are still living—James S., Lemon, John F., Frances M., Mary J. and Ella M., all being married but James and Lemon. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Baptist church.

JOHIN W. STIFFLER, deputy postmaster at Murray, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, the date of his birth being October 5, 1859, the eldest son of Wesley and Rachel (Neel) Stiffler, of whom the mother is deceased. John W., our subject, was reared principally on a farm, receiving a fair common-school education. After leaving school he taught for three terms, beginning in the fall of 1881. His principal occupation has been farming, which he followed till January, 1886, when he was appointed to his present position. He has been a resident of Clarke County since 1868, coming with his parents in the spring of

that year. He was united in marriage March 13, 1883, to Miss Samantha A. Hindes, her father, Samuel Hindes, being a resident of Madison Township, Clarke County. Mr. and Mrs. Stiffler have one child, a daughter named Mabel. Mr. Stiffler is classed among the active and enterprising young men of Murray, and during his residence in Madison Township held the office of constable for two years. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket for county surveyor in the fall of 1883, but was defeated at the polls by 149 votes, in a Republican county of 565 majority. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders.



WILLIAM E. MORROW, dealer in agricultural implements, Osceola, and one of the early settlers of Clarke County, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, near Fort Washington, May 15, 1846, a son of Thomas A. and Esther (Scott) Morrow, the father a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born September 26, 1814, and the mother born August 26, 1815, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The father is now deceased, his death occurring July 29, 1884. The mother is still living. They had born to them four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are yet living. William E. Morrow was brought by his parents to Clarke County, Iowa, when he was but ten years of age, they locating in Knox Township. He was reared on a farm, his education being received in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at the graded school at Garden Grove, Iowa. After finishing his education he began his career as a teacher, following that profession both winter and summer till after his marriage when he taught only during the winter terms. He was united in marriage October 20, 1869, to

Mary M. Whisler, of Clarke County, her father, Thomas L. Whisler, having come to this county in 1834 from Marion County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow have two sons—Francis E. and Robert E. After his marriage Mr. Morrow settled on a farm where he followed agricultural pursuits till 1873, when he moved to Osceola, and became associated with his father in the agricultural implement business. He disposed of his interest to his father in 1876, who carried on the business until his death. In the meantime William E. Morrow had spent a year in Colorado, but on the death of his father in 1884 he returned to Osceola, and took charge of the business in which he is still engaged. He keeps a full line of everything pertaining to his business, and has a well-established trade, his business house being located on the west side of the square. Mr. Morrow is a member of the Masonic order, and is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic.



AP. SMITH, one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Knox Township, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born June 8, 1832. His parents, Warren and Catharine (Peters) Smith, were natives of Massachusetts and Virginia respectively. They had a family of five children—A. P., E. H., Henry C., Laura, and one who died in infancy. A. P. being the eldest child he was obliged to assist with the work of the farm during his youth. He received his education in the schools of his native county. He was united in marriage September 5, 1852, to Mary Hudgel, of Fairfield County, Ohio, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Hudgel. They are the parents of eight children—Elizabeth C., John M., George W., D. W., Thomas, William, Ezra and Eddie. In 1860 Mr. Smith came with his family to Clarke

County, Iowa, locating in Knox Township on eighty acres of section 24. To this he has added by subsequent purchases till he now owns 236 acres of highly-cultivated land, with comfortable house, barn and other farm buildings. He has three fine orchards, and his farm is one of the best in the township. In connection with his farming he is quite extensively engaged in raising and feeding stock. Mr. Smith began life almost without means, but by industry and good management has acquired his present fine property. In politics he is a Greenbacker.



MOSSES T. JOHNSON, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements for the Osceola Hardware Company, is a native of Indiana, born in Owens County, August 19, 1846, a son of F. W. and Electa J. Johnson, who were both natives of Indiana, the mother born near Greencastle. His paternal grandfather, David Johnson, was a native of Virginia, and his maternal grandfather, Frederick Barrows, was a native of Vermont, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject's parents had a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, seven still living, three sons and four daughters. Moses T., the subject of this sketch, was but eight years old when his parents moved from Indiana to Clarke County, Iowa. They settled some five miles northwest of Osceola on a farm, remaining there two years, when they removed to Osceola where Moses T. was reared to manhood, attending the schools of that town, and later entered the State University, at Iowa City, where he pursued his studies for one year, after which he spent two terms at Adrian College, Michigan. He then returned to Osceola, and entered his father's dry-goods store, assisting his father till he

was twenty-four years of age, when he was married to Miss Samantha J. Ream, of Osceola, a native of Pennsylvania. Soon after his marriage Mr. Johnson went to Montgomery County, Kansas, where he ran a store at Radical City, his father being associated with him in the business. He subsequently returned to Osceola, Iowa, and was variously engaged for a time, when he embarked in the general grocery business which he followed about four years. He then disposed of his business and settled on a farm where he followed farming for two years, when he again located in Osceola. In 1884 he entered the hardware store of the Osceola Hardware Company in the capacity of clerk, which position he still holds to the entire satisfaction of his employers. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one daughter named Pearl. Mr. Johnson was elected a member of the city council in March, 1886. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, an organization in which he takes an active interest. In 1875 he went on an extended tour through California, thence to Oregon, and from there to Washington Territory. Mr. Johnson is associated with his brother, Thomas A. Johnson, in raising and dealing in cattle in which they are meeting with fair success.



WILLIAM MAYTURN is a native of England, born January 27, 1837, a son of Charles and Charlotte (West) Mayturn. In 1852 he left his native country in company with his father and sailed for America. Two years later he left his father in the East and started for the West. He stopped in White Pigeon, Michigan, a short time, working at anything he could find to do to better his finances, and then proceeded to Iowa in company with J. H. Woodbury, who owned land near

Garden Grove, Decatur County. He worked for Mr. Woodbury about four years, when he induced his father to come West, and he then lived with him until his marriage. Immediately after his marriage he went to Franklin Township, Decatur County, where he had previously bought 1000 acres of land. He lived there until 1868, when he removed to Clarke County and bought the old Hawkeye saw and flouring mill at Osceola, which he ran two years. In 1870 he bought a farm of sixty acres in Fremont Township, to which he has since added 192 acres, and now has one of the best farms in the township, all under cultivation, with pleasant and comfortable buildings and improvements. Mr. Mayturn has always taken an interest in the welfare of his township and has represented his fellow-townsmen in various official relations. At present he is acting treasurer of the town board. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 24, 1862, to Miss Barbara Ann Hartman, a native of Indiana, daughter of John F. and Susan (Outstadt) Hartman. To them have been born seven children—Nellie, Willie T., Grace G., George, Mary, Byron and Rosa. Willie and George are deceased. Mr. Mayturn and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, at New Virginia.

thias, H. P. and Lena. They came to the United States with the hope of bettering their condition. They landed in Castle Garden May 29, 1869, and immediately proceeded westward. They reached Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, June 4, and remained there until September 17, and in October, 1869, came to Woodburn, their present home. Mr. Halling brought a capital of about \$3,000 to this country. His fine farm contains 200 acres of well-improved land. He is a thorough, practical farmer, and his property shows care and thrift. He is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising. Both Mr. and Mrs. Halling were reared in the Lutheran faith. In politics he is a Republican. In local politics he may be classed Independent.

L BOYLE, an active and enterprising business man of Osceola, who is also extensively engaged in breeding and raising stock, was born in Cornwall, England, November 14, 1837. When eleven years old he was brought to America by his parents, John and Mary (Lennox) Boyle, who settled in Canada West. After the mother's death the father returned to England where he died in 1885. L. Boyle, our subject, began his career as a clerk at the early age of twelve years, and was employed in that capacity by various parties till attaining the age of manhood. In 1861 he came to Iowa from Illinois where he had lived a number of years. He located at McGregor, where he remained two years, engaged in the dry-goods business with his two brothers. He then returned to Iowa, and in the fall of 1868 came to Clarke County, and engaged in the grocery business at Osceola, to which he has since devoted the greater part of his time. He keeps a well assorted stock of family groceries, and by his strict attention to the

J P. HALLING, farmer, section 11, Jackson Township, was the son of John P. and Elizabeth Halling, and was born March 23, 1818. His father died in Germany, province Schleswig Holstein, at the age of seventy-eight years. His mother died when he was four years of age. He married November 21, 1851. Mrs. Halling was born August 30, 1828. Her parents, Matthias and Lena Schmidt, also died in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Halling have had five children—Marie, John, Mat-

wants of his customers, he has built up a large trade. Mr. Boyle also owns a good farm of eighty acres, and is engaged in raising horses of a high grade. He has at present twenty head of fine horses, among which may be mentioned Little Crow, Jr. Mr. Boyle was united in marriage in 1864, to Miss Sarah Nickerson, of Canada, and to this union have been born six children—Jessie, wife of Harry Gifford, of Creston; Carrie, Edith and Alice (twins), and Ethel and Harry (twins). Mr. Boyle is one of the prominent citizens of Osceola, always taking an active interest in every enterprise which tends toward the public good.



MATTHIAS KERR, living on section 3, Liberty Township, is a son of Arthur and Hannah Kerr, pioneers of that township, they being the first settlers in the northeastern part of the same. The parents were born and reared in Pennsylvania, but married in Ohio, and when our subject was about five years of age they located in De Witt County, Illinois, coming thence to Clarke County in the spring of 1853, when they settled on section 3, Liberty Township. Here the father improved a farm and followed agricultural pursuits successfully till his death, having at that time a valuable farm of 160 acres. He died October 29, 1882, at the age of seventy-two years. He was one of the most active and energetic of the pioneers, and won the confidence and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. His widow still survives, and is making her home with her son John in Fremont Township, this county. They reared a family of nine children of whom eight still survive—James, a resident of Montana since 1861; John, of Fremont Township; Matthias, our subject; Mrs. Margaret Ann Davison, of Osceola Township; Mrs. Isabell Hite, of Warren County;

Isaac, of Sac County, Iowa; William of Warren County, and Mrs. Ellen Michaels, of Van Wert, Decatur County. Marion, the sixth child, contracted disease while in the army, and died about thirteen years later of consumption. Matthias Kerr, our subject, is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born February 5, 1839. He remained with his parents until twenty years of age, when he went to McLean County, Illinois, and enlisted in the defense of his country, July 25, 1861, a member of Company D, Seventh Illinois Infantry. Illinois had sent six regiments to the Mexican war, thus the first regiment in the civil war was called the seventh. Mr. Kerr participated in the hardly-contested battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and the battle of Corinth in October, 1862. His regiment was at and in the vicinity of Corinth in the fall of 1863, and there re-enlisted as veterans, and in May, 1864, joined Sherman's forces. Mr. Kerr was taken prisoner while on scouting duty, and for a time was confined in Andersonville prison, and the suffering he underwent while in that Southern prison pen has aged him fast. He left there under special cartel for exchange of sick November 20, 1864, and was discharged on account of disability from Chestnut Hill Hospital at Philadelphia, June 15, 1865. While in Andersonville he lost part of his right foot by gangrene, and now receives a pension of \$12 per month. After leaving the army he returned to Illinois, and in the spring of 1866 married Mary Allen, and immediately after their marriage went to Madison County, Nebraska, Mr. Kerr building the first house in that county, where the city of Norfolk now stands. Mrs. Kerr died of consumption in June, 1867, aged twenty-five years, leaving at her death, one child, Harland, who is now with his father. After the death of his wife Mr. Kerr came to Liberty Township where he has since resided. For his second wife he married Hannah J.

Trumbo, July 25, 1869, a daughter of the pioneers John and Sophie Trumbo. Her parents came from Allen County, Indiana, to Liberty Township, Clarke County, Iowa, in 1855, and are still living on their old homestead on section 2. Mrs. Kerr is a native of Allen County, Indiana, the date of her birth being January 18, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have five children—Bertie May, Mary Ann, Frederick O., Don and Bessie Ellen. Mr. Kerr now has a fine home on section 3, where he owns 120 acres of choice land under excellent cultivation. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He has served his township as trustee, and by his upright and honorable dealings he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him.

HENRY D. WOODWARD, of the firm of C. T. Haskins & Co., dealers in lumber and hardware, Murray, was born in Allegany (now Wyoming County), New York, the date of his birth being May 26, 1844, a son of Horace Woodward, who was a native of Vermont. Our subject was reared and educated in the schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty-two years he learned the carpenter's trade. He came to Iowa in 1859, locating in Black Hawk County. He enlisted in the late war in Company A, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, in which he served two years and eight months, during which time he was mostly on detached duty. He re-enlisted as a veteran in Company K, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and took part in most of the engagements with the Indians. Mr. Woodward was married in December, 1872, to Miss Barbara O. Shreves, a daughter of John Shreves, of Greenfield, Adair County, Iowa, and to this union have been born three children—Loren S., Belle O., and John A. Mr. Woodward left Black Hawk County

in 1871, removing to Adair County, where he remained till 1873. He then came to Murray, Clarke County, where he has since resided with the exception of two years, which he spent in Adair County, and during his residence here has been engaged in the lumber, hardware and furniture business. He has been elected to several local offices, and is at present a member of the town council, and of the school board. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HENRY H. RYAN, living on section 9, Doyle Township, five miles south of Murray, was born in Campbell County, Tennessee, June 4, 1829, his father, John Ryan, being a native of the same county. In 1834 the father emigrated with his family to New Albany, Indiana, where he died in 1835. The same year the family removed to Owen County, Indiana. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving such educational advantages as the rude log cabin subscription schools of his day afforded, and later attended the schools of Stilesville, in Hendricks County, Indiana. After leaving school he taught four or five terms. He learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, which he followed for fifteen years. He located in Lynn County, Iowa, in 1855, and during his ten years' residence in that county, worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade and helped to build Cornell College at Mount Vernon. He was married January 2, 1859, to Mary C. Eastlack, her father, John Eastlack, who is now deceased, having been one of the early settlers of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he left valuable property to his heirs. They have eight children—Alice E., Adella J., John H., Joel W., Ella F., Charles E., George W. and Harris H. Alice is teaching in her second year in the Murray schools. She is a grad-

uate from the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and is an excellent teacher in music which she follows during her vacations. Adella married Edward Pierce, of Doyle Township, and has one child, Hubert G. John H. is also a resident of Doyle Township. He married Sarah E. Gaumer, and has one child—Boyd E. Mr. Ryan came with his family (wife and three small children) to Clarke County, Iowa, in the fall of 1865 when he settled in Franklin Township. He removed to Green Bay Township in 1874, and in the fall of 1882, came to Doyle Township, since which he has resided on his present farm. His farm contains about 200 acres, is well improved and stocked. In financial matters he has always kept clear of embarrassing debts, and at the present time to the best of his knowledge, owes no man a dollar, and has a competency of least \$8,000, having begun for himself as an orphan with but a few shillings. In politics Mr. Ryan is a staunch Republican, he having helped to form the party in this State. He has served Franklin and Green Bay townships as assessor and clerk for several years, beside holding other offices of trust. Mr. Ryan joined the Baptist church when eighteen years old, to which he belonged for many years, but at present belongs to no particular denomination, being rather liberal in his religious views. Mr. Ryan is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

THOMAS P. JOHNSON, an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Madison Township, is a native of Tennessee, the date of his birth being May 9, 1825. His father, Robert H. Johnson, was a native of the same State, and an early settler of Illinois, he having brought his family to McLean County in 1828, settling in the woods among Indians and

wild animals. Our subject was reared on a farm in McLean County, Illinois, and has made farming his life work. He was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Rhodes, a daughter of Aaron Rhodes, the date of their marriage being November 7, 1847. Nine children were born to this union, of whom six are now living—Mrs. Nancy B. Dutton, Mrs. Nora E. Pollock, Francis M., Jeremiah R., Stephen A. D. and William S. One son, Robert H., died in his twenty-seventh year. Jeremiah R. is an enterprising citizen of Madison Township, where he is actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Johnson came to Clarke County, Iowa, in 1854, where he has since made his home, the Indians being numerous when he first settled in the county. He is one of the pioneers who have lived to witness the many wonderful changes that have been made in the county in the past thirty years. Mr. Johnson served as a soldier in the Mexican war.

MILTON ROGERS, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 5, Doyle Township, was born in Monongahela County, West Virginia, September 8, 1822, his father, Archibald Rogers, being a native of the same county. The father being a farmer by occupation, our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, his education being limited to the log-cabin subscription schools of his day. Mr. Rogers was married in February, 1845, to Hannah Britt, a daughter of Samuel Britt, and of the eight children born to this union seven are living—John J., Mrs. Mary M. Chambers, Sarah E., Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, James A., Mrs. Emma E. Springston, and Daniel W. In 1854 Mr. Rogers removed with his family to Henry County, Illinois, remaining there till 1865, when he came to Clarke County, Iowa, and has since made

his home in Doyle Township, where he owns 235 acres of choice land. Mrs. Rogers died in August, 1872, and in March, 1874, Mr. Rogers was again united in marriage to Mrs. Mary A. Perce, a daughter of Cyrus Mitts, by whom he has three children—Dora M., Herbert M. and Arthur L. Mrs. Rogers is the owner of forty acres of good land. She has two sons by her former husband, whose names are: Lewis E. and George B. Perce. Mr. Rogers has served one year as justice of the peace. He has practiced law before the courts of justice for several years. In his religious views Mr. Rogers is a Baptist.



WILLIAM LIKES, one of the early settlers of Clarke County, is a native of Ohio, born in Guernsey County, December 24, 1827. He is the fifth of a family of eight children of Philip and Providence (Lewis) Likes, the father a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and the mother born in the State of Maryland. They were married in Ohio, and when our subject was an infant they settled in Belmont County, of that State. They came to Clarke County, Iowa, in the spring of 1853, locating on a farm three miles from Osceola, on which they resided some four years, when they removed to Osceola. They subsequently settled on a farm on White Breast Creek, remaining there till their death, the father dying in the year 1864, and the mother some time before. The father was a blacksmith, but did not follow his trade after leaving Ohio. William Likes, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Belmont County, Ohio, receiving his education in the schools of Sewellville. At the age of fifteen years he entered the blacksmith shop of his father, where he began learning his trade, which he followed during his resi-

dence in Ohio. He was married in April, 1853, to Sarah C. Ruley, of Belmont County, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas and Hester Ruley, who came to Clarke County, Iowa, in 1854, both dying in Osceola, the father dying in 1885, aged eighty-seven years, the mother dying some eighteen years before. Mr. and Mrs. Likes have had eight children born to them—Hester, deceased; Forest Rose, wife of Jasper H. Likes; Lilian, died in infancy; Della L., wife of Lee H. Estes; Nannie E., Violet, William K. and Percy C., all at home. Mr. Likes came to Osceola about six months after his parents, and in April, 1854, opened a blacksmith shop on the northeast corner of the square, and six months later removed to his shop on Main street, where he has since followed his trade, being the oldest blacksmith in the county. He has followed blacksmithing for a period of thirty-two years, and is a thorough and reliable man, and during his residence here he has not only established a good business, but has gained the confidence and respect of all who have business relations with him. In connection with blacksmithing he is also engaged in wagon-making and repairing. Mr. Likes settled in Osceola when the now thriving and prosperous little town contained but ten houses, and has witnessed the many changes which have taken place in the past thirty years.



DEITRICK, one of the prominent citizens of Fremont Township, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born September 10, 1832, a son of Jacob and Jane (Hutson) Deitrick. His mother died when he was but two years old, his father surviving until 1885. He remained with his father until his majority, and then learned the millwright's trade, at which he worked five years. In 1858 he came to

Iowa, having previously entered 120 acres of land in Washington Township, Clarke County, which he afterward sold and bought the farm where he now lives, at that time with no improvements save a worthless log cabin in which they could not keep dry when the rain came, and upon these occasions huddled together under a large umbrella. His land he has brought under a good state of cultivation, and his building improvements are among the best in the township. He is purely a self-made man, gathering his property together little by little, by industry and frugality. He has served his township in various official relations and is an efficient and reliable officer. In politics he is a Greenbacker. He was married in 1860 to Miss Sophia Hunt, daughter of Garrard and Elizabeth Hunt. They have no children.

LI A. ATKINS, one of the substantial business men of Osceola, was born in Deavertown, Morgan County, Ohio, April 17, 1823, a son of Elijah and Mary (Younkin) Atkins, natives of Delaware and Virginia, respectively, the father born April 17, 1797. He followed merchandising and hotel keeping through life. The parents were among the early settlers of Ohio, in which State they made their home till death. They had a family of six children of whom their son, Eli A., and three daughters are yet living. Eli A. began learning the marble-cutter's trade at the age of eighteen years, which he followed about four years. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Cumberland, Ohio, remaining there till 1852, when he came to Iowa, locating in Henry County for one year. Mr. Atkins came to Osceola, Clarke County, in July, 1867, and opened a marble-cutter's shop, which he carried on about a year, when he sold out his business and engaged in the grocery business in which he

was very successful, continuing in the same business about ten years, in connection with which he dealt in grain for some time. Disposing of his stock of groceries he turned his attention to dealing in horses, which he shipped to Nebraska and other Western States, for six years. He has of late years been engaged in dealing in grain, buying and shipping between Denver, Colorado, and Eastern markets, oats being the principal product handled. Mr. Atkins has been twice married. For his first wife he married Anna Bemis in 1845, who died in 1850, leaving three children—Charles O., now engaged in the abstract business, at Lincoln, Nebraska; Emery B., a grain merchant, of Denver, Colorado, and Mary E., wife of A. Burbaker, a lumber dealer, of York, Nebraska. Mr. Atkins was again married in 1852 to Maria J. Agnew, a native of Ohio, and to this union have been born three children—Laura E., married David E. Sayer, banker of York, Nebraska; Frank K., dealer in real estate and loan agent at York, Nebraska, and Cora D. married W. J. Wildman, banker, of York, Nebraska. Mr. Atkins and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee.

 F. RICKER is a native of the State of Maine, a son of Tobias and Sally (Hannafoord) Ricker. When but a boy he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until the year 1866. In 1855 he came West and lived in Trivoli, Peoria County, Illinois, eleven years. From there he moved to Neponset, Bureau County, where he bought a farm and carried it on in connection with working at his trade seven years. In 1873 he came to Iowa and bought the farm where he now lives, on section 6, Fremont Township, Clarke County. This farm contains 160 acres of choice land, all under cultivation.

with pleasant and comfortable building improvements. He was married in February, 1850, to Miss Olive B. Trull, daughter of Dr. Phineas and Nancy (Janness) Trull. To them have been born two children—Charles Bruce and Annie E. Charles married Josephine Hortense Storm, and Annie is the wife of Marion Redmon. Mr. and Mrs. Ricker are members of the Baptist church at Osceola.

ALEXANDER LAYTON, an enterprising agriculturist of Madison Township, residing on section 24, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, his father, William Layton, being a native of the same State. The father being a farmer by occupation, our subject passed his youth in assisting with the work of the farm, receiving such education as the common schools of those times afforded. At the age of twenty years he began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he made his principal vocation until 1878. Mr. Layton was married in 1850, to Margaret Gravatt, who died in January, 1856, leaving two children—Laura, now Mrs. Boden, and William A. For his second wife Mr. Layton married Ursula Cook, of Canton, Illinois, in April, 1858, and to this union was born one daughter, now Mrs. Lillie Olmsted. Mr. Layton went to Fulton County, Illinois, in 1854, locating five miles east of Canton, where he followed blacksmithing for five years, after which he carried on a large repair shop in Canton for nine years. He then came to Clarke County, settling on his present farm in Madison Township, where he carried on a blacksmith shop in connection with his farming until 1878, since which he has devoted his entire attention to farming and stock-raising, in which he has met with success, having now 320 acres of choice land. Although Mr.

Layton never seeks official honors, he has filled several local offices, and for one term acted as justice of the peace. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN KYTE, one of the early pioneers of Clarke County, was born in Washington County, Indiana, June 23, 1826. He was reared to farm life, never leaving home until he came to the Hawkeye State. In 1848, in company with Robert Jamison, the husband of his sister Christina, Mr. Kyte came first to Monroe County, and in the autumn of 1849 visited this county and staked out their claims. Deer and wolves were very plenty, and only three or four squatter families could be found in the limits of the county. May 1, 1850, Mr. Kyte and Mr. Jamison moved to their homes in this county and commenced to improve their land. Mr. Kyte, being a single man, made his home with his brother-in-law, Mr. Jamison. Both were poor, and earned their first money by splitting rails for settlers who now commenced to come in. Sod crops raised in 1850 yielded forty bushels of corn to the acre, which was sold to emigrants for \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel. Thus they soon became quite comfortable. March 31, 1856, Mr. Kyte married Mary Jane Bogg, daughter of LeMasters Martin Bogg, of this county, and made his home on his claim made in 1849. Mrs. Kyte died in 1871, leaving eight children, six of whom are now living, viz.—Nancy C., wife of Hedding Blair, of Franklin Township; Jerry, who married Miss Alice Bumgardner, also resides in Franklin Township; Charles and Francis M., residing in Oregon; John M. and Melissa M. are with their parents; Robert died at the age of six months; Thomas B. and Mary Jane (twins) died at the age of six weeks. Mr.



Mrs. Mary Jane Kyte



John Ryte

Kyte's father died in Indiana in 1850. His mother is still living at the advanced age of ninety-three, being the oldest person living in the county. His brother, Francis M. Kyte, is auditor of this county; James Harvey, another brother, lives in Jasper County, Missouri; William died at Joplin, Missouri; all had been residents of this county. Mr. Kyte has secured 670 acres of land in Franklin Township, all improved except such as he has reserved for the growth of timber. His first taxes were \$6.75; they now range from \$150 to \$200. He is truly a public-spirited man, and is justly proud of his efforts in the development and advancement of both the county and State. He has served as township trustee. In politics he was a Whig, but is now a Republican.



JAMES B. KELLEY, residing on section 36, Knox Township, one of the old pioneers of Clarke County, was born in Perry County, Kentucky, a son of John and Desdemona (Brown) Kelley, who were both natives of North Carolina. His parents moved to Kentucky when quite young, and were there married in Perry County, about 1815, and to them were born seven children—Daniel M., James B., F. H., Margaret, L. D., Martha and Melinda, our subject being the eldest child. When he was ten years old his parents immigrated to Montgomery County, Indiana, where he lived from 1829 till 1852. He was first married August 13, 1840, to Margaret S. Kelley, of Ladoga, Montgomery County, a daughter of James and Margaret Kelley. She died September 18, 1847, leaving three children—Alfred, Martha Jane and Mary Ann. Mr. Kelley was again united in marriage January 24, 1851, to Rachel Howard, of Montgomery County, she being a daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Howard.

Of the nine children born to this union seven are living—L. D., Eda A., Laura Belle, F. Jennette, James W., Thomas J. and Charles S. John F. and William H. are deceased. Mr. Kelley settled in Boone County, Indiana, in 1851, remaining there four years, and in the spring of 1855 came with his family to Iowa by team. He first located in Marion County where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until the spring of 1859, when he came to Clarke County. His fine farm in Knox Township contains 264 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and his substantial residence, which was erected in 1885, is one of the best in his neighborhood. His farm buildings are well adapted for the accommodation of his stock and grain. He is now devoting considerable attention to raising and feeding stock in which he is meeting with excellent success. He has always taken an active interest in the cause of education and religion, and is one of the respected citizens of Knox Township, and by his fair and honorable dealings has won the esteem of all who know him. He has served as justice of the peace six years; township assessor, two terms, and also as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1837, and has served as class-leader and steward of the same.



JAMES M. RODGERS, the subject of this sketch, was born in Owen County, Kentucky, August 15, 1832. He is the third of a family of six children of James B. and Elizabeth Rodgers. His father was a native of Tennessee, his mother of Kentucky. He was reared on a farm, and has continued that avocation to the present time. His first marriage was with Miss Florinda Gray, March 6, 1855. She was

born in Woodford County, Kentucky, August 14, 1836, and died February 21, 1856, soon after the birth of their child, Oscar, who died at the home of his father June 26, 1874. In December, 1857, Mr. Rodgers was joined in marriage with Martha Nix, who was born in Tennessee May 8, 1838. At the age of three years she, with her parents, removed to Kentucky. Mr. Rodgers engaged in farming in Owen County, Kentucky, until 1867, when he removed to Callaway County, Missouri, where he continued his agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he removed to his present home, section 10, Jackson Township. His farm contains 240 acres, and is one of the best in the township, and the improvements and high state of cultivation speak for Mr. Rodgers as one of the leading, practical, successful farmers of the county. His thoroughness as a farmer was attained in youth under his father, who was conceded the model farmer in Owen County, Kentucky. Our subject met with heavy financial losses in Kentucky during the war. His residence was destroyed by fire, and his kind and obliging disposition caused him to sustain losses by imposition; many whom he considered friends, solicited and secured him as surety to paper which, in many instances, he had to pay. After locating in Missouri his misfortunes came in the form of sickness in his family, and while he made his business profitable, his expenditures were great. All these misfortunes he met with manly fortitude, paid every obligation of his own contracting as well as those for which he had endorsed, and reached Clarke County with \$2,000. His misfortunes did not cease when he located in this county. Here the saddest of all calamities came to him, his wife became an invalid and continued such nearly eight years, and died December 17, 1882, leaving eight children—James W., residing in Portland, Oregon; Lyman, of

Washington Territory; Elizabeth, wife of James Hernden, Lucas County, Iowa; Clay, Sarah, Hannibal, Luella and Irvin at home. Mr. Rodgers, under all his misfortunes, continued in the straight-forward course as in the past, and his persevering industry and upright life have been liberally rewarded both as to property and the general respect and esteem of the community in which he lives. He was made a member of the Masonic fraternity in his native county in Kentucky, and soon after settling in Clarke County he became affiliated with Unity Lodge, No. 212, A. F. & A. M., at Woodburn. Our subject attended his father one week prior to his death, which occurred in Owen County, Kentucky, January 6, 1878, aged seventy-eight years. His mother died December 30, 1877, aged seventy-three years; they were members of the Methodist church. Our subject has acted with the Democratic party politically on general issues. He does not draw party lines in local affairs, however, but supports the man best fitted for the position. Mr. Rodgers, as was his wife, is, religiously, Methodist, adhering to the faith in which he was taught in youth.



B F. BROWN, one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Knox Township, living on section 35, is a native of Ontario, Canada, born near Brockville, August 17, 1834, the fourth child of Obediah and Hannah (Parish) Brown, who had a family of six children—M. M., Loretta, Louisa, B. F., Chloe and Ira L., all of whom yet survive. B. F. Brown, our subject, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native county, and at Otterbein College, at Westerville, Ohio. He lived at home with his parents till sixteen years of age, and in 1851 went to Crawford County, Ohio, where he

worked at carpentering and also taught school for several terms. July 4, 1859, he was united in marriage to Almira Holt, who was born and reared in Crawford County, Ohio, a daughter of J. N. and Rachel Ann (Black) Holt. They have seven children—Della, Edith, Ralph N., Dwight M., Lola, Uel and Homer L., all of whom have received good educational advantages, and three being fitted for teachers. Edith and Ralph N. are students of the college at Hillsdale, Michigan. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Brown removed with his family to Clarke County, Iowa, locating on his present farm, which was then wild land. His farm now contains 160 acres of well-cultivated land and his improvements are among the best in his neighborhood. His house is comfortable and commodious, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, a fine orchard, and good out buildings for his stock. Mr. Brown is a licensed minister and an active member of the Free-Will Baptist church, and has done much toward the cause of religion, and also takes an active interest in the advancement of the cause of education.



JOSEPH L. TEDROW was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1835. When he was two years of age his father settled in Athens County, Ohio, and purchased a small tract of land. He died the following year, leaving a wife and six children. Their names were: Henry, Silas, Aaron (died aged thirty-six years), Susan H. (now Mrs. Hampton), Joseph L. and Freeman. Silas now resides in Athens Township, Ringgold County; Henry, in Jackson Township, Clarke County, Iowa; Susan H., in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and Freeman, in Athens County, Ohio. The mother's name before her marriage was Barbara Ann Geist. Her husband's death

left her with a large family, all of whom were too young to care for themselves. Her small tract of land in the wilderness had to be cleared before it could produce enough to even feed her family. She toiled with indomitable energy. The boys, under the pressure of circumstances, accomplished wonders. The family were kept together and only left the parental roof when they had reached maturity. The memory of their dear mother, who, in poverty and distress, did so much for them, grows more and more dear to each as time rolls on. She lived to see all her family happily settled in life, with families of their own, and died January 2, 1880, at the ripe old age of eighty years. She was married again after the death of her husband to Nathan Tucker. Their only child, C. M. G. Tucker, is now a prominent citizen of Athens County, Ohio. Joseph L., the subject of this sketch, is a self-made man. Working in youth by day's work to get clothing and school books, he made the best use of his limited advantages. His last schooling was obtained in the university at Albany, Athens County, Ohio. He came to Iowa in 1855, intending to return to Ohio and continue his studies until he graduated, but there seemed here to open a new life for him. He was gradually drawn into land speculation, and his early dreams of scholarship were dispelled and forgotten. He engaged in the mercantile trade at Liberty, Iowa, with J. W. Hampton, which he continued successfully four years, clearing about \$8,000. Several times afterward he visited his mother in Ohio. In 1857-'8 he entered land in Clarke, Ringgold, Iowa and Pottowattamie counties, and when the land office was opened at Chariton, he engaged there in land speculation, connected in business with Williams & Co. and Judge Brainard. July 28, 1861, he was united in marriage with Hester Ann, daughter of Jacob Proudfoot, of Liberty, Iowa. She was born

July 22, 1844. They have had eight children, only five of whom are living. Their names, in the order of their birth, are—Lillah A., born September 26, 1862; Mertie R., born September 28, 1865; Addie B., born July 20, 1868, died September 22, 1873; Elsie E., born January 27, 1873; Harry R., born May 6, 1875; Nellie C., born November 19, 1875; Lethe E. and Leah E. (twins), born January 8, 1885; Lethe E. died February 17, 1885. Mrs. Tedrow is a lady of culture and refinement, and has many friends who respect and love her for her many noble qualities. Her unselfish devotion to her husband and family has aided materially in placing Mr. Tedrow on the sound financial basis we now find him. Mr. Tedrow has given his children good educational advantages. Lillah and Mertie are teachers of high standing, and the former is also a music teacher. He has been in active mercantile business perhaps longer than any other man in the county. He has served the public in that capacity thirty-one years. He was at Liberty five years, at Ottawa nine years, first hauling his goods from Burlington and Keokuk, and after the building of the C., B. & Q. R. R., from Ottumwa and other points on the railroad. Coming to Clarke County, he opened the first stock of goods at Woodburn. He was the first to establish a grain market at Woodburn, and has done much for the farmers. He now owns one of the finest farms in his township. He is a leading member of the Methodist church, to which he has given liberally of his means to build up the cause. His family are all members of that church. Mr. Tedrow is a Mason of long and high standing; is a member of Unity Lodge, No. 212, at Woodburn; Pinalpha Chapter, No. 63, at Osceola, and a charter member of Constantine Commandery, No. 23, of Osceola. He has taken twelve degrees, and held many high positions of honor and trust in the order,

also in the township and county. He retired from business in Woodburn in 1886. In politics Mr. Tedrow is a Republican and has done much for his party. During the war of the Rebellion he was a liberal supporter of the cause of the Union, giving over \$1,000 to assist the families of soldiers. It was his desire to enlist and bear arms in the defense of his country's honor, but was persuaded to remain at home, as his fellow townsmen thought his services at home in the store and postoffice were needed more than he was in the field.

JOHN G. SNIDER, one of the pioneers of Liberty Township, living on the southwest quarter of section 3, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, January 25, 1824, a son of John and Hannah (Cosner) Snider. In 1835 the parents removed with their family to Bartholomew County, Indiana, residing there till their death, the father dying at the age of seventy-three years, and the mother at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Of their family of eight children, four only survive—Mrs. Mary Nading, Mrs. Eliza Bruer, Cornelius and John G., who was the youngest child. John G. Snider, our subject, was reared to agricultural pursuits in Bartholomew County. He was married November 17, 1850, to Miss Sarah Lorts, who was born in Bartholomew County, January 31, 1831, her parents, George and Sarah Lorts, being among the pioneers of that county, and there the father died, aged seventy-three years, her mother still a resident of that county. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Snider, four are living—Elizabeth, wife of William Perkins, of Lucas County; George, John and Frank, all living at home. A son, Thomas, died aged one month. After his marriage Mr. Snider was engaged in farming and oper-

ating a saw-mill in connection with his brother Cornelius, in Bartholomew County, where he remained till he came to Clarke County and settled on his present farm, October 8, 1856. He brought with him to this county a capital of \$2,300. His first purchase here was 160 acres of unimproved land, for which he paid \$1,600. His homestead now contains 400 acres of land, which is kept under fine cultivation, beside which he owns forty acres of timber land. He is one of the respected and influential citizens of Liberty Township, and much of his time is given toward advancing the cause of education. He takes an active interest in all enterprises which he deems for the good of his township, and has served in several official positions. In politics he was formerly an old-line Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party he has voted that ticket.



DAVID T. McNEIL, an old and honored pioneer of Clarke County, was born in Homer, New York, October 2, 1818, his parents, Truman and Catherine McNeil, being natives of the same State. When he was two years old his father died, and his mother subsequently married again, and moved with her family to Montrose, Pennsylvania, where our subject remained till twenty years of age. He then started in life on his own account, going to New Orleans, and from there went to Brandenburg, Kentucky, where he taught school for one term. He then engaged in flat-boating down the river to New Orleans, and while there he first met Miss Ana J. Quigley, to whom he was married in Cincinnati, May, 1841. They have reared six children to maturity—Augusta, Catherine, Fanny, Henry, Mary and George, who is in the wholesale hardware store of Charles F. Schmidt, of Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Mc-

Neil continued flat-boating for two years after his marriage, when he settled in Brandenburg, living in that city until 1855. He then came with his family to Iowa, locating at La Porte, where he opened a dry-goods store, and was appointed postmaster, which position he filled, performing the duties of his office and carrying on his business till 1863. He then removed to Osceola, where he carried on a general mercantile trade on the southwest corner of the public square, becoming well and favorably known through the county, and by his honorable and upright dealings with all, he established a large trade. He was obliged to retire from the mercantile business in 1865, owing to a severe attack of sore eyes. He then engaged in the insurance business, and later devoted his attention exclusively to life insurance, in which business he is still engaged, representing the old and reliable North Western Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee. Mr. McNeil has filled most of the township offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, of which he is clerk.



JAMES A. WOODBURY, a prominent attorney at law of Osceola, was born in Adrian, Michigan, March 16, 1847. His parents, James H. and Susannah Woodbury, were natives of Massachusetts, born in the town of Sutton, where they were reared and married. They emigrated to New York, thence to Michigan, and in 1856 came to Iowa, being among the early settlers of Decatur County, where they lived till their death, the mother dying in 1880, and the father in 1885. They reared a family of five children, four sons and one daughter—James A., the subject of this sketch; Dwight A., who was a

Colonel of the Fourth Michigan Infantry, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness; George, a druggist at Garden Grove; William, who was killed in the late war while stationed at Memphis, Tennessee, and Libbie L., wife of J. L. Young, who is a member of the law firm of Young & Parish, of Leon. James A. Woodbury, whose name heads this sketch, passed his boyhood days in his native State, receiving his primary education in the schools of his native city. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1836, and for a time attended the high school at Garden Grove, this State. He began his mercantile career in partnership with J. W. Boyle, of Garden Grove, with whom he was associated under the firm of Boyle & Woodbury for eight years, this firm carrying on an extensive business. The partnership was then dissolved, when Mr. Woodbury came to Osceola and purchased the law office of Stuart Brothers, who at that time carried on four offices at different points. Mr. Woodbury had previously studied law, taking a collegiate course in Yale College. Since coming to Osceola he has established a high reputation in his profession, and is connected with the firm of Davis & Rankin, 55 & 57 North Clinton street, Chicago, Illinois, and is also general solicitor for the Chicago Creamery Association, which carries on business in twelve States. Mr. Woodbury is associated in his Osceola office with C. W. White, as law partner. Mr. Woodbury was united in marriage in 1867, to Florence J. Barrows, daughter of D. C. Barrows, of Decatur County, Iowa. They have three children—Lottie K., Libbie and Eugene W. Mr. Woodbury has served as a member of the town council, and also on the school board. He was appointed by the Legislature one of the trustees of the Agricultural College, at Ames, Iowa. He was one of the incorporators of the Des Moines, Osceola & Southern Narrow Gauge Rail-

road. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lodge No 170, of Garden Grove.



 ALLEN H. BURROWS, only son of Hon. Barclay Burrows, was born in Morgan County, Indiana, October 1, 1831. A young man of superior intellect, his business qualifications were recognized at an early age, for before attaining his majority he was chosen deputy county auditor, and as a reward for his merited successes he was elected to the office of county treasurer, the duties of which he discharged with signal fidelity and ability. In September, 1855, he was married to Miss Eliza Hussey, daughter of Hon. Anthony Hussey, of Dublin, Ireland. Miss Hussey, on the death of her parents became the ward of her uncle, the Hon. George W. Moore, one of the earliest noted pioneer politicians of Indiana. In the year 1857 Mr. Burrows removed his family to Osceola, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, meanwhile pursuing his studies, which resulted in his admittance to the bar as an attorney at law the same year. Here, as in Indiana, his business qualifications soon became apparent, and in 1860 he was elected clerk of the courts, to which public trust he was returned six consecutive terms and after having enjoyed the well-earned reputation of being one of the best county clerks in the State of Iowa for twelve years, he asked to be retired from further official duties. In 1868 Mr. Burrows engaged in banking, a business to which he seemed peculiarly adapted, and which he conducted individually until George H. Cowles became associated with him as partner, in 1869. Mr. Burrows was also interested in the National Bank, of Leon, and in addition to his other business enterprises was for two years editor of the *Osceola Repub-*

lean in which he took much pride, as well he might, for its editorial pages, with sage advice and logical conclusions, clothed in the purest language, could not carry else than the most ennobling influence to his many patrons. To his untiring energy and zeal Osceola is indebted for the foundation of its prosperity, and the magnificent brick block on the northeast corner of the public square is but one of the monuments of his industry. In the summer of 1873 Mr. Burrows retired from active business life owing to failing health, and dangerous had been the delay. "The busy hands and active brain had taxed their strength too long, and on November 20, 1873, he died suddenly, a victim to overwork." Of the Masonic order he was one of its brightest, lights, and in the Odd Fellows' lodge, a true disciple of "Friendship, Love and Truth," a member of the Christian church active in every charity. Mr. Burrows left a wife and three children well provided for financially, and having endowed each child with clear intellectual capacities, he gave to them a legacy far better than riches. Charles Barclay, the eldest son, graduated at the Iowa State University, in 1878, and is now engaged in the banking business at Norfolk, Nebraska, where his mother resides. He is now serving as county commissioner, and Madison County never chose a more thorough business man for the place, and so closely is he identified with the interests of Norfolk and vicinity, that many older and wiser heads—he being only thirty years of age—are subservient to the correctness of his opinions and the solidity of his judgment. Allen Shelburn, the second son, but recently graduated from the Iowa University also, and that he was a favorite in his class, and was of most excellent standing, we judge from the outspoken sentiments of his collegiate friends, and should he embrace the legal profession it is predicted that he will ful-

fill the promises of his father's youth, becoming a gifted counselor; his excellent moral qualities and undaunted principle bespeak for him the love of any people he may live among. Miss Maggie, the only daughter, received her education at Indianapolis, Indiana, and is to-day considered one of the most efficient authorities on primary education in Nebraska. She has taught in the public schools of Norfolk but two years, and the mantle of her father's genius has undoubtedly fallen upon her shoulders, as her earliest efforts have been crowned with remarkable success, and her ability to lead in educational interests is unquestioned. So, after a life well-rounded and complete, Allen H. Burrows passed from our midst, leaving a character above even the eulogy of gratitude, and these living examples to perpetuate his memory in good deeds and useful lives.

CYRUS HOLCOMB, farmer, Troy Township, postoffice, Murray, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Bradford County, July 22, 1814, a son of Hugh Holcomb. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received the benefit of an education such as could be obtained in the rude, log-cabin subscription schools of that early day. He was married February 22, 1839, to Lydia Himes, of Troy, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Amos Himes, and of the six children born to this union only one, James M., survives. A son, Clinton A., died in the service of his country during the late war, and another son, Homer A., died at the age of fifteen years. For his second wife Mr. Holcomb married Mrs. Mary A. Kendall, of Granville, Pennsylvania, who died in less than a year after her marriage. He was married in May, 1881, to his present wife, Mrs. Mary M. Hand, of Creston, Iowa, who was formerly

from Pennsylvania, and was a professional nurse. Mr. Holcomb removed his family to Stark County, Illinois, in the fall of 1855, when he came to Clarke County, Iowa, alone, and selected a home in Troy Township. He then returned to Stark County, and in May, 1856, brought his family to this county, locating on his farm in Troy Township in the following September. The country was at that time but sparsely settled, and many were the privations and hardships which the family experienced. William Bell and George W. Banker are the only two living in Troy Township, who settled here as early as our subject, and these three brave old pioneers have witnessed the many changes that have taken place during the past thirty years, bringing the country from a wild state to thriving towns and well-cultivated farms. Mr. Holcomb has held a number of the township offices, among which may be mentioned those of clerk, trustee, justice of the peace. He was a member of the Board of County Supervisors several years, and was a member of election for fifteen years. He is a member of the order of Good Templars, and was a member of the Grange while it existed. He is a member of the Church of Christ and a deacon over thirty years.



BENJAMIN FELGER, section 13, Jackson Township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 28, 1834. His father, Adam Felger, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1796, where he lived until thirty-four years of age. He then immigrated to Ohio, walking the whole distance. He purchased a tract of land in Wayne County and commenced improvements. September 29, 1831, he married Miss Elizabeth Rasor, who was born in Westmoreland County, April 10, 1811, and had

left the county about the same time. They had five children, three of whom are yet living. The mother died September 29, 1842, the eleventh anniversary of her marriage, and at the same hour in the day. The father died September 26, 1856. The surviving children are—Benjamin, the subject of this sketch; Isaiah, a resident of Geneseo, Illinois; Jeremiah R., postmaster at Woodburn. Benjamin was reared on a farm and lived in Wayne County until he came to this county in 1865. May 5, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Hewitt, who was born in Ireland, September 28, 1832, and died August 19, 1863, leaving one child—John A., residing in Knox County, Illinois. May 3, 1864, Mr. Felger married Mrs. Martha J. Bardon, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 27, 1831. She was a daughter of John and Fanny Arbingast. Her marriage with Albert Borden occurred April 28, 1853. He died March 26, 1858, leaving one son—John F., now a resident of Jackson Township, Lucas County, this State. May died at the age of eleven months. By his second marriage Mr. Felger had one child—Alta Estella, born June 19, 1874, and died February 3, 1876. Mary Matilda, an adopted child, was born December 27, 1878. Mr. Felger owns a fine farm of 200 acres, well improved, and good buildings. It is protected by fine groves planted by his own hands. He has one of the best orchards in the county. He also owns twenty acres of timber land. When he came to this county he was worth less than \$1,000. Mr. Felger was bereaved by the death of his wife July 25, 1886. She was aged fifty-five years, three months and twenty-eight days. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church thirty-five years, and Mr. Felger has been a member of the same denomination for fifteen years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Unity Lodge, No. 212, Woodburn, of

which he was a charter member and one of its first masters. He also was a charter member of Good Shepherd Lodge, No. 414. Politically, he is a Democrat. His mother was one of sixteen children, fourteen of whom lived to rear families. His father was one of fourteen children, thirteen lived to rear families. His present wife was one of nine children. He has served as magistrate and township clerk.



STEPHEN A. WEAKLAND, residing on section 13, Liberty Township, is a native of Cambria County, Pennsylvania, born February 24, 1836, a son of John and Maiy Ann (Litzsinger) Weakland, who were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania, making their home in that State till their death, our subject's grandfather John Weakland, being the first settler in Cambria County. Stephen A. Weakland was reared to a farm life, remaining on the home farm until twenty years of age. He then came to Iowa and began working on a farm in Clayton County. The following year, 1857, he located in Lucas County, where he commenced working at the carpenter's trade, and in 1858 he came to Clarke County and bought forty acres on section 24, Liberty Township, which he improved. He was married in 1862 to Nancy E. Short, who died February 1, 1882, in her forty-second year. She was a Christian woman, being a consistent member of the Christian Union church. Her parents were among the pioneers of Liberty Township, where her father died. Her mother is still living, making her home in Indianola. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Weakland seven still survive—John W., Joseph C., Oliver C., Simon, Mary Ann, Sarah, Gillette, all living at home but Joseph C., who resides in Nebraska. A daughter, Adaline, died in in-

fancy. Mr. Weakland came to the Hawkeye State a poor boy, but persevering energy and habits of industry have placed him beyond want, and to-day he is classed among the substantial farmers of the county with which he has been identified since 1858. Beside his home farm of 160 acres on section 13, he owns sixty acres on section 14, and twenty acres on section 11 of Liberty Township, and eighty acres of partially-improved land in Otter Creek Township, Lucas County. In politics he is independent in local elections, voting for the man best qualified for the duties required, and in national elections he generally casts his vote with the Democratic party.



SHEROW W. PARKER, an active and enterprising farmer, and the present justice of the peace of Madison Township, residing on section 15, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 22, 1840, his father, Richard Parker, who is now deceased, being a native of the same county, and a carpenter and farmer by occupation. Sherow W. Parker attended the common schools of his native county, where he received a fair education. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has made his life's work, and by his persevering industry and good management he has met with success. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company C, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, and during his term of service he was sick at Jeffersonville, Indiana, for five months. He participated in a number of engagements, among which were, Perryville, Kentucky, Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Rome, Georgia, and Kenesaw Mountain. Mr. Parker was married March 20, 1866, to Miss Lizette Crew, a daughter of the late James Crew. Twelve children have been born to them.

—Katie, Sherman, Charles, Richard, Franklin, Homer, Alburtus, John, Lizetta M., Josiah, George and one deceased. Mr. Parker located in Fulton County, Illinois, in the fall of 1865, living near Canton till the fall of 1869. He then came to Clarke County, Iowa, and the following spring settled on the farm where he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising, his farm containing 156 acres of choice land. Mr. Parker has held several offices of trust since locating in Madison Township, serving as township clerk, road supervisor, assessor and justice of the peace, and for eight or ten years has been clerk of the School Board. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM B. TALLMAN, attorney at law, was born at Point Pleasant, Tyler County, West Virginia, January 11, 1848. His parents were Thomas B. and and Frances Tallman, who removed with their family in 1850 to Iowa, and first settled at Keokuk and shortly after in Des Moines County, this State. Here William was raised as a farmer's boy; attending the common school until he was prepared to enter college, at which time he entered the Baptist University, at Burlington, Iowa, where he afterward acquitted himself with honor in the graduating class of 1870. He then removed with his father's family to this county, and engaged in farming in the summer and teaching in the winter until 1875, at which time Mr. Tallman married Miss Emma Bester, of Abingdon, Illinois, a lady of many accomplishments. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Tallman was elected principal of the Woodburn school, at Woodburn, Iowa, which position he held until 1879, during which time he studied law, and in 1880 removed to Osceola, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in December of the

same year. He immediately began the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Tallman in the last few years has been engaged as counsel in a number of very important cases in his county and his uniform success at the bar has given him a reputation as a lawyer, and he is looked upon as one of the rising young lawyers of Southern Iowa, and has now a large and lucrative practice, possessing the confidence of the citizens of his county.

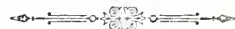
JAMES E. GREEN, a native of Harrison County, West Virginia, a son of Job and Eliza (Stout) Green, was born December 28, 1840. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. When seven years of age he went to live with his Grandfather Green, remaining with him until twenty years of age, when his grandfather becoming disabled they returned to his father's home, and at the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion he was engaged in superintending an oil well which he was forced to leave by the rebels. He was then employed by the Government as teamster three years. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Company L, Third West Virginia Cavalry, and served over two years. He participated in several skirmishes but no important battles, being mostly engaged on guard duty. He was discharged July 10, 1865, and after the close of the war engaged in the mercantile business at Romine's Mills with Robert Davis, under the firm name of Green & Davis. A year later he bought the interest of Davis, and continued the business alone until the fall of 1867, when he sold out and engaged in buying and shipping stock until his removal to Iowa in 1868. He carried on his father's farm five years and then bought forty acres, to which he has since added 140 acres, and now has one of the best farms

in the county. His land was wholly unimproved, but he has brought it under a fine state of cultivation and erected good and substantial buildings. He was married September 4, 1873, to Miss Mary C. Stickle, daughter of Nicholas E. Stickle. They have one daughter—Iris L. In politics Mr. Green is a Republican.



JONATHAN SMITH WILLIAMS, one of the oldest pioneers of Clarke County, residing on section 28, Green Bay Township, was born in Greene County, Indiana, May 16, 1827, a son of Oren and Mary (Bartness) Williams, the father a native of Saratoga Springs, New York, and the mother born in Kentucky. They were the parents of five children—Sarah Ann, J. S., George B., Nancy G. and Elizabeth Ann. Jonathan S., our subject, was the second child of the family. He remained in his native county till seven years of age, when the family removed to Edgar County, Illinois. After living in Edgar County three years, they returned to Greene County, our subject being reared to manhood in Greene and Martin counties, Indiana. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his neighborhood. August 30, 1849, he was married to Louvisa Overton, of Greene County, Indiana, a daughter of William and Nancy (Clark) Overton, her father being a native of Tennessee, and one of the first settlers of Clarke County, Iowa. To this union were born ten children—Gillham Bartness, Mary Evalina, Nancy Ellen, Emily Isabel, Orville Gustavus, Almira, Oren Monroe, Viola Louvisa, Jonathan Norville and Nora Amy. Emily, Orville and Almira are deceased. In September, 1849, Mr. Williams started with his family by team for Iowa, and spent his first winter in this State in Monroe County. April

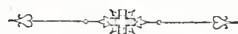
27, 1850, he pre-empted a claim of 320 acres where he now resides, and in December of the same year his family located on the farm which is situated one and a half miles north of Weldon. He has improved his land and brought it under fine cultivation. The log house in which he first settled has been replaced by his present substantial frame residence, and his barns and out-buildings are noticeably good. His orchard, which covers five acres, is one of the best in Clarke County. In politics Mr. Williams affiliates with the Democratic party. He has served as justice of the peace, township assessor and has been a member of the school board. He is a member of Osceola Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of the Christian church, of which he is an elder. During his long residence of thirty-six years Mr. Williams has always taken an active interest in every movement calculated to promote the public welfare, and is numbered among the best citizens of the county.



REV. J. A. MORRIS was born in Harrison County, West Virginia, July 1, 1833. His parents, Joseph and Nancy (Daison) Morris, were reared in Virginia. His father was a Baptist minister; was in the ministry fifty years. He died in Harrison County at his old home in 1863, aged eighty-one years. He had a brother, Hon. Thomas Morris, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who at one time was a member of the United States Senate. His mother died at the old home in 1868, aged nearly eighty years. Rev. J. A. Morris was the youngest of thirteen children. Three brothers and one sister are living—Calvert L., of Medora, Warren County, this State; William N., a resident of Gilmer County, West Virginia; Allen J., of Lewis County, West Virginia; Mrs. Harriet Cozad, now living

in Corydon, Iowa. Mr. Morris was reared on a farm. A portion of his time was spent in a mill and in carpenter work. His educational advantages were good for that period, and he early qualified himself for teaching. Being a natural student, much of his education was acquired outside of the school room. In 1835 he was converted to the cause of Christ, and joined the Methodist Episcopal church. He was soon after made a class-leader; was licensed exhorter on the 12th of March, 1859; was ordained deacon in 1863, and was ordained elder in 1870. He was appointed chaplain of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Virginia Militia during the war. March 15, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia J. Read, daughter of Francis and Arah Read. She, also, was the youngest of thirteen children, and was born in Barbour County, West Virginia, August 17, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Morris lived in West Virginia until they came to Liberty Township in 1864. In that year he purchased his homestead. He owns 350 acres on sections 7, 8 and 20; forty acres of timber being on section 20. The residence portion was purchased of Rev. A. W. H. Millard, now deceased. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Morris is one of the best in Clarke County. It was built partly by himself with a view to comfort and convenience. They have had nine children—Louella is a literary and music teacher, now engaged in Fairview, Warren County; Michael C., now attending Simpson College, at Indianola; Waitman T., now teaching in Liberty village; Emeline V., Boyd T., Arah May, Rose Altha, and Martha V. Anna, the eighth child, an infant, died in 1872. While at all times holding himself ready to work in the Master's vineyard, Mr. Morris is not regularly engaged in ministerial labor. His services are always to be relied upon in the upbuilding of the cause, or in any other good work. He al-

ways endeavors to deal justly and fairly with all men, and if he makes mistakes they are of the head and not of the heart. As a writer he is forcible; as a speaker he always commands attention. In early days Mr. Morris was a Whig, but is now a Republican.



JOHN SHERER, deceased, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1801. In 1805 his parents removed to Holmes County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and was there married to Miss Sarah Sills. In the spring of 1849 he emigrated with his family to what was then the Far West, locating in Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, where he remained till the spring of 1863, being the pioneer hotel keeper of that place. In April, 1863, he started with his family across the plains for California, arriving in Santa Cruz about the end of September, where he resided till he met with his death, January 2, 1864. The following notice in regard to the death of our subject was written for the *Santa Cruz Sentinel*. "Editor *Sentinel*:—A terrible accident occurred in our town on the 2nd inst. John Sherer, a resident of this town was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed. He was descending the hill in front of the Fountain House, when his team, four mules, became frightened and ran. It is supposed that he attempted to put his foot upon the brake, missing which he was thrown from his wagon upon his head, the wagon immediately passing over him. Every assistance possible was rendered him, but without avail. He was dead. * * * He arrived in Santa Cruz the last of September, 1863, where he has since resided, securing the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Wherever he has lived long enough to become known and appreciated, he has won the confidence of the community and the love of a large

circle of friends. In Ohio, for sixteen years, and in Iowa for several years he held the office of justice of the peace. For the last twenty-eight years he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he for several years, both in Ohio and Iowa, held the responsible position of class-leader, for which he was eminently fitted. For the last ten years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. In all the relations of life, whether as magistrate, citizen, neighbor, friend, husband or father, he was a living illustration of the beauty, simplicity, excellence and practical utility of the principles of the religion he professed.

'None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise.'

But the Supreme Ruler of the universe has called him from his labors on earth to mansions of rest. The righteous have hope in their death. It is well with our brother. He leaves a large circle of friends both here and in Iowa to mourn his loss; a wife who has been the partner of his joys and sorrows for over forty-one years, and several children and grandchildren. He was this day buried by the Santa Cruz Lodge, No. 38, F. and A. M., of which he was a member. The Rev. Walter Frear preached an appropriate sermon from the words: 'Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his,' after which the lodge passed the following resolutions: 'WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Grand Master of the universe in His infinite wisdom, to summon from the labors and cares of earth our venerable brother, John Sherer, therefore, *Resolved*, That in the death of brother Sherer, whose pure and simple honesty of life endeared him to all who knew him, this lodge has lost one of its most worthy members, the fraternity a just and upright brother, society an honest and industrious citizen, and his family a kind husband and father. *Resolved*,

That we tender to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, our heartfelt sympathy in their heavy affliction, and our assurance of our fraternal regard for those who were dearest to him in life. *Resolved*, That we tender to the choir our thanks for their efficient assistance in the last sad rites of sepulture to our departed brother. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this lodge, and that a copy thereof be furnished to the family of our deceased brother, and that they be published in the papers of the county.

'D. W. SCOVILLE, Secretary.

'Santa Cruz, January 4, 1864.'

PITT, section 11, Knox Township, is a native of London, England, where he was born October 5, 1828, a son of William and Ann (Dean) Pitt. When he was about four years of age, his mother, then a widow, emigrated with her family to America, landing in New York City, where they made their home for a number of years. At the age of fourteen years our subject began learning the carpenter's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of four years. After serving his apprenticeship he went to Adams County, Illinois, where he lived for fourteen years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-five years he was married to Miss Harriet Dunton, and to this union were born six children, of whom three are deceased. The names of those who still survive are—Lemuel M., Lillian and Frederick Eugene. In 1860 Mr. Pitt went with his family to California, where he made his home for eighteen years, being extensively engaged in wheat raising. In 1878 he located in Clarke County, Iowa, and has since resided on his present farm in Knox Township, where he has 120 acres of choice land under fine cultivation, a large and sub-

stantial residence surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, a good orchard, and commodious out-buildings for his stock. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Waite) Dean, natives of Somersetshire, England, her mother being a member of the prominent Waite family of London.

JONATHAN BEVARD, deceased, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1803. When he was seven years of age, his father, William Bevard, moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, where Jonathan was reared, devoting his time principally to farm labor. In that county he married Miss Charity Marsh, in 1833. She was born in Guernsey County. About fifteen years after their marriage they removed to Grant County, Indiana. To them were born eleven children—Rachel Ann, now the wife of S. T. Brown, of Franklin Township; James Martin, who died in Franklin Township, leaving a wife and four children; Jesse, who died in the United States service during the late war and was buried at Indianapolis; Mrs. Phebe Jane Crawford, residing in Furness County, Nebraska; Charles Wesley, of Lucas County, Iowa; Mary Ann, who died in infancy; Enoch Calvin, also died young; Mrs. Matilda Cherryholmes, residing in Lucas County, Iowa; Isaac R., living in Franklin Township; Mrs. Amanda Foulk, now residing in Kansas; John F., of Franklin Township. Mr. Bevard came to Franklin Township in 1864 and purchased the pioneer homestead of Abner Beagle, on section 26, consisting of 160 acres of improved prairie land and forty acres of timber. August 2, 1877, Mrs. Bevard died, aged sixty-three years. Her husband survived her but a few years. He passed away July 21, 1881, aged seventy-

eight years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and had lived lives of great usefulness. Isaac R. Bevard, son of the preceding, was born in Grant County, Indiana, April 30, 1853. He came to Clarke County with his parents in 1864, and made his home with them during their life. He and his brother John F. now own and occupy the old homestead on section 26. January 9, 1876, Mr. I. R. Bevard married Miss Ruth Cherryholmes, daughter of John and Mary Cherryholmes. She was born in Lucas County, this State, October 15, 1857. They have three children—William C., Oscar L. and John W. Mr. Bevard is a member of the United Brethren church, and in politics, a Democrat. It is worthy of mention that his father brought a mare colt from Indiana in 1864, which now, at twenty-two years of age, is still a serviceable mare, with a young colt by her side. She is more highly prized than any other animal in possession of the family.

GEORGE W. TURNER, an active and progressive farmer and stock-raiser, of Madison Township, residing on section 2, is a native of Missouri, born in Gentry County, May 17, 1851, his father, John L. Turner, a native of Kentucky, now deceased. Our subject received fair educational advantages in his youth, attending the common schools of Clarke County, Iowa, to which county he was brought by his parents in March, 1853, they settling in Madison Township when the surrounding country was in a wild state. Here they experienced many of the phases of pioneer life, and in those days their nearest milling point was Indianola. The father being a farmer, our subject was reared to that vocation, which he has always followed, and his home farm now contains about ninety

acres of choice land under fine cultivation, with comfortable residence and good farm buildings for the accommodation of his stock. Mr. Turner was married March 20, 1881, to Emma R. Johnson, her father William E. Johnson, being a resident of Clarke County, living in Madison Township. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have one son, named Karl. Mr. Turner has served his township one year as assessor. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.



HUGH M. MULLEN, an active and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Maryland, born in Frederick County, February 17, 1830, a son of James and Matilda (Mahony) Mullen, the former a native of Ireland and the latter born in Maryland, of Irish ancestry. The father died in Maryland in 1883. His widow still survives, and is living in Maryland in her eightieth year. Hugh M. Mullen, our subject, passed his youth on the home farm in his native county, receiving a common-school education. He went to Peoria County, Illinois, in June, 1852, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed about twenty years. He was united in marriage October 24, 1852, to Mary E. Palmer, a native of Frederick County, Maryland, but at the time of her marriage was living in Peoria County, Illinois. They are the parents of one son and two daughters—John W., Kittie and Emma. Mr. Mullen left his home in Peoria County, in the spring of 1876, coming with his family to Clarke County, Iowa, when he settled on land on section 1, Washington Township. His farm, which now contains 200 acres of choice land, he has brought from wild prairie to a well-cultivated tract of land, all under fence and well improved. He has a comfortable and commodious residence, with excellent farm buildings

for the accommodation of his stock, his entire surroundings showing the thrift and care of the owner. He is a thorough, practical farmer, and in all his undertakings he is uniformly successful. He is devoting considerable attention to the raising of high-grade stock, making a specialty of short-horn cattle and Clydesdale and Norman horses. Mr. Mullen is a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, being licensed to preach three years ago. Mrs. Mullen is a member of the same denomination. Mr. Mullen has been a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.



SAMUEL R. BABB, livery keeper and proprietor of the Osceola omnibus and transfer line, was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1834. His parents, Solomon and Catharine Babb, were also natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Stephenson County, Illinois, when Samuel was five years of age, and settled on a farm, where they remained until the father's death, which occurred in 1844. Samuel remained upon the farm with his mother until he reached maturity, receiving such education as the common schools of that county afforded. In 1857 Mr. Babb married Miss Hannah Detzler, a native of Pennsylvania. He continued on the farm until 1865, when he went to Shannon, Carroll County, Illinois, and kept an hotel and livery. Here he remained until June, 1871, then removed to Ackley, this State, and later came to Osceola and engaged in his present business. He keeps from eighteen to twenty-five horses, and his carriages and omnibuses are always found in excellent condition. Mr. and Mrs. Babb have had seven children—Clara J., Charles H., Effie A., George F., Addie S., Linnie M. and Alfred M. Charles H. died in Los Angeles, California, May 5, 1886,

and was brought home and buried in Osceola cemetery. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Mr. Babb is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Knights of Pythias. He buys and sells horses and ships to Eastern markets.

JOHN F. BEVARD, son of Jonathan Bevard, was born in Grant County, Indiana, October 5, 1859. He was reared in Franklin Township, always residing upon the homestead of his parents, where he still remains. March 6, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Z. Smith, daughter of Rev. G. W. Smith, of Franklin Township, who was born in Chariton, Lucas County, Iowa, April 16, 1865. They have had two children—Christina, born April 24, 1885, who died in infancy; Nellie M., born May 25, 1886. Mrs. Bevard is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Bevard politically is a Democrat.

DEWITT A. CLARK, engaged in raising and dealing in stock, on section 3, Troy Township, was born in Lake County, Ohio, March 5, 1831. His father, Harry Clark, was a justice of the peace for many years, and was familiarly known as Squire Clark. Our subject received a good education, attending the common and high schools of Painesville and Kirtland, in his native State. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits through life, being now one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Clarke County, where he owns 640 acres of choice land. Mr. Clark was married October 16, 1862, to Miss Jennie Wilson, a daughter of Orson and Huldah (Munson) Wilson, of whom the father is deceased. The mother is still living, being now eighty-four years of age.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, of whom only one is living—Willie M., aged fifteen years. Mr. Clark came to Clarke County, Iowa, about 1872, when he invested in lands, and has lived here most of the time since that date. He brought his family to the county in 1877, settling with them in Troy Township, where he has since been engaged in raising and dealing in fine stock. He is a member of the Congregational church, of Painesville, Ohio, and a highly-respected citizen of Troy Township.

BENJAMIN F. CHAPMAN, dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, established his business at this point in 1856. Osceola at that time contained but few houses. He is one of the pioneer business men. He was born in Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, March 26, 1831. His father, S. H. Chapman, was a native of Ohio, and a carpenter by trade. His mother, Lettie (Morgan) Chapman, was also a native of Ohio, and both lived in that State until their decease. Benjamin received his education at the public schools of his native city, and at the age of sixteen commenced to learn his trade. Having served the usual time he came to Iowa, stopping first at Oskaloosa with a cousin who was a jeweler. He remained with him about eighteen months, one year of the time being under instruction. In June, 1856, he came to Osceola, walking from Oskaloosa and carrying his tools. He commenced his business the next day, and soon found himself as firmly established as any business firm in Osceola. His store is located on the north side of the public square. In 1856 Mr. Chapman married Miss Brelsford, of Oskaloosa. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and removed to Iowa with her parents when but a small child.

They are the parents of three children, one living—Flora, wife of Elon Graves, of Osceola; Louis F., died at Des Moines, aged twenty-six years; Carrie is also deceased. Mr. Chapman was appointed deputy-postmaster in 1856; was elected city treasurer three terms. He joined the Masonic fraternity in January, 1856; is also a member of the Odd Fellows order.



PHILIP MILLER, an enterprising and successful farmer of Clarke County, Iowa, residing on section 1, Knox Township, is a native of Germany, born June 4, 1824, a son of John and Catherine Miller. Mr. Miller was reared and educated in the schools of Germany, remaining in his native country till twenty-eight years of age, his youth being spent in assisting on his father's farm. He was united in marriage in June, 1851, to Miss Catherine Rose by whom he has had nine children—John, Eva, Elizabeth, Catherine, Andrew, Philip, Adam, Annie and Norman. In 1852 Mr. Miller immigrated to America, locating first in Rensselaer County, New York, where he spent three years. He then removed to Galesburg, Illinois. Here he worked for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for a few years; then rented a farm in Mercer County, Illinois, and remained there two years, when he returned to Knox County again and farmed there until November, 1870, when he sold his farm, chartered a car, and with his farm implements and some of his stock, came to Iowa, landing in Osceola on the morning of December 1, 1870. He lived in Green Bay Township until the spring of 1882, when he sold his property in Green Bay Township and bought an excellent farm of 160 acres on section 1, Knox Township, and soon after moving on this property he bought another

farm of eighty acres. He has a good, substantial residence and two good barns to make himself comfortable in his old age. The D. M., O. & S. R. R. built their road over one corner of his farm in 1882, and in 1883 built a side-track near his house, where Mr. Miller has bought grain since. In April, 1886, he put in a store, which he is having conducted by his eldest son, who has been an invalid since 1883. The station is called Philipsburg, the postoffice which was established in June, 1886, is named Groveland. Being about five miles from Osceola, it is very convenient for a good many people in the vicinity to trade and get their mail there.



JAMES H. READ, grocer, Osceola, established his business at this point in 1867. Soon after he formed a partnership with J. C. Harrison under the firm name, of Read & Harrison. This partnership continued until 1878 when he sold out and went to Kansas, returning in the fall of 1880, and January 1, 1881, opened up his present business. He is well established and carries a complete stock of groceries. He is well known to the public, and defies competition. Mr. Read was born in Beardstown, Illinois, August 2, 1839. His father, Haywood Read, was a native of Maine, and his mother, Ann (Black) Read, was a native of Kentucky. They settled in Beardstown where his father carried on the mercantile trade, and also operated a flouring mill. His business was carried on very extensively. At one time he was elected Mayor of Beardstown. He died in California in 1851, and his wife died in Henry County, Iowa, in 1852. James remained at home until eleven years of age, then lived with a farmer until he was fifteen, then went to Wisconsin pinceries, working in mills and as a raftsmen, and in

the fall of 1859 went to Texas and served one year as a cow-boy. In the fall of 1860 he returned to Illinois, and enlisted as a private in Company K, Forty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and served until May, 1863, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant, Third United States Heavy Artillery, and was mustered out with the rank of Captain, April 30, 1866, having served four and a half years. September 16, 1866, Mr. Read was married to Miss Hannah M. Waller, of Henderson County, Iowa. They removed to Osceola April 1, 1867. He has served one year as alderman in Osceola. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, the Knights of Pythias, Grand Army of the Republic, and Good Templars.

 **ANDREW J. RONK**, farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, Madison Township, was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, August 24, 1842. His father, George W. Ronk, was a native of the same State, born in Roanoke County, but is now deceased. He being a farmer, our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving such education as the rude log-cabin subscription schools of his neighborhood afforded. In 1861 he went to Canton, Fulton County, Illinois, where he remained about eight years, working at coopering, wagon-making and carpentering. He was a member of the State militia during the John Brown raid in 1861, and was sent into the Confederate army, but after serving four months he deserted, and joined the Union troops in Illinois, enlisting in the Sixty-seventh Infantry, Company F, and was appointed Orderly Sergeant. March 10, 1864, he was married to Rachel Briley, and to them have been born eight children—George W., Edith M., Daisy G., John A., Cecil H., Ora B., Olive U. and Amy P. Mr. Ronk came to Clarke County, Iowa, in

the fall of 1870, and has since made his home on section 11, Madison Township, where he has 183 acres of fine land. In politics he is a Democrat, taking an active interest in that political party, and June 30, 1886, he attended the State Nominating Convention held at Des Moines. Mr. Ronk never seeks official honors, but has served his township several terms as trustee, with credit to himself and his constituents. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

 **ELON GRAVES**, of the firm of Graves Brothers, photographers, successors to M. Sheridan, was born in Wayne County, Iowa, June 7, 1862. His father, J. N. Graves, is a native of Kentucky, and removed to Iowa in 1856, settling on a farm in Ward Township. He is now county assessor. His mother, Eliza (House) Graves, is a native of Ohio. Elon passed his youth on a farm, and was educated at Montezuma, Poweshiek County, this State. For several years he was engineer for a flouring mill at Montezuma. He then came to Osceola and went into partnership with his brother in the photography business. They are located in the rear of Harding Block, and guarantee as good work as can be found in the city. Mr. Graves married the only daughter of B. F. Chapman, Florence Graves, in September, 1884. They have two children—Clarence and Walter.

 **CHARLES HOWE**, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., was born in Enfield, Massachusetts, October 8, 1817. His father, Sylvanus Howe, was of the old Plymouth stock, tracing his ancestry back to Old England. His mother, Sukey (Joslyn) Howe, was a native of Massachusetts, her father was

known as Esquire Joslyn, and was a man of great business ability and represented New Braintree thirteen consecutive terms in the Legislature. His parents had six children—Charles, Sumner, George W. Eliza J., Joseph J. and Martha W.; four now survive. Charles passed his boyhood in Enfield, and was educated in the city schools. In 1840 he was married to Miss Elsie Cutter, of Enfield. In 1858 he removed to Minnesota, stopping at Clear Lake, Sherburne County, where he followed farming. March 8, 1864, he came to Osceola. His health being feeble, he did but little business until 1878, when he embarked in the mercantile trade, commencing in a small way. He now carries a large stock of goods. Mr. and Mrs. Howe have had three children—George F., now at Jacksonville, Florida; Henry W. and Chisie are deceased.


W C. WATSON, section 8, Jackson Township, Clarke County, Iowa, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 22, 1840. His father, Hugh Watson, was born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1809, and died in Dunlap, Michigan, in 1873. His mother, whose maiden name was Isabella Chisholm, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1814, and died in her native county in 1847. W. C. was the second of a family of four children. His only brother, Alexander, was born February 2, 1838, and died while in the service of his country, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, February 7, 1863. He was a member of Company K, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry. His sister, Margaret, born in March, 1842, and Jennet, born in May, 1844, are living, the former in Iowa, and the latter in Michigan. After the death of his mother, when eight years old, he went to live with an uncle, William Chisholm, and with him came to Iowa in 1861. Au-

gust 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, but was unable to serve his entire term of enlistment, as he was taken sick with typhus fever, which resulted in total deafness, and he was discharged at the general hospital at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, February 27, 1863. From 1863 till 1869, he was under the care of physicians, trying to regain his health and hearing. Although not successful in the latter he has never regretted the part he took in saving his country from her enemies, and the nation's flag from dishonor. During these years following his return from the war, he made his home with his uncle, William Chisholm, in Monroe County, Iowa. In December, 1869, he formed a partnership with Isaac Elder, of Eddyville, Wapello County, and engaged in farming, and feeding and herding cattle, Mr. Elder furnishing \$25,000 worth of property, and Mr. Watson giving his experience and time to the management of the work. In April, 1873, he moved to Clarke County, Iowa, and bought ninety acres of land of Joseph Heasley, forty acres of which had been improved. To this he has added at different times until he now owns 220 acres, 200 acres being under cultivation, and twenty acres timber land. He makes a specialty of stock-raising, and claims to have as fine herds of high-grade, short-horn cattle, Berkshire hogs, and Clydesdale horses as can be found in the county. Although he has never been well since leaving the army, being totally deaf and suffering constantly with a pain in his head, he has been ambitious and has been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. Few men in his condition physically, would think themselves able to perform manual labor, but notwithstanding the difficulties which are constantly to be encountered he has persevered, and save the small pension given him by the Government, has supported his family and ac-

quired a good home. Mr. Watson was married December 22, 1872, to Martha E. Hamilton, daughter of Alexander and Free-love Hamilton, of Monroe County, Iowa. They have five children—Hugh Alexander, William, Matilda, Charles and Jennet; aged respectively fourteen, twelve, ten, eight and six years.

ROBERT J. LEAVEL, resides on section 35 of Jackson Township. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 8, 1840. His parents, Joseph and Harriet C. (Beans) Leavel, were born and reared in Virginia, removing a few years later to Ohio, where his father was engaged in the milling business many years. He also owned a farm which was worked by renters. There were thirteen children only four of whom are now living. They settled in Monroe County, Iowa, in 1852, where Joseph Leavel improved a farm, and also followed milling. In 1858 the family came to Clarke County and settled in Jackson Township, where they improved a farm. The mother died a month later. The father disposed of his property in 1860, and for a few years engaged in the saw-mill business in Lucas County. He then removed to Wayne County, where he now resides near Humiston, and follows bee-keeping. The names of the children are—Rebecca, wife of William Johnson; Margaret, wife of David Ulm; Joseph and Robert J., the subject of this sketch. Joseph was a babe at the time of his mother's death, and was afterward adopted by John Baldwin. September 12, 1861, Robert enlisted in Company I, Eighth Iowa Volunteers. He was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, in the division of General Prentiss, and with that gallant commander was captured May 6, 1862, and was held prisoner two months and eight days, con-

fining most of the time in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Having been paroled and exchanged in February, 1863, he rejoined his regiment. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and the following winter visited home on veteran furlough. At the time General Forrest raided Memphis, Mr. Leavel again became a prisoner, and thirty-eight days later was exchanged. He was engaged in the siege of Mobile, and his regiment, the gallant Iowa Eighth, was the first to enter Spanish Fort. He was honorably discharged at Selma, Alabama, in April, 1866, and now receives a pension for disability contracted in the army. After returning to Monroe County, he went to Lucas County, and July 2, 1868, married Miss Martha Wells, daughter of Thomas and Mary Wells, who came from Virginia that same year; they now live in the village of Woodburn. Mrs. Leavel was born in Marion County, West Virginia, April 20, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Leavel lived two years in Jackson Township, Lucas County, then returned to Clarke County, where Mr. Leavel engaged in farming. In 1873 they removed to Hamilton County, Nebraska, where they remained two years, then returned to their old home in Jackson Township. They moved to their present home in February, 1881, where they own forty acres of land. They have had one child, that died in infancy. Mr. Leavel is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Davenport Post, No. 385, at Woodburn. In politics he is a Republican.

WW. BEEDE, living on section 29, Troy Township, was born in Camden, Indiana, the date of his birth being January 8, 1853. His father, Eli Beede, was a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and was an early settler of Clarke County, Iowa, but is at present liv-

ing in Ringgold County, Iowa. He followed the cabinet-maker's trade for a number of years, but is now engaged in agricultural pursuits. W. W., our subject, remained in his native town till six years of age, and in the spring of 1859 came with his parents to Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, where he lived about eighteen months before he went with them to the farm. He received a good education, attending the High School at Osceola, and at the college at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He began teaching school at the age of sixteen years, and followed that profession most of the time till he reached the age of thirty years, since which he has devoted his entire attention to farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of graded stock. He removed to his present farm in 1876, where he lived alone for three years. He then married Carrie A. Lambertson, a daughter of R. N. Lambertson, of Troy Township, the date of his marriage being December 4, 1879. This union has been blessed with two children—Nellie and Claude.

MILTON J. COCHRAN, who makes his home on section 20, Troy Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Allen County, September 28, 1828. His father, Benjamin F. Cochran, was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, now deceased. He was a pioneer of Allen County, Ohio, his family being the fifth to settle in that county. He was a millwright by trade, and built the old Indian Mill at Wapakoneta, Ohio. Milton J. Cochran, our subject, was reared and educated in the common schools of his native county, remaining there till 1856. He was united in marriage April 3, 1851, to Miss Christena Ellsworth, and of the six children born to this union five are still living—Isaac V. Bascom E., Sanford W., Pascal E. and

Mary C. A son, John W., died at the age of thirteen years. Mr. Cochran went to Knox County, Illinois, in 1856, remaining there till 1876, when he settled in Troy Township, in Clarke County, Iowa, where he has since made his home. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted in the service of his country in Company I, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, and during his term of service did much skirmishing. In politics Mr. Cochran casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HENRY F. GROSS, deceased, was one of the prominent citizens of Osceola, having filled many positions of trust, and gained the confidence of all who knew him. He was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1840, and was the oldest living child. His parents, August and Sarah (Messer) Gross, were also natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a millwright by trade, and died when Henry was but six years of age. At the age of eleven years Henry was bound out to work in a woolen mill, and remained until seventeen years of age, when he went to Ohio and worked in a mill two years, then went to Medina County and commenced manufacturing for himself. In 1863 he removed to Osceola, and soon after established the first woolen mill in the county. His place of business is now occupied by John W. Kelley for a lumber yard. February 11, 1862, Mr. Gross married Miss Almyra Moore, a native of Medina County, Ohio. Their two children are Annettie E. and Homer C. Mr. Gross was a worthy member of the Protestant Methodist church, having been a member since 1864. His wife, who survives him, is a member of the same church. His wife and children occupy the homestead, which is very pleasant

and comfortable. He was an active, enterprising business man. He was at one time associated with Patrick Smith in the woolen mill for six years. He then purchased his partner's interest and carried it on alone until his death, which occurred in April, 1879.



W L. MYER, hardware merchant, Osceola, is one of the men who has contributed largely to the business interests of Osceola, as well as its financial standing. He was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, in August, 1834. His parents were William and Lemira (Satterlee) Myer. When he was eight years of age his father died, and he was thrown upon his own resources at a very early age. He received a fair education at the district schools. After his father's death his mother removed to Illinois, where William grew to manhood. Being possessed of valuable experience, and the West opening up newer fields with wider scope, he determined upon change of location. In 1867 he came to Osceola, where he at once embarked in the hardware business on his own account. Osceola at this time was small, and the country around was sparsely settled. His stock of goods was small, but well selected. As the county became more thickly settled, his acquaintance became correspondingly more extended, he was necessarily obliged to increase his stock to meet the demand. His trade has steadily increased, and he is now conducting one of the largest hardware stores in Clarke County. His business house is a good, substantial brick, 21 x 100 feet, two stories in height, and situated on the east side of the public square. Besides his large stock of hardware, he handles farm implements, thus affording the best of opportunities for supplying his custom-

ers with whatever they need. In 18— Mr. Myer married Mrs. Lambert, of Winterset, this State. They have two children—Ruby, who is in the store with his father, and Lennia, at home. He is a Mason in high standing, being a member of the chapter and the commandery. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and was a supporter of Mr. Blaine in 1884. He is an uncompromising temperance man, and always to be found on the side of law and order. And while our country is large and the home of the free, he believes there is room for only one flag—the stars and stripes.



ROBERT N. LAMBERTSON, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 33, Troy Township, was born November 30, 1830, in Dearborn County, Indiana, a son of John Lambertson, who is now deceased. His father was a native of Delaware County, Maryland, and an early settler of Dearborn County, Indiana, locating there on a heavily-timbered tract of land, and there endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Robert N. Lambertson was reared on the home farm, and in his youth attended the log-cabin subscription schools with their puncheon floors, slab seats and clapboard roof, in which he received the rudiments of an education. In April, 1852, he went to Sangamon County, Illinois, making the journey from his native county by wagon, he having never even seen a railroad till that year. Four months later he went to Peoria, of the same State, and the following January he removed to Stark County, Illinois. He was married March 11, 1857, to Maria E. Stanley, a daughter of John Stanley. They have had nine children born to them—Frank E., Carrie A., William N., Nellie M., James C., Charles, Roy and Fannie E. While living in Illinois Mr. Lambertson

worked by the year for Jacob Emery for a period of seven years, and for seven years was engaged in farming on his own account. He left Stark County in September, 1867, since which he has made his home in Clarke County, Iowa. On leaving his native State he had but \$10.75, and was obliged to drive a team to defray the expenses of his passage to Illinois and his board. He has now 440 acres of choice land, which he has accumulated by his own industry and persevering energy, and to-day he is classed among the prosperous citizens of Troy Township. Mrs. Lambertson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ISAAC G. SMITH, farmer, section 15, Liberty Township, was born in Cortland County, New York, December 31, 1823. His parents, Isaac and Catharine (Girard) Smith, were born on Long Island. His father died in 1826, and his mother in May, 1883, aged seventy-seven years. There were but two children, Isaac being the eldest. Polly M. is wife of D. J. Hurd, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Mr. Smith was married in Cortland County, March 2, 1845, to Miss Sarah A. Gardner, born December 1, 1823. Her father, William Gardner, died in Cortland County April 8, 1882, and her mother died in the same county September 1, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived in Cortland County until 1855. In that county their two sons were born. In the autumn they immigrated to Stark County, Illinois, and soon after went to Knox County, where their daughter was born. In the fall of 1864 they removed to Louisiana County, Michigan, where he cleared a farm in the woods and lived upon it until the spring of 1873, when they came to their present home. Chester B., their eldest son, lives near his parents in Liberty Township. Edgar is at the Mount Pleasant

Asylum. Katie is the wife of G. E. Pultz. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Smith was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican.

CHESTER B. SMITH, son of Isaac G. and Sarah A. Smith, was born in Cortland County, New York, May 14, 1847. [For particulars of parent's family see sketch of Isaac G. Smith.] He lived with his parents until 1873, when he was married in Oceana County, Michigan, to Miss Harriet Miller, daughter of Joseph M. Miller. She was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, December 12, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Smith first settled in Michigan, and in 1874 came to Liberty Township and settled upon section 15. Since 1881 he has owned his home on section 16, where he has forty acres; he also owns 100 acres on section 15. Their five children are—Mary Alice, born September 30, 1874; Annie Myrtle, born October 14, 1876; Minnie Maria, born January 15, 1878; Arthur Edwin, born August 10, 1883; Lew Celia, born November 10, 1885. All were born in Liberty, Clarke County, Iowa. Mr. Smith is road supervisor and school director. In politics he is a Republican.

D. R. NATHANIEL McNICHOLS, an enterprising and progressive citizen of Knox Township, residing on section 1, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 8, 1818, a son of William and Rachel (Smith) McNichols, the father a native of New Jersey, and the mother born in Loudoun County, Virginia. They were the pioneers of Belmont County, Ohio. Our subject was the fifth child in a family of nine. His early life was passed on the home farm, his education being obtained in

the common schools of his neighborhood, and at St. Clairsville, Belmont County. At the age of twenty years he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William Schooley, of Somerton, Ohio. Completing his medical studies in 1843, he removed to Pennsville, Morgan County, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of medicine, which he followed with good success till 1873. He then came to Clarke County, Iowa, and located on his present farm in Knox Township, which is one of the best in the township. His land is under the best of cultivation, and his residence is commodious and furnished in a comfortable manner. Dr. McNichols has been twice married, taking for his first wife Miss Mary Nicholson, of Belmont County, Ohio, in October, 1839. Mrs. McNichols died in 1850, leaving two children—Adaline Elizabeth and Franklin. Dr. McNichols was again married August 3, 1851, to Ketura Kirby, of Morgan County, Ohio. To this union have been born four children—Nathaniel W., T. E., M. G. and C. K. The doctor has always taken an active interest in politics. In 1856 he represented Morgan County, Ohio, at the State Convention held at Columbus the year the Republican party was organized. The doctor and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

of 120 acres on section 36, Jackson Township. In 1886 he also worked 160 acres of rented land on section 1, Franklin Township. To the parents of Mr. Hill were born nine children, eight of whom arrived at maturity, Mordecai being the eldest. The others are—Mary, living in Mahaska County; Sarah J., a resident of Marion County; Mrs. Elizabeth Vameer, also a resident of Marion County; Allius, deceased; Jonathan, a resident of Jackson Township; Charles and Mattie (twins); the former lives in Marion County, and the latter is the wife of Arthur Metz. Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Hill have had four children, three of whom are now living—Della Fern, Carl Esmer, and Mordecai Clyde. Violet, their third child died at the age of six months. Mr. Hill is an honorable member of Unity Lodge, No. 212, A. F. & A. M., Woodburn, being junior deacon of the lodge.

JOHAN W. HOOD is a native of North Carolina, and a son of John K. and Mahala (Hood) Hood. In 1833 his parents moved to Indiana and located in Rush County, where his father bought a tract of wild land, which he improved and made his home until his death, which occurred in the year 1881. The mother died in 1880. They had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters—Louisa, John W., James, Alfred B., Lizzie C., Richard M., Martin K., Amanda and Lafayette. When a young man, in 1852, our subject came to Iowa on a prospecting tour, and being pleased with the outlook bought and entered claims in Clarke County to the amount of 280 acres, the land office being at Chariton. He then returned to Indiana and was married to Miss Martha Prine, daughter of Mathew and Elizabeth Prine, both of whom are deceased, the latter living to the advanced age of ninety-two

MORDECAI HILL was born in Putnam County, West Virginia, June 26, 1847. When he was nine years of age he came with his parents, Jonathan and Sarah Jane (Foglesong) Hill, to Van Buren County, Iowa. In 1865 they moved to Mahaska County, where the mother died in 1869. August 30, 1877, Mordecai Hill married Miss Emma Mather, daughter of Edward Mather. She was born in Illinois. Mr. Hill became a resident of Putnam County in 1880. He owns a homestead



John W. Hood

years. In 1856 Mr. Hood made a permanent location on his land in Clarke County, and at once set about to improve it and make a home for himself and family. About the time of the breaking out of the late civil war he engaged in buying and shipping stock, an enterprise he pursued extensively and successfully about ten years, and then gave his attention to the raising of thoroughbred sheep and cattle. He was the first man to introduce the short-horn cattle, and the first to exhibit them in Clarke County. For the past fourteen years he has given especial attention to raising Berkshire hogs, and has always kept a record of his stock. He was also the first man to make a shipment of stock from Clarke County. He is the largest landowner in the county, his estate numbering 1,200 acres. He is a man of indomitable will and energy, one who is sure to make a success of any enterprise he undertakes, and is one of Clarke County's staunchest and most reliable citizens. He is public-spirited, and the success of many enterprises is due to his liberal and earnest support. In politics he is a firm adherent to the principles of the Democratic party. He has a family of four sons—J. B., McHenry, Weldon J. and Van A. One son, Train, is deceased.

JOHN PIPER, an active and successful agriculturist of Ward Township, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, near Winchester, the date of his birth being June 10, 1820. When he was six years old he was taken by his parents, Elisha and Elizabeth Piper, to Morgan County, Ohio, who removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, four years later, the father dying in the latter county when our subject was fourteen years of age. John Piper was reared to manhood on a farm in Muskingum

County, receiving his education in the common schools. After the death of his father he began working on the farm, which he followed till attaining his majority. He was then variously engaged for a time when he went to the State of Illinois, remaining there four years. In 1856 he became a resident of Clarke County, Iowa. In 1854 he was married to Martha A. Mock, a resident of Edgar County, Illinois, daughter of George and Lucinda Mock, from North Carolina. They have eight children—Lucinda E., Mary E., Elisha M., John H., Mattie A., George W., Iona V. and Emma V. In the fall of 1856 Mr. Piper removed to his present farm on section 15, Ward Township, Clarke County, where he has 720 acres of choice land. Since coming to Clarke County he has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle and hogs. He has some specimens of short-horn cattle on his farm, and 100 head of Poland-China hogs. He is an industrious and enterprising citizen, and during his long residence in the county has won the confidence of a large number of friends and acquaintances. Being an early settler he was several times chased by prairie fire. The most serious one being the 5th of November, 1861. While gathering corn he saw a smoke some distance west, the prairie being on fire. About 10 o'clock he and neighbor Smith went out to protect themselves, and in a short time neighbor Crooks came in to assist them. After noon Mrs. Smith, thinking there was no danger, started to take them some provisions as they had gone without their dinner. By this time seeing they could affect nothing by back firing they gave it up, and all started for Mr. Crooks', which was nearly a half mile south. After traveling some distance Mr. Smith concluded he would go home, which was east one half mile, and told his wife to go to Mr. Crooks'. Before reaching Mr. Crooks' place they

were cut off by this western fire, but seeing a place some twenty feet square where the sod had been taken off, Mr. Piper stopped there and tried to persuade the others to stop too, but they went on and were burned. Mrs. Smith was found on the ground. Mrs. Crooks died that night, and Mr. Piper was burned pretty badly.



J. J. ARNOLD, the third child of Barnard and Nancy P. (Utterback) Arnold, was born November 23, 1822, a native of Morgan County, Indiana. His parents were both natives of Kentucky, and were among the first settlers of Morgan County, Indiana. Ten children were born to them—Agnes, Noel, James, Elizabeth, Grandison, Willis, Eliza Jane, Nancy, Benjamin and Mary. J. J. Arnold was brought up on a farm and received his education in the primitive log-cabin subscription schools of that early day. He subsequently engaged in building flat-boats, and carrying produce down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which he followed for several years. He was married at the age of twenty-four years to Ellen Starks, who was born and reared in Kentucky. By this marriage he has one daughter—Melissa Jane. In the fall of 1840, his family, in company with his father's family, started for Iowa with an ox team, bringing with them some cattle and horses, but on account of sickness in his family our subject spent the winter at Lacon, Illinois. He came to Clarke County, Iowa, in the spring of 1850, and located on land which his father had entered from the Government the year previous. Here he built a log house and began to improve his land on which he has since made his home. Here his wife died in 1853, and in 1856 he was again married to Louisa Orr, formerly of Knox County, Ohio, a daughter of Rev.

John Orr, a prominent minister and circuit rider of the Methodist church. They have five children living—Francis B., Seigel, Mary, Benjamin and Nina. Mr. Arnold is a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served his township as trustee, and has been a member of the School Board for several terms. He has always taken an active interest in the advancement of education or religion, and has assisted by his means and influence in building churches and school-houses. Quiet, unassuming, industrious and strictly honorable in all his dealings he has gained the confidence of all with whom he has business or social intercourse, and by his genial disposition has made many friends.



R.ICHARD L. CHEW, living on section 31, Doyle Township, was born in Floyd County, Indiana, March 29, 1845, a son of Richard A. and Jane (McCutchen) Chew, the father a native of Floyd County, born August 18, 1817. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom nine still survive—John W., Samuel F., Allen W., Lawson S., George H., Hannah R., Frances S., Emma J. and Richard L., our subject. The father came with his family to Clarke County, Iowa, in the fall of 1854, and has since made his home in Doyle Township, where he has eighty-six acres of land under excellent cultivation. He has always followed agricultural pursuits. He is a member of the United Brethren church. Richard L. Chew, whose name heads this sketch, was also reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has made his life work. He has lived in Clarke and Decatur counties with the exception of three years in St. Clair County, Missouri, and the time spent in the late war, since about nine years of age, he having come

with his parents in 1854. He enlisted in Company I, Fifth Missouri Cavalry, being in that company's service about eleven months. October 26, 1865, he was married to Margaret Shoe, a daughter of Christopher Shoe, who is living in St. Clair County, Missouri. Of the five children born to them but two are living—Frances A. and Albert A. In connection with his general farming Mr. Chew devotes some attention to stock-raising. He is meeting with good success in his farming, and has a good farm of 130 acres, where he resides. He has served his township as trustee. He is a member of the Methodist church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic.



EPHRAIM DELONG, one of the early settlers of Clarke County, now residing in Washington Township, is a native of Ohio, born on a farm near New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County, July 14, 1814. His parents, Solomon and Margaret (McKinney) Delong, were natives of Ohio, the mother being of German and Irish ancestry. Our subject's father was a soldier in the war of 1812. His great-grandfather, Solomon Delong, was one of the pioneers of Ohio, removing to that State from Pennsylvania in a very early day. Ephraim Delong was reared and educated in his native State, remaining there till reaching maturity. He was married in 1836, to Hannah Engler, a native of Clarke County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Delong have been born nine children—Fenton L., Almira J., deceased; Margaret A., wife of Frederick Hunt; Mary E., wife of Robert Beckett, of Osceola; Ellen, wife of Marion Collier; Nancy A., wife of A. C. Forney, of Osceola; Jasper N., married Rebecca J. Bradshaw; Leonard L., married Frances Forman, and Ephraim M.,

died aged four years, and Ruth A., wife of Frederick Forney. After his marriage Mr. Delong leased a heavily-timbered farm which he cleared, and also cleared 100 acres for different parties. He remained on this land till the spring of 1853, when he removed his family to Monroe County, Iowa, living one year near Eddyville. In March, 1854, he came to Clarke County, Iowa, going thence to Madison County, Iowa, where he resided till 1874. He then sold his farm in Madison County, when he returned to Clarke County and settled on a farm on section 13, Washington Township, containing 100 acres of prairie land. Mr. Delong has made farming the principal vocation of his life, although he has engaged in various enterprises. He has met with good success in his agricultural pursuits, and has his farm on section 13 under excellent cultivation, besides which he owns thirty acres of timber land on section 25 of the same township. In politics Mr. Delong affiliates with the Greenback party. While a resident of Madison County he held the office of justice of the peace, and served three years as township trustee.



JUDGE JAMES RICE, the oldest member of the Clarke County bar, was born near Shelbyville, Shelby County, Kentucky, October 29, 1820. His father, Jacob Rice, was a native of Pennsylvania, and married Mary Cooper, a daughter of William Cooper, Esq., who was an early settler of Kentucky. Jacob Rice died when James was eighteen months old. The mother removed with her family to Indiana, locating in Montgomery County, where she remained until her death, which occurred in January, 1875. She was the mother of seven children—four boys and three girls; two now survive. Judge Rice passed his boyhood in Indiana, receiving

his education mostly in the common schools, and later attended the high school at Waveland. He taught school three terms, and then engaged in farming, in the meantime reading law. He entered the law department of Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he graduated in 1857. He then came to Osceola and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1861 he was appointed county judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jerry Jenks. In 1862-'64-'66, he was re-elected to the same office; by an act of the Legislature this office was then abolished. He then continued his law practice. In 1871 Judge Rice was elected to a seat in the Legislature, a position which he filled with satisfaction to his constituents. In 1846 he married Miss Mary G. Hufstedler, of Parke County, Indiana. Their children are—Isaac N., Thomas C., William E., James A., Julian H. and Mary M. The judge and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which the Judge has served as elder for twenty-eight years.

IOSIAH COON, one of the old and honored pioneers of Clarke County, who is now deceased, was a native of Ohio. He became a resident of Clarke County in the fall of 1854, when he settled south of Osceola, removing to Doyle Township in the fall of 1856. He then settled on section 26, where he followed agricultural pursuits till his death, and where his widow still resides. He was united in marriage to Rebecca Reasoner, and of the twelve children born to this union only seven are now living—William, Garrett, Mary, Ashford R., Aaron, Ivory and Lillie. Mr. Coon was a member of the United Brethren church at the time of his death, which occurred January 1, 1874. As a husband and father, he was kind and affec-

tionate, and as a neighbor, always ready to help those in need of assistance. He was one of the respected citizens of Doyle Township, having by his honest and upright dealings won the confidence of all who knew him.

CHRISTOPHER C. PERDUE, farmer, section 22, Liberty Township, was born in West Virginia, October 11, 1841, the youngest of ten children. When he was six years old his father died, and at the age of eleven his mother died. He was then practically thrown upon his own resources. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-third Regiment. His brother Daniel was in the same company. He was engaged in the third battle of Fort Donelson in February, 1863. In that battle Daniel was shot through the body, and only through the careful nursing of his brother was his recovery made possible. He was honorably discharged July 5, 1865, and returned to Warren County, Illinois, and afterward came to this county. Isaiah, member of the Ninth Iowa, died in Arkansas. Thomas, in Thirty-second Iowa, now lives in Nebraska. Christopher worked on rented land until he purchased his present home in the spring of 1869. August 29, 1866, he was married to Miss Nancy La Follette, daughter of William La Follette, who settled in Liberty Township in 1855. Both parents are deceased, the mother dying in February, 1868, and the father in February, 1881, aged sixty-one years. Mrs. Perdue was born in Boone County, Indiana, September 21, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Perdue have had nine children—James W., Francis M., Ella May, Clarence E., Hattie V., Giles C., Susan A., Martha J. and Mary E., twins. Ella May died at the age of two years. Mr. Perdue commenced here on wild land. He first purchased eighty acres,

and now owns 185, 120 under cultivation. He has held every position of public trust in the township except justice of the peace. In politics he is identified with the Green-back party.



JOHNS NEWSOME has been a resident of Clarke County since 1868. His home is in the northeast quarter of section 2, Franklin Township. He has a fine stock-farm of 215 acres, consisting of upland, meadow and timber land, on the main branch of Whitebreast Creek. He has made nearly all of the improvements since he occupied the place. Mr. Newsome was born November 13, 1834, in West Riding, Yorkshire, England. His parents were James and Rebecca (Illingworth) Newsome, who reared a family of ten children, all of whom are living and prospering. All except the eldest, William, are living in the United States. James Newsome, in early life, was a weaver by occupation, and his son John, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the same calling. He embarked from Liverpool for the United States on the "City of Manchester," March 21, 1854, reaching Philadelphia May 10. Near this point he engaged work in a cotton mill for a short time. In June, of the same year, he went to work in a woolen mill at Rockdale, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he volunteered in defense of his adopted country, under the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers. He enlisted in the Anderson Guards, Philadelphia, April 16, 1861, and would have started for Washington, D. C., on the evening of the 19th, but for the attack of the Baltimore mob on the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers and three companies of their regiment, who were unarmed and got back to Philadelphia with great difficulty. They were eventually mustered into the United

States service on May 25, as Company B, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Small, for three years or during the war. August, 1861, Company B was detached to guard Government stores, in Washington, D. C. In the spring of 1862, when General McClellan was about to start on the Peninsula campaign, Sergeant Newsome wrote a petition which all the non-commissioned officers signed, asking to take the field with the regiment. The petition failed, but a second petition, January, 1863, was granted by General Hooker, who formerly commanded their brigade, and was then commanding the Army of the Potomac. The company met its baptism of fire at Chancellorsville, losing very heavily. Sergeant Newsome was wounded in the right thigh and taken prisoner. He was exchanged and rejoined his regiment the following September. In the movements of the army, before the close of 1863, Mr. Newsome bore an honorable part. He re-enlisted as a veteran in January, 1864. While on furlough, March 10, 1864, he was married at Rockdale, to Miss Elizabeth Murphy, who was born in Philadelphia, December 25, 1836. She was a daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Murphy. Rejoining the Army of the Potomac, he was mustered in as Lieutenant of his company, in April, 1864, and from that time until the 27th of May, took part in the battles under Grant. June 18 he was honorably discharged at Philadelphia. During the raid of General Early on Washington, Lieutenant Newsome again tendered his services, but was not accepted owing to disease contracted in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Newsome continued to live in Rockdale until 1868, and then came to Clarke County. Mr. Newsome's record has been, in all respects, an honorable one. They have four children — Frank, Bertha, Rebecca E. and Mabel. James II., a twin brother, died at the age of three months. The parents of

Mr. Newsome came to the United States in 1856. They died in Union Township, Lucas County. Of their sons and daughters living in the United States, besides John, there are James, Samuel, Daniel, Mrs. Sarah Gore, Mrs. Rebecca Gore, reside in Delaware County, Pennsylvania; Wright, Mrs. Ann Perkins and Mrs. Mary Maloney live in Lucas County.



THOMAS C. FUNSTON was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1824. His father, Andrew Funston, was born in Ireland and of Protestant faith. He came to the United States in 1808, then a young man, and settled in Pennsylvania. In Allegheny County he was married to Polly Crawford, also of Protestant-Irish birth. To them were born five children, two died young; the others are—Sarah Ann, Thomas C. and Robert, a prominent farmer of Fremont Township, with whom his sister, Sarah Ann, resides. When Thomas C. was ten years of age the family moved to Coshocton County, Ohio, where they made a farm out of the wilderness. The father died in 1854. In 1853, Mr. Funston purchased 360 acres of Government land at second hand, and commenced improvements. He returned to Ohio in the fall of 1855, and afterward settled upon section 12, Fremont Township. In 1862 he married Miss Elizabeth A. Boden, daughter of Robert Boden, who settled in Fremont Township in 1857. To them were born five children—Emma, now the wife of Homer Folger; Frank, Elsie, Robert and Bessie. Mr. Funston built a fine residence on section 7. Just before its completion he met with a great affliction in the loss of his wife, who died November 9, 1884. He moved into his new house three days after his wife's death. Mr. Funston owns 1,100 acres of land, and his

brother 800 acres. They give their entire attention to stock-raising. In 1886 their stock consisted of 220 head of cattle, 175 hogs and twenty horses. Mr. Funston has served as a member of the Board of Supervisors of this county. Politically he has been a Republican, but at the present party ties have but little hold on him. He may be classed as an Independent. He is a member of Osceola Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 77; Pinalpha Chapter, No. 63; Constantine Commandery, No. 23. He is ranked among the wealthy citizens of the county.



BF. HALL, one of the prominent and successful citizens of Clarke County, residing on section 31, Green Bay Township, was born in Monroe County, Indiana, November 28, 1834, a son of Warren Hall, a native of Kentucky, and Cynthia (Parks) Hall. They were the parents of nine children—Sarah Ann, B. F., W. N., John W., James M., Samuel L., Albert T., Mary Ann and Sarah M. Our subject remained in his native county till seven years of age, when his parents removed to Putnam County, Indiana, where he resided nine years. He was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education in the primitive log school-houses. In 1851 he went to Decatur County, Iowa, locating four miles southeast of the present site of Leon, where he lived until 1860. He was married December 14, 1855, to Miss Martha Ann Walton, of Decatur County, she being a daughter of H. L. Walton. They have three children—Edward P., Charles E. and Della May. In 1860 Mr. Hall bought 160 acres of his present farm, which was at that time unimproved. He has since added to his original purchase, till his farm now contains 545 acres of choice land, with comfortable and commodious

residence, and good barns and out-buildings. This is one of the best stock farms in Clarke County, and is located two and a quarter miles west of Weldon. Mr. Hall is a self-made man, having by his own good management, combined with his industry and habits of economy, made his property, and has now a competency for his declining years. He is a consistent member of the Christian church, and a respected citizen of Green Bay Township. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



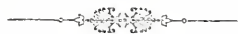
W H. STEVENS, an enterprising and successful farmer and stock-raiser of Green Bay Township, residing on section 36, is a native of Maine, born near Bangor, his parents, William and Cynthia (Oaks) Stevens, being natives of the same State. They had a family of ten children—Eunice, William, Lucy, Frances, Cynthia, Nancy, Lorenzo, Augustus, John F. and William H., our subject, who was the youngest child. When about four years of age he was taken by his parents to Philadelphia, they residing there three years, and in 1840 the family removed to Meigs County, Ohio, where our subject was reared to manhood. His early life was passed on a farm, and his education was received at the public schools. He was united in marriage September 28, 1858, to Miss Martha Hogue, who was born and reared in Meigs County, Ohio, a daughter of James and Christina (Patterson) Hogue. Her parents were natives of Scotland, being born near Edinburgh. They reared a family of seven children—William, Alexander, Margaret, James, Jane, John and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have three sons—Harvey E., Delmont D. and James F. During the late war Mr. Stevens enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Ohio

National Guards, the date of his enlistment being June 16, 1863. He participated in the raid against Morgan in Ohio, and had a skirmish with that bold rebel leader. January 15, 1864, he re-enlisted in the three-years' service, in Company A, Second West Virginia Cavalry, and was at the battles of Cedar Creek and Winchester. After being in the service about eighteen months he was honorably discharged at Wheeling, West Virginia, July 4, 1865. He then returned to Meigs County, Ohio, where he followed farming and carpentering till 1869. He then came to Green Bay Township, Clarke County, Iowa, and located on his present farm, which at that time was entirely unimproved, where he is still engaged in general farming and stock-raising. His farm now contains 265 acres of as good land as can be found in the township, well improved and under high cultivation. He has a good residence, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and commodious farm buildings for his stock. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are consistent members of the Free-Will Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Jacinth Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M., and is one of the representative men of Clarke County.



EDGAR BELL, general farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 3, Knox Township, was born in Markham, Canada, June 17, 1845, the son of William and Mahala A. (Tomlinson) Bell, the former a native of Yorkshire, England, and the latter a native of Canada. They were the parents of twenty-two children, of whom our subject was the fifteenth child. When he was nine years of age his parents removed with their family to Mercer County, Illinois, and there he was reared. His youth was passed in working on the home farm, and

his education was received in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at Monmouth Academy, Illinois. He left Mercer County in 1875, coming thence to Clarke County, Iowa, and locating on his farm in Knox Township, where he has since followed farming and stock-raising. Mr. Bell was united in marriage December 27, 1869, to Miss Alice M. Emary, a daughter of F. J. Emary, Sr., who is now deceased. Two sons, William M. and Frederick N., have been born to this union. Mr. Bell is numbered among the successful and enterprising citizens of Knox Township, and being strictly honorable in all his dealings, he has gained the confidence of all with whom he has business or social intercourse. He has served his township as assessor with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has a good residence surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and commodious barns and out-buildings for the accommodation of his stock. His lawn is the finest in Knox Township, and in fact the entire surroundings betoken the thrift and good management of its owner. In politics Mr. Bell affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of Osceola Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M.



WILLIAM T. FARLEY, one of the pioneer settlers of Clarke County, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, June 25, 1819, the eldest child of John and Margaret (Calvert) Farley, the parents being natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Washington County, and the mother in Greene County. They came to Ohio when young, and when our subject was eight years old went to Tennessee, where they remained about five years. In the spring of 1833 they removed with their family to Monroe County, Indiana, where they made their home till 1850. They

then passed the following winter in Missouri, and in the spring of 1851 settled in Clarke County, Iowa, where the father died in 1859, aged seventy-five years. The mother survived till 1884, dying at the advanced age of ninety-two years. William T. Farley, our subject, was united in marriage in November, 1841, to Ann J. Curry, a native of Ireland, but at the time of her marriage living in Monroe County, Indiana. They are the parents of the following children—Eliza M., wife of J. M. Cook, of Oxbow, Nebraska; Martha F., wife of J. C. Headler, of Salem, Dakota; Joseph H., living in Clarke County; Susan A., wife of J. M. Campbell, of Nelson, Nebraska; John J., of Marquette, Nebraska; W. L., of Aurora, Nebraska; Elbert S., died aged sixteen years; George H., of Melrose, Dakota, and Jennie De Arc, wife of George W. Lane, of Osceola, Iowa. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Farley came from Indiana to Clarke County, Iowa, with his parents, his wife and four children, and a brother. On coming here he settled on section 5, Osceola Township, where he entered a tract of 240 acres from the Government, paying \$1.25 per acre. The first three months he lived in a rail pen with clapboard roof, the size of the pen being but ten feet square. By the end of three months their rude log cabin, 16x18 feet, was ready for occupancy, and there his family spent many happy days, experiencing all the pleasures as well as the privations of pioneer life. Their principal meat was venison, turkey and squirrel. The nearest mill was at Des Moines, and the nearest postoffice was Indianola. During his long residence here Mr. Farley has witnessed the many changes that have taken place, and has seen the country made up into thriving towns and well-cultivated farms. His own land is now under thorough cultivation, and his present residence and farm buildings are comfortable, commodious

and convenient. He was the first justice of the peace of Clarke County, after its organization as a county, and has also served as township trustee. He takes an active interest in the cause of education, and helped organize the first school district in the county, and has served many years as school director. In politics he was formerly an old-line Whig, but is now a staunch Republican, and in 1884 was a strong supporter of J. G. Blaine. He takes an interest in the temperance cause.



JERRY JENKS, one of the oldest pioneers of Clarke County, is a native of Massachusetts, born in Belchertown, Hampshire County, March 10, 1818, a son of Jeremiah and Susan (Perry) Jenks. His father was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, and is of English origin. His ancestors being extensive manufacturers of cotton goods. The mother was a native of New England. They had a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. Jerry Jenks, our subject, passed his youth on a farm, his father at that time being engaged in agricultural pursuits. He received his primary education in the schools of his native village, and later received instructions in mathematics from a private tutor. After attaining manhood he was in the employ of a lumber firm in Georgia for a time. In 1841 he came to Ohio, and for about four years ran a saw-mill in Jackson County. He was married in 1843, to Mandane Burt, a native of Ohio, and of the seven children born to this union only three are living—Ada O., wife of Jefferson Daniel, of Clarke County, Iowa; Arthur P., living at home, and Edward, who married Amelia Tindell, of Ottumwa, and is also a resident of Clarke County. In 1845 Mr. Jenks removed to Monroe County, Iowa. In the fall of 1850

he came to Clarke County, and entered by land warrant 900 acres of land in Ward Township, for which he paid about 60 cents per acre. After making his land entries he returned to his home in Monroe County, and in the following spring, 1851, he removed with his family to section 13, Ward Township, Clarke County, one mile west of the present site of Osceola. He now owns 1,000 acres of choice land all well improved, and under fence, which he has acquired by years of arduous toil and persevering energy. In 1851, at the organization of Clarke County, Mr. Jenks was elected county surveyor for a term of two years, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, serving in that capacity in all four years. In 1855 he was elected judge of Clarke County, and at the end of two years was re-elected. He was again elected for the third term, but before this term expired the office had been abolished. He also served as assessor of Ward Township for one term, and in all these offices served with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In politics Mr. Jenks affiliates with the Republican party. He is a consistent temperance man, and a respected citizen in the township where he has made his home for the past thirty-five years. His son, Arthur P., graduated in the class of 1870, from the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, and in 1874 was elected county superintendent of the schools of Clarke County, to serve one term.



HON. JACOB PROUDFOOT, one of the early settlers of Liberty Township, was born in Harrison, now Barbour County, West Virginia, October 29, 1822. His father, Thomas Proudfoot, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, February 20, 1803, and in 1808 accompanied his parents to Harrison County, and there grew

to manhood, and late in the year 1821 married Miss Elizabeth Robinson, who was born in Pennsylvania, November 28, 1798. Jacob Proudfoot was reared in his native county. His father was a farmer, miller and blacksmith, and in his youth he became familiar with all three vocations. September 14, 1843, he was married to Miss Cyrene Van Scoy, a native of Randolph County, West Virginia, born March 3, 1826, daughter of William Van Scoy, now a resident of Virginia Township, Warren County, Iowa. In 1855 Mr. Proudfoot came to Iowa, and spent the first winter in Warren County, and in April, 1856, located in Liberty Township, Clarke County, and opened a blacksmith shop. He soon bought some land, and combined farming with blacksmithing. He now owns eighty acres on section 6, Liberty Township, and twenty-three acres of timber land in Squaw Township, Warren County. He also owns twenty-three lots, with a pleasant residence and blacksmith shop, in the village of Liberty. In politics Mr. Proudfoot was reared in the Democratic faith, but his devotion to the Union caused him to uphold the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and he has since affiliated with the Republican party, and has been prominent in its councils in Clarke County. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Sixteenth General Assembly. He has served eleven years as magistrate of Liberty, and several years as a member of the County Board of Supervisors. He has been postmaster at Liberty about fourteen years. He has always been much interested in the public affairs of his country and State, as well as the local affairs of his county and village, and has never failed to cast his ballot since 1856. He and his wife have been active members of the Methodist Episcopal church about forty-seven years. They have a family of seven children—Hester Ann is the wife of J. L. Tedrow, of Woodburn; Leah is at

home; Overton T. is a resident of Liberty; William D. lives in Walla Walla, Washington Territory; Samuel N. in Vicksburg, Mississippi; Charles F., of Liberty, and Aaron V., of Indianola, Iowa. Mr. Proudfoot's parents came to Iowa with their younger children, and made their home in Squaw Township, Warren County, where the mother died February 10, 1880. The father now spends his time with his children, going from one to another, as he wishes, each giving him a hearty welcome whenever he chooses to favor their homes with his presence.



ELIAS A. LANHAM, a prominent pioneer and enterprising farmer of Osceola Township, was born near the town of Bethel, in Clermont County, Ohio, the date of his birth being November 7, 1822. His parents, William A. and Elizabeth (Steyers) Lanham, were natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively. They were married in Ohio, the father having located in that State when about eighteen years of age. They remained in that State till their death, and to them were born nine children. Elias A., our subject, was reared on his father's farm till reaching his majority, his education being received in the common schools of his neighborhood. At the age of twenty-two years he was married to Miss Elizabeth P. Frazee, of Clermont County, Ohio, and of the eight children born to this union only three are now living—Ceney A., wife of James H. Wilson, living in Missouri; Mary M., wife of Henry V. Grippin now living in Nebraska, and William A. married Helen L. Peck, and is living in Dakota. After his marriage Mr. Lanham removed to Iowa, locating in Lee County, where he remained till the spring of 1852. He then came to Clarke County and settled on his present

farm, a part of which he entered from the Government. His farm is located on section 12, Osceola Township, and contains 160 acres of valuable land under fine cultivation, and the log cabin, in which he spent the first two years of his residence here, has now given place to his present comfortable and commodious dwelling. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is still engaged in general farming and stock-raising, devoting considerable attention to the raising of hogs and high-grade cattle, and on his farm he has erected a good barn and other farm buildings for the accommodation of the same. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lanham are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected members of society.



ISRAEL COX, an early settler of Clarke County, and a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Ward Township, was born near South Perry, in Hocking County, Ohio, May 1, 1828, the second son in a family of eight children of Covington and Effamie (Camp) Cox. His father was a native of New Jersey, and a son of Philip Cox, and his mother was a native of the State of Pennsylvania. The parents were married in Ohio, being early settlers of Fairfield County, Ohio, which was afterward divided, a part being called Hocking. Both parents died in Hocking County at advanced ages. Israel Cox grew to manhood on a farm in Fairfield County, Ohio, receiving a common-school education in the rude log-cabin school-houses of that early day. He was married in 1849 to Miss Eliza J. Barnhill, a daughter of David Barnhill, an early settler of Clarke County. In the fall of 1855 Mr. Cox came with his family to Clarke County, Iowa, and for four years carried on farming on South Squaw Creek. He then removed to his present farm on section 1, Ward Township, where he has

since followed general farming and stock-raising, in which he is meeting with good success. Of late years he has made a specialty of short-horn cattle, and horses of the Norman and Clydesdale breeds. He now owns in this county 1,200 acres of land, his home farm on section 1 containing 360 acres under high cultivation, and all the surroundings betoken the care and thrift of the owner.



THOMAS GREGG, one of the brave old pioneers, who has been actively identified with the growth and advancement of Clarke County for many years, is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born December 17, 1814. His father, Andrew Gregg, was a native of Ireland, coming to America in an early day, and settling in the then woods of Ohio, when the principal inhabitants of that State were Indians. Our subject was reared on his father's pioneer farm, he having such educational advantages as the primitive log-cabin subscription schools of that early day afforded. He was married October 6, 1835, to Isabella Shepherd, her father, Joseph Shepherd, being a native of Ireland. Eight children have been born to them, of whom five are still living—Mrs. Elizabeth Otis, Cyrus, Wesley, Mrs. Isabella Kennedy and Mrs. Hattie Wadsworth. Mr. Gregg went to Peoria County, Illinois, in the spring of 1836, when Indians and wild animals were numerous. Peoria was then called Fort Clarke, and in the now thriving town there were then but four houses. He removed to Lee County, Iowa, in June, 1843, and in the fall of 1851 came to Clarke County, settling where he has since resided, in Doyle Township, and here he endured all the hardships and privations incident to the life of a pioneer, but through all these vicissitudes his wife has been a faithful help

meet, having done nobly her part toward building up a home for her family. When they first came to the county no improvements had been made, not a fence to be seen through the surrounding country. Indians and wild animals were the principal inhabitants, and at one time our subject saw 700 Indians together. Their wheat had to be taken to Oskaloosa to be ground, which was eighty-five miles from their home, Mrs. Gregg going herself to Oskaloosa, at one time bringing home with her three geese, which were the first geese in Clarke County. Mrs. Gregg would often work in the field to help her husband. For three weeks the family lived on corn bread, Mrs. Gregg grating the corn on a tin grater. Some of their neighbors lived two weeks without tasting bread. Mr. Gregg built the first church in Clarke County, and in it the first school was taught. A few days after coming to the county the wife of his neighbor died, and her coffin was made by hewing slabs out of a tree. The first man who died in their neighborhood had a similar coffin made for him, but it being too short his feet projected about a foot. Mr. Gregg has met with success through life, having by his own efforts acquired over 400 acres of good land. He still owns 140 acres, he having given the rest to his children. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the United Brethren church.

dying in her native State in 1852. The father subsequently married again, and moved to Illinois, where his death occurred in 1873. John Diehl was reared on a farm till his fifteenth year, when he began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until coming West in 1860. Mr. Diehl has been twice married. His first wife, Lydia A. Boadle, was a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. She died at the age of twenty-four years, leaving one daughter, Mary. Mr. Diehl was again married in 1859, to Sarah A. Carnahan, of Darke County, Ohio, a daughter of John and Sarah (Adams) Carnahan. They have four children living—Charley B., Minnie E., Dellie V. and John Richard. In 1860 Mr. Diehl left Ohio, coming to Clarke County, Iowa, when he located on his present farm on section 4, Osceola Township, on the Knoxville Road. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Iowa Infantry, in the three years' service, and was in the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, after which he was transferred to Battery D of the Fourth Missouri Artillery, in which he served six months, when he was detailed head blacksmith in the Fourth Division, in which capacity he served till he was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in July, 1864. Soon after his discharge he recruited a company, of which he was appointed First Lieutenant, and later promoted to Captain, but his company did not go into active service. Since his return from the war Mr. Diehl has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with success, and is now the owner of 400 acres of choice land, which is well improved and under fine cultivation. He is now classed among the prosperous and enterprising citizens of Clarke County, most of his property being made by his stock-raising, he having been very

JOHAN DIEHL, of Osceola Township, was born near Eaton, in Preble County, Ohio, February 27, 1835, a son of Jacob and Nancy (Good) Diehl, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. They had a family of ten children, of whom six still survive, John being the fifth child. His father went to Ohio in his youth, and was married near Germantown in that State, the mother

successful in the raising of cattle and hogs. Mr. Diehl has been president of the Clarke County Agricultural Society, and has served his township as trustee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a comrade of the Grand Army post, of which he is at present senior vice-commander. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, attending Union Chapel, and are respected members of society.

WILLIAM HOGUE, deceased, was born in Valley Forge, Chester County, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1818. He was the eldest of seven children of James and Christina (Patterson) Hogue, his parents being natives of Scotland. When a young lad his parents went to Hocking Valley, Ohio, where he lived until twelve years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Meigs County, they locating on Leading Creek, where he was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. He was united in marriage February 4, 1846, to Lucinda Bailey, of Meigs County, Ohio, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Hysell) Bailey, and of the five children born to this union, four are yet living—Viola C., Emma, Lucy M. and Ida May. A daughter, Emeline, died at the age of fourteen years. After his marriage Mr. Hogue purchased a farm in Gallia County, Ohio, on which he lived until 1867, when he moved to Iowa and settled with his family in Green Bay Township, Clarke County, on the farm which is still occupied by his family. He improved this land, bringing it from a wild state to a well-improved and finely-cultivated farm, this being one of the first farms improved on South Prairie. The homestead contains 210 acres of as good land as the township affords. The fine two-story residence, erected in 1885, is comfortable and com-

modious, and the out buildings for the accommodation of his stock are noticeably good. In his chosen avocation, that of a farmer, Mr. Hogue was highly successful, and surrounded himself and family with all the necessary comforts of life. In politics he was a Republican, and was elected on that ticket to some of the township offices, all of which he held to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church till his death, which occurred September 17, 1882. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and left a widow and four children to mourn his loss, his death being a source of universal regret. He was a good citizen and neighbor, and by his fair and honorable dealings secured the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

JOSEPH KELLEY, deceased, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, July 30, 1824. He was left an orphan at an early age, and therefore received but limited educational advantages, his youth being spent in assisting with the work of a farm. In 1851 he came to Clarke County, Iowa, where he entered a tract of land containing 600 acres, to which he added at different times till he owned nearly 1,000 acres. He was married in 1855 to Miss Harriet Sturman, who was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1838, she being next the youngest in a family of twelve children of James and Eliza Sturman, who moved from Virginia to Coshocton County, Ohio, and from there to Madison County, Iowa, in 1849, where they died. After his marriage Mr. Kelley settled on a farm of 160 acres on section 3, Ward Township, which is still occupied by his widow, and where he died in September, 1870, leaving seven children—Mary E., wife of Anderson Burt; Charles A., Sarah A. (engaged in teaching school), Lettie M.,

Nevada, Francis M. and Viola M. Mr. Kelley was an industrious and enterprising farmer, and by his excellent business management was very successful in his agricultural pursuits. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and as a citizen and neighbor he was held in high esteem for his many manly qualities. He was always interested in every enterprise which he deemed for the public good, and for a time served efficiently as clerk and also as assessor of Ward Township, giving satisfaction to his constituents. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving as steward from the organization of his church till his death, and also held the position of class-leader. His widow is a member of the same denomination, and a respected member of society.

KING P. TAYLOR was born in Hartford County, North Carolina, November 26, 1816, a son of James Taylor, who was born near Richmond, Virginia. His father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, being severely wounded at the battle of Brandywine, from the effects of which he died in 1817. Our subject went with his mother and brother-in-law to Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1834, where he lived till the fall of 1851. He then removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, and in 1864 went to McDonough County, Illinois. He came to Clarke County, Iowa, in 1872, settling on his present farm on section 2, Doyle Township, where he has since followed farming and stock-raising. Mr. Taylor has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah J. Hagan, whom he married in 1849. She died in May, 1852, leaving one son—William, who is now a resident of Murray. For his second wife he married Asenath Cox, in March, 1853, and to this union have been born three chil-

dren—Judson J., Mary and Ida, Judson being superintendent of the schools of Clarke County. Mr. Taylor is classed among the prosperous farmers of Doyle Township, where he has a valuable farm containing 290 acres. He is a member of the Baptist church.

GEORGE W. VAUGHT, an old pioneer who has been identified with the growth and advancement of Clarke County for over thirty years, is a native of Clark County, Indiana, born December 12, 1828. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Giltner) Vaught, were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, and to them were born fourteen children, of whom our subject was the second child. He passed his early life in working on the home farm, his education being limited to the log school-houses of those early days. For several years he was engaged in flat-boating on the Ohio River, freighting wood and hay to the Louisville market. At the age of twenty-one years he came to the then Territory of Iowa, locating in Jefferson County, and a short time later removed to Appanoose County, where he resided until 1854. He then came to Clarke County, Iowa, and located on Government land in Green Bay Township. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and at the battle of Parker's Cross-Roads he was shot through the left arm at the elbow. He was then confined in the hospital six months, and from the hospital was sent to Memphis, Tennessee, but being unfit for active duty in the field on account of his wound, he was placed on duty in the Provost-Marshal's guard, where he served till his discharge, August 11, 1865, just three years from the date of his enlistment. He then returned to his home in Clarke County, remaining

there till he removed to his present farm in 1879. His farm is located on section 30, Green Bay Township, and contains eighty-five acres of choice land under a high state of cultivation, with comfortable house and farm buildings for stock, a fine orchard, etc. He is still engaged in general farming and stock-raising, in which vocation he has met with success. Mr. Vaught was married at the age of twenty-two years to Miss Melissa S. Sherlow, of Appanoose County, Iowa. They have seven children living—Sophrona, Leonidas, Savilla, Dora, Ellsworth, Libbie and Isabelle. In politics Mr. Vaught is a Republican. He is in religious faith a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. During his long residence here he has taken a deep interest in everything connected with the welfare of the township, and has become widely known and universally respected throughout the county.

JOSEPH L. BALDWIN, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Osceola Township, is a native of Monroe County, Iowa, born in March, 1858, a son of Joseph and Harriet Leavel. His mother died when he was but thirteen months old, and he was shortly after adopted by John and Parthenia Baldwin. He passed his youth on a farm, and received his education principally in the common schools of his neighborhood, being reared to manhood in Clarke County. He was united in marriage January 19, 1881, to Lillie White, daughter of B. F. and Eliza A. White, residents of Middleport, Ohio. His family now consists of two children, a son and a daughter—Clarence and Clara. Mr. Baldwin is classed among the most prosperous young agriculturists of his neighborhood, being now the owner of a fine farm of 240 acres, which is located on section 25 of Osceola Township. His land is all under

excellent cultivation, his residence is comfortable and commodious, and his fine new stable and other farm buildings well adapted for the accommodation of his stock. In connection with his general farming he is devoting considerable attention to the raising of stock, making a specialty of thorough-bred short-horn cattle. Mr. Baldwin takes an active interest in all enterprises which he deems for the good of his township or county. He has held the office of highway commissioner and has served as school director, and is at present serving as supervisor with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

JOSEPH N. GRAVES, an early settler of Clarke County, is a native of Kentucky, born near Warsaw in Gallatin County, May 26, 1830, a son of James C. and Catherine (Chrisenberry) Graves, who were pioneers of Boone County, Kentucky. Joseph N. Graves lost his mother when but two years of age. In 1841, when eleven years old, he was taken by his father to Livingston County, Missouri, where he grew to manhood. On attaining his majority he went to Adams County, Illinois, where he began working on a farm, and in 1850 was there married to Miss Eliza House, of Adams County. Eight children have been born to this union—William M., died from the effects of a fall from the cupola of Osceola elevator; Charles A., deceased; Mary J., deceased; John C. and Elon, living in Osceola; Martha E., deceased; Ada and James. Mr. Graves followed farming in Adams County, Illinois, till 1854, when he returned to Livingston County, and in the fall of the same year came to Clarke County, Iowa. On coming to Clarke County he entered 160 acres in Ward Township, and improved eighty acres of his land. He subsequently dis-

posed of this land and removed to the farm where he has since made his home. He is an industrious citizen, and during his residence in Ward Township has won the respect of all who know him.

DAVID B. BURROWS was born in North Carolina, February 8, 1803, and died at the residence of J. J. Willey, of Villisca, Iowa, June 6, 1880, at the age of seventy-seven years. He left his native State at an early age, moving to Ohio, thence to Morgan County, Indiana, where he married Miss Rachel Coffin, who died at Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, many years ago. He resided in Morgan County, till 1856, and during his residence there was county auditor for several terms in succession, and was known not only at home, but throughout the State, as a shrewd and influential politician, whose opinions were highly respected and whose ability on the stump and at the polls contributed largely to the success of his party. He moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1856, and shortly afterward came to Clarke County, where for a number of years he was chairman of the county board, and represented the county in the State Assembly in 1868. He was an active business man all his life, till within the last few years, when failing health compelled him to adopt quieter habits. His home was at Osceola, the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. M. Ball, and a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Allen H. Burrows, but part of his time he spent in visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. J. Willey, of Villisca, and a daughter in Wahoo, Nebraska, Mrs. Reese, whose husband is now supreme judge of Nebraska. For several weeks previous to his death Mr. Burrows had been afflicted with a disease of the stomach, and this, combined with the weakening effects of old age,

brought him gradually to the end, surrounded by all his children, who spared nothing that affection and medical skill could do for him. His remains were interred by the side of his faithful wife of former years. Mr. Burrows was a man affectionate at home, somewhat austere in public, but with a responsive heart when once touched. Living as he did during the most momentous times of his country's history, he was familiar with its men and affairs, and with a remarkable memory of events, names and dates, and gifted with an original and clear style of recital possessed by few, his discourse was always intensely interesting. He was an honorable and intelligent citizen, and his death caused universal regret throughout the community.

JOHN BALDWIN, one of the pioneer settlers of Clarke County, who is now deceased, was born in Adams County, Ohio, in the year 1818, a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Foster) Baldwin. His mother died when he was about three years old, and at the age of twenty-two he was left fatherless. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and followed the avocation of a farmer till his death, in which he was very successful, owing to his industrious habits and excellent management. After his father's death he came to Iowa, and located in Wapello County, where he was married in 1849 to Parthenia Collier, a daughter of Richard and Mary Collier, both of whom were born in Kentucky. Her father died at the age of seventy-six years, but her mother still survives, being now in her eighty-second year. After his marriage in Henry County, Iowa, he settled on a farm in Wapello County, on which he resided till the spring of 1851. He then came to Clarke County and entered 160

acres of land on section 25, Osceola Township, and became one of the most enterprising and successful agriculturists of his neighborhood, owning at the time of his death 500 acres of choice land. He died in February, 1883, leaving a host of friends to mourn his death. He cast his first vote for Harrison and was identified with that party all his life. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His widow, who still resides on the old homestead in Osceola Township, is a member of the Christian church and a respected member of society.

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WILLIAM H. GARDNER, an old and respected pioneer of Clarke County, Iowa, is a native of New Brunswick, born March 15, 1833, a son of William and Eliza (McClaskey) Gardner, the father born in the State of Maine, and the mother a native of Ireland. Our subject was six years old when his parents went to Maine, remaining there four years. They then removed with their family to Cincinnati, Ohio, and a short time later settled in Ripley County, Indiana, where William H. lived for ten years. He was reared on a farm and received but limited educational advantages in the subscription schools of those early days. In 1853 he came to Clarke County, Iowa, and entered forty acres of his present farm from the Government, which he immediately commenced to improve, building a log house and making other improvements. He was married November 20, 1858, to Angeline Danner, of Doyle Township, Clarke County, a daughter of Samuel Danner. They have seven children—Elmer, Eva, Charley, Lizzie, Willie, Eddy and Frank. All the children are receiving good educational advantages, and Elmer, Charlie and Lizzie are at present students of the college at

Battle Creek, Michigan. Mr. Gardner has met with good success in his general farming and stock-raising, and has added to his original tract of forty acres until his farm now contains 470 acres of well-improved land, and under a good state of cultivation. His log cabin of pioneer days has been replaced by his present comfortable and commodious residence. In his political views Mr. Gardner is a Republican. In his religious faith he is a Seventh Day Adventist. Mr. Gardner has been a resident of Clarke County for over thirty years, and has taken an interest in everything connected with the welfare of his township, gradually acquiring a pleasant home and becoming widely and well known as a progressive farmer. Although he began life without means, he has by his persevering industry and good management, acquired a competency, and is now classed among the self-made men of Clarke County.

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JOHNS S. YOUNG, one of the representative citizens and an honored pioneer of Clarke County, Iowa, residing on section 24, Liberty Township, was born in Greene County, Indiana, November 15, 1819, a son of Jacob and Martha (Storm) Young, the father a native of Maryland, and the mother born in Virginia, but reared in Kentucky. They were married in Indiana, and were among the early settlers of Greene County, that State, where they made a home in the wilderness, living there till their death, the mother dying in 1851, and the father about eight years later. The father was of German descent. The maternal grandfather of our subject, John Storm, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. John S. Young, whose name heads this sketch, was the eldest of a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, as follows—William went to

Mississippi in 1840, and died there in 1844; Joseph W. was a soldier in the Mexican war, and also served in the war of the Rebellion, being Captain in the Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Lookout Mountain; Littleton participated in twenty-seven battles during the late war without injury, but died at home of disease contracted while in the service; Henry C. also died of disease contracted while in the service; John H. died of typhoid fever about the commencement of the war; Martin died in infancy; Mrs. Ann Floyd, of Greene County, is the only member of the family beside our subject who still survives; Mrs. Elizabeth Carmichel died in Lucas County, Iowa, and Melvina died in early childhood. John S. Young was reared to farm life, and with the exception of one year in the mercantile business he has always followed that avocation. He remained with his parents till twenty-one years of age, and until he was twenty-six years of age he devoted his entire earnings to their support. He went to Mississippi in September, 1840, returning to Indiana in May, 1841. February 6, 1844, he was united in marriage to Mary Beem, who was born in Owen County, Indiana, October 14, 1820, a daughter of Neely and Leah Beem, her father dying when she was quite young, in Owen County, and her mother dying in the same county in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Young have eight children living—Mrs. Adaline Fierce, living with her parents; Joseph T. of Lucas County, Iowa; Emma, wife of Aaron Lynn, of Adair County; William E., living on a farm near his father's homestead; Mrs. Cornelia Marquis, a widow, living near her parents; Mrs. Alicia Hamilton; Mrs. Lucy Hamilton and Love, all living in Montana. Cornelius died in infancy. Mr. Young lived on his farm in Greene County until 1856, when he sold his property in Indiana and came with his family to Iowa, loca-

ting in Otter Creek Township, Lucas County, where he remained until the spring of 1869. He then sold his farm of 240 acres, buying the farm which he now owns and occupies in Liberty Township. He has met with good success in his agricultural pursuits, and besides his home farm, which contains 160 acres of valuable land, he also owns forty acres of timber land in the same township. In politics Mr. Young is identified with the Republican party, although in earlier years he was an old-line Whig. He and his family are Methodists in their religious belief. Mr. Young has experienced all the trials and hardships incident to the life of a pioneer, locating in the county among the early settlers, and has witnessed the many changes that have taken place, having done his part toward building up the material interests of this part of Clarke County.



J B. LANE is a native of New Jersey, born April 8, 1830, a son of Richard and Annie M. (Holmes) Lane. The father was lost at sea when our subject was but eight months old, and the mother subsequently removed with her seven children, three sons and four daughters, to Highland County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and there the mother died in the fall of 1852. In 1855 he came to Iowa and entered 160 acres of land in Clarke County, which he partly improved, and then sold it and bought his present farm, which consists of sixty acres of finely-improved land. He has a pleasant home, and is one of Fremont Township's prominent and influential citizens. He has held various township offices, and has proved a reliable and capable public servant. Mr. Lane was married in Iowa to Miss Eda Harlan, daughter of Aaron Harlan, and to them have been born seven children, three sons

and four daughters—W. E., Miriam, Celesta, Nancy, Catherine, George W., Stephen A., Rhoda, and Clara Stella. The latter is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lane are members of the Christian church. In politics he is a Greenbacker.



DR. JESSE EMERY, a resident of Murray, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1811, a son of Conrad Emery, who was a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and of German descent. He was reared on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation, and his education was received in the common schools, and at Cannonsburg Seminary, in Washington County, of his native State. He began reading medicine at home, and by diligent study he became well versed in the knowledge of his profession, which he has followed successfully at intervals for thirty-three years. He left his native State in 1819, going with his parents to Wayne County, Ohio. March 28, 1833, he was married to Margaret Pounds, a native of the same county as her husband, and a daughter of Thomas Pounds. Five of the seven children born to the Doctor and Mrs. Emery are living—Sarah J., Conrad, Thomas, Elizabeth and Elijah. Those deceased are—Hannah, who married and left at her death five children, and James, who was killed by a log rolling on him, when nineteen years of age. Doctor Emery left Wayne County, Ohio, in 1835, removing to Knox (now Stark) County, Illinois in 1835. In 1853 he came with his family to Clarke County, Iowa, when he settled in Doyle Township, and in 1855 he and David Newton laid out the town of Hopeville. He came to Murray in 1876 where he has since made his home. When the Doctor first made his home in Clarke County, the Indians were the principal in-

habitants. He was then obliged to go to Eddyville to mill, ninety miles distant, and during the first five years spent here, he went to Burlington to do his trading, which was 160 miles from his home. He would go to that city but once a year, getting sufficient to last a year. In 1860 he went to the Rocky Mountains, returning home the same year, and while there held the office of justice of the peace a short time. While living in Illinois he served as constable. During the late war he served in the Union army sixteen months, being a member of Company I, Fifth Missouri Infantry.



THOMAS JOHNSON, a pioneer of Clarke County, living on section 20, Madison Township, was born in Hanover (now Prussia), Germany, the date of his birth being June 9, 1825. His father, John Johnson, immigrated to America, and settled in Clarke County, Iowa, several years ago, living here till his death. Thomas Johnson, whose name heads this sketch, left his native country in 1845, and after coming to America made his home most of the time in Sangamon County, Illinois, till 1856. He returned to Germany in 1852, and married Miss Elizabeth Ackerman, a daughter of F. Ackerman. Nine children were born to them, of whom seven are living—Hilka, Matilda, John, Annie, Gretta, Frank and Rosa. Hannah died aged twenty years, and Nancy died at the age of seventeen years. Mr. Johnson came to Clarke County, Iowa, in 1856, and has since been a resident of his present farm. When he first settled in the county wild animals abounded, and Indians were the principal inhabitants. He was then obliged to go to Indianola to mill, a distance of thirty miles. He began life for himself entirely without means. On landing in America he could not obtain work till the

following spring, and until that time was in debt for his board in St. Louis. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has prospered far beyond his expectations, and now owns 580 acres of choice land. In connection with his general farming he devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, and has at present on his farm 125 head of cattle, besides twenty-six calves, and between sixty and seventy hogs. Since residing in the township he has served as trustee, besides holding other local offices of trust. He is a member of the Protestant Methodist church.



HUGH R. DUKE, of the village of Woodburn, was born in Clarke County, Virginia, November 28, 1836. His parents, Thomas and Sidney (Johnson) Duke, were born and reared in Virginia. His grandfather was one of the patriots who served in the war for American independence, and his father served in the war of 1812. He was in the garrison at Fort Henry, Baltimore, at the time of its bombardment by the British forces. In 1853 the family removed to Logan County, Ohio, where the father died in 1855, aged sixty-three years. Hugh, being the eldest child at home then had charge of the family. They moved to Jefferson County, Virginia, and lived on rented land. July 18, 1861, Hugh enlisted in Company K, Seventh Iowa Infantry, in defense of the Union. His first action was at the battle of Fort Donelson; next in the terrible two days' battle at Shiloh, and later the siege of Corinth. He was in the battles of Iuka and Corinth in 1862. In Middle Tennessee the regiment was doing hard duty until the relief of General Thomas' army at Chattanooga. The regiment then joined the Fifteenth Corps, under command of General Logan, and became a part of Sherman's

grand army in its campaign against Johnston's army; and at Atlanta, in the heroic campaign that followed, the Seventh bore an honorable part. In the battles that occurred between Chattanooga and Atlanta the Seventh also bore an honorable part, being nearly sixty days under fire. July 22 the regiment was engaged at Atlanta where General McPherson was killed; Sergeant Duke saw him fall and carried from the field. It was at the battle of Jonesboro; followed the banners of Sherman to the sea; up through the Carolinas, and in the line of the grand review at Washington. While at Petersburg, Sergeant Duke was permitted to visit his sister, Mrs. Emily Writt, at Sutherland Station, Dinwiddie County, Virginia. He was honorably discharged July 22, 1865. The service of Sergeant Duke was honorable in the highest degree. He was in the hospital at Bird's Point, in October, 1863, two weeks; participated in all the battles of his regiment, terminating only with the surrender of the rebel General Johnston's army. He returned to Jefferson County, and June 13, 1867, was united in marriage with Miss Mary Frush, daughter of George Frush of Clarke County. She was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, August 3, 1841. In 1870 Mr. and Mrs. Duke went to LaBette County, Kansas, intending to remain, but being unable to get a good title to the railroad land upon which they had settled, they went to the northwestern part of the State and located a soldier's warrant. After the loss of several successive crops by grasshoppers, Mr. Duke abandoned all hope of living in Kansas and returned to Jefferson County. In 1881 he removed to the village of Woodburn. He owns ninety-three acres, all within the corporation of Woodburn. He is a member and Adjutant of Davenport Post, No. 385, G. A. R., and both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have five children living

—Orin D., Elmer E., Mary E., Ida May and Clyde Otho. Roscoe J. died of croup in February, 1881, aged two years and three months. Mr. Duke's mother died in 1874 in Jefferson County, aged seventy-four years. One brother, Thomas, and sister, Emily, live in Virginia. Two brothers, David and William L., live in Jefferson County. A sister, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, lives in Woodburn, and Mrs. Mary Jane Drenner lives in Kansas. In politics Mr. Duke is a Republican.

 WILLIAM E. HARPER, recorder of Clarke County, was born in Kosciusko County, Indiana, near the city of Warsaw, November 9, 1844. He was the third of seven children, four of whom are now living. The father, James Harper, is a native of Indiana. The mother, Delilah (Mason) Harper, was also a native of Indiana. They immigrated to Clarke County in 1857, and settled on a farm, where they remained many years. They then moved to Osceola, where they still reside. William E. passed his boyhood on a farm, and received such educational advantages as the common schools of that day afforded. At the outbreak of the civil war, when he was but eighteen years of age, he entered the service as a private soldier, enlisting in Company D, Eighth Regiment, Iowa Cavalry, and served faithfully two years in the Western army. He took an active part in the Atlanta campaign with his regiment, also in the last campaign of the war; he with his regiment in 1865 was with General Wilson's cavalry corps when they made their famous raid toward Mobile, Selma, Tuscaloosa and other points, after which he returned to Georgia, where he was mustered out August 13, 1865. After being honorably discharged, Mr. Harper returned to Clarke County, and engaged in agricult-

ural pursuits. September 26, 1865, he married Miss Emarilla, daughter of G. N. Tilotson, of Clarke County. They have two children—Levi S. and Addie L. In 1873 Mr. Harper left the farm and moved to the city, where he accepted a clerkship in a store. In 1882 he was the Republican nominee for county recorder, and was elected by a large majority. So well did he discharge the duties of his office, that in 1884 he was re-elected. Mr. Harper is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is well known, and by his genial manner has won many friends.

 ABISHA SANDERS, farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 5, Knox Township, was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 2, 1848, a son of Jesse and Epsey (Battin) Sanders, the father being a native of Georgia, and the mother born in Columbiana County, Ohio. They were the parents of nine children—Benjamin, Matilda, Simon, Myrom, Clarinda, Jesse, John, Sarah and Abisha. Abisha spent his youth on a farm, his education being obtained in the common schools. He enlisted in the defense of his country at the early age of fifteen years, he being one of the youngest soldiers in the company. He joined Company B, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, in February, 1865, and participated in many engagements, and was with Sherman in his grand march to the sea. He was in General Kilpatrick's command. He was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, in August 1865, when he returned to his home in Perry County, Ohio. October 21, 1868, he was married to Phebe Travis, of Perry County, and they have eleven children living—Matilda, Albert S., Stella A., Effie Alice, Carrie Irena, Ora Centennial, Orle F., Vernon P., Charlotte,

Lora Blaine, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Sanders has been a resident of Clarke County, Iowa, since the spring of 1878, when he located on his present farm in Knox Township. His farm contains 200 acres of as good land as can be found in Clarke County, and is all under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Sanders is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Post No. 189. In politics he is a Republican.



DR. CALVIN BLYTHE, one of Clarke County's leading physicians, resides in the village of Woodburn. He has been a resident of Clarke County nineteen years. He was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1832. His father, Calvin Blythe, Sr., was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and his mother, Patience Augusta Elliott, in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, the latter died when Calvin was six months old. She was a member of that family of Elliotts of whom Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, U. S. N., was a distinguished member. His father was a lawyer by profession, and a leading man of the State; served in the Legislature two terms; as judge and collector of port at Philadelphia under President Tyler's administration. His death occurred in 1848. The following from the *Philadelphia Ledger* shows the esteem in which he was held by the public:

"DEATH OF HON. CALVIN BLYTHE."

"We record the decease of this gentleman with deep regret, for he was one of the most amiable, courteous and unassuming gentlemen of our acquaintance. He served with distinction on the Canada frontier during the war of 1812, has been a member of our State Legislature, secretary of the Commonwealth, attorney-general, president, judge, collector of

the port of Philadelphia, and held besides various honorary positions of trust. He died at the residence of his brother Ezra, in Adams County, whither he had repaired in consequence of his failing health."

Dr. Calvin Blythe remained in Harrisburg until he was ten years of age, then went to Philadelphia where he grew to manhood. He studied medicine at Newark, Ohio, and graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. He commenced his practice in Wapello County, Iowa. Since that time he has devoted all his time and energies to his profession, and has been remarkably successful. The doctor is a member of the order of A. F. & A. M., and affiliates with Unity Lodge, No. 212, at Woodburn. He is a dealer in drugs and medicines, keeping the only drug store at Woodburn. John E. Blythe, the only brother of Dr. Blythe, served in the marine service of the United States Government, on the steamer *Somerset*. He died in the service in 1864.



JAMES HUMISTON, one of Woodburn's active business men, was born at Wallingford, New Haven County, Connecticut, August 16, 1835. His parents, Charles and Lucy (Bronson) Humiston, were natives of Connecticut. His father died in that State in 1842. His widow and her four children, James, John, Ann E. and Lucy A., emigrated to Iowa in 1845, six months before its admission into the union, and settled upon a farm in Louisa County. James left home when eighteen years of age, and learned the tinner's trade at Wapello and Muscatine. In 1857 he established himself in the hardware business at Wapello. One year later he was carried by the gold fever to Cali-

Cutcheon, by whom he has had one child. Mr. Huff returned to Clarke County in the fall of 1881, settling on the old homestead, on section 21, Doyle Township, where he has 100 acres of choice land, and has since been successfully engaged in his agricultural pursuits. He is a member of the Christian church. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. While living in Ringgold County he held the office of constable.



W T. MATHEWS, one of the enterprising and successful pioneers of Clarke County, living in Green Bay Township, on section 24, was born in Murray County, Tennessee, July 18, 1827. His parents, Charneall and Sarah (Shinall) Mathews, were both natives of Virginia. Eight children were born to them, as follows—Mary Ann, W. T. (our subject), Elizabeth, Jackson, Elisha F., George, Charles and John Felix. The parents removed to Washington County, Illinois, when our subject was an infant, and there he was reared, his youth being passed in assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools. In July, 1847, he enlisted in the Mexican war, in Company II, Second Illinois Infantry, and after serving one year was honorably discharged. He was married December 13, 1849, to Catherine Logan, of Washington County, Illinois, and to this union were born seven children—Martha R., Hiram W., Harriet E., Lewis E., C. C., George M. and Frankie B. Mr. Mathews came to Iowa in 1851, locating in Poweshiek County, where he remained about four years. In 1855 he came with his family to Clarke County, buying 180 acres of land, on which he resided three years. He then exchanged his land for mill property on section 24, Green Bay Township, where he operated a mill for four years. Mr. Mathews enlisted in the

late war August 13, 1862, in Company D, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry; and participated in the engagements at Parker's Cross-Roads, Snake Creek Gap, Little Ogeechee River, Columbia, Bentonville, near Goldsborough, besides a number of skirmishes. During the war he was appointed First Lieutenant, and served as such till his discharge at Clinton, Iowa, June 5, 1865. He then returned to Clarke County and settled on his present farm, where his wife died October 8, 1869. He was again united in marriage June 23, 1874, to Mrs. Catherine (Rainy) Meachum, and of the two children born to this union only one is living—a daughter, Minnie L. Molly is deceased. Mr. Mathews has met with success in his general farming and stock-raising, and is now the owner of his fine farm which contains 230 acres of highly-cultivated land, with good residence, well furnished and commodious, barn and out-buildings. Mr. Mathews was elected county supervisor in 1876, and served three years to the best interests of Clarke County. He has also filled the offices of clerk and trustee of Green Bay Township, and has been a member of the School Board. He is a member of Jacinth Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M. of Weldon. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being class-leader and trustee of the same. In politics he is a staunch Republican.



J AMOR J. MOORE, one of the most enterprising and successful raisers of thorough-bred cattle, and a public-spirited citizen of Washington Township, is a native of Delaware, born November 16, 1852, a son of Enoch and Hannah Moore. When two years of age he was taken by his parents to Chester County, Pennsylvania, and there his boyhood days were passed on a farm, and in attending the



Mrs E. J. Moore,



E. L. Moore

common schools of his neighborhood. He then attended Eaton Institute three and a half years, after which he entered the State Normal at Millersville, Pennsylvania, where he pursued his studies for two years. After finishing his education he began teaching school and followed the teacher's profession successfully for two years. He then became manager for a coal and lumber yard, and later was employed as ticket and freight agent, bookkeeper and telegraph operator by the Wilmington & Western Railroad Company. He then began trading in stock, shipping from the southern and middle States to eastern cities. His father being an extensive shipper and trader, imbued him with the same enterprising spirit, and for three years he devoted his time to this enterprise. In the spring of 1876 he came to Clarke County, Iowa, and liking the country he determined to settle here permanently. He then began farming and raising cattle, and from time to time added to his original small farm till he now owns 592 acres of choice land, located on sections 1, 2 and 11. He is now devoting his attention to raising short-horn cattle, and has on his farm some fine thorough breds, his herd numbering seventy-five head, most of them being recorded, and some being imported. He is also engaged in raising fine horses of the Norman grade, and for this enterprise Mr. Moore deserves much credit. His cattle-sheds are extensive, and afford the best of shelter for his cattle during the winter months. He is a thorough, practical farmer, and has on his farm all the latest improved machinery. Nearly all of the grinding and shelling of his corn is done by a large wind mill which he had built on the top of his granary. Mr. Moore was united in marriage in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1878, to Miss Lucy Bennett, a daughter of Charles Bennett, a resident of that county. They are the parents of two children—Lucy A. and Leona. Mr.

Moore has always taken an active interest in every enterprise calculated to promote the public welfare. He has always taken a prominent position in the community, and has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him.

W B. H. HUTSINPILLER, one of the active and enterprising business men of Osceola, is a native of Kentucky, born in Hardin County, February 6, 1826. At the age of three years he was taken by his parents, Jacob and Susan (Bunger) Hutsinpiller, to Monroe County, Indiana, and some five years later removed to Brown County, Indiana, where the father died in 1838. The father having gone security for his friends, at his death his property was all swept away, and his family being left in limited circumstances, broke up housekeeping and became separated. The mother returned to Monroe County, where she died three years later. Our subject lived with an uncle till attaining the age of nineteen years, when he began life on his own account. He went to La Porte, Indiana, where he worked on a farm for \$10 per month, remaining on the same farm for twenty months. He then returned to Monroe County, and during the winter attended school. In the spring of 1847 he went to Greenbrier County, Virginia, where he was employed on a farm, receiving for his services \$12 per month. He went to school in that county about six months. He then began driving a six-horse team on James River Turn Pike for Henry Burger, which he continued till the fall, when he was employed on a farm for one year, receiving \$15 per month. By this time he had accumulated \$325, and in the winter of 1850-'51 he came West, locating in Van Buren County, Iowa, where he taught school for one term.

He then went to Illinois, where he taught one term of school, when he returned to Virginia and married Elizabeth Burger. They are the parents of six children—Henry A., Joseph R., Harvey E., Lucy M. a teacher; Edmund E. running a small store at Leslie; Maggie M. (wife of Elmer Reeder, of Custer County, Nebraska). Soon after his marriage Mr. Hutsinpiller returned to Monroe County, Indiana, where he settled on a tract of land on which he resided ten years. In the fall of 1862 he came with his family to Clarke County, Iowa, and made his home in Knox Township till the fall of 1876. He was then engaged to take charge of a store for an incorporated joint stock company, which position he has since filled with much credit to himself, giving entire satisfaction to his employers, and by his strict attention to business has gained the good will of his customers. Mr. Hutsinpiller still owns his farm in Knox Township, which contains 270 acres of choice land, nine acres of which is timber land. Mr. Hutsinpiller has served Knox Township as clerk, and has been treasurer of the School Board, and mayor of the city of Osceola. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been elder for the past fourteen years.



FREEBORN W. JOHNSON, a prominent agriculturist and an early settler of Clarke County, is a native of Indiana, born near Spencer, in Owen County, October 7, 1821. His father, David Johnson, was a native of Virginia, born in 1782, of English descent, and his mother, Patsy (Cutler) Johnson, was born in the State of New York, but removed to Virginia before her marriage. She died when our subject was a child. After their marriage the parents went to Ohio, and later removed to Indiana, where the subject of this sketch

was born. Both father and mother died in that State. Freeborn W. grew to maturity in his native State, receiving such educational advantages as the common schools of that early day afforded. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, his father being a farmer by occupation. He was married in his nineteenth year to Electa Barrows, a native of Indiana. They have six children living—Mattie, wife of Adam Kerns; Moses T., Thomas A., Freeborn W., Cord S., Viola, wife of John Ream. After his marriage Mr. Johnson settled on land which he brought from a wild state to a well-improved farm, on which he resided till the spring of 1854. He then moved to Clarke County, Iowa, and entered a tract of land containing 200 acres, four miles northwest of Osceola, and at once began improving his farm, which was then entirely unimproved. His first house was made of rails, the roof being covered with hay, but later he built a more comfortable residence out of hewed logs, in which he lived until 1857, when he traded a part of his farm for a stock of goods, moved to Osceola, where he carried on a general mercantile business for twenty years. At the same time he also dealt largely in stock, and at one time drove over 100 head of fat cattle to Chicago. In 1880 he retired from active business life, since which time he has lived somewhat retired, but still owns considerable stock. His present fine residence was erected in 1860, this being the first brick house in Osceola, and the second which was built in Clarke County. Mr. Johnson came to Clarke County with limited means, but being a man of great energy and persevering industry, he has by his own efforts gained a good competency for his declining years. He is an ardent temperance man and a strong advocate of law and order. Both he and his wife have been members of the Methodist Protestant church for the past forty-seven years.

Their son, Frederick, enlisted in the Union army in 1862, a member of Company F, Sixth Iowa Infantry. He received a gun shot wound at the battle of Missionary Ridge, from the effects of which he died in 1868. He was a special favorite with all his acquaintances, and his death was a source of universal regret.

T. CLAIR POWELL, one of the enterprising and prosperous farmers of Liberty Township, residing on section 35, was born in Marion County, Indiana, January 31, 1842, a son of Lewis B. and Jane (Smith) Powell. His parents were born and reared in the State of Virginia, living there till after their marriage. They were early settlers of Marion County, Indiana, where they made a home out of the dense forest, both dying at their pioneer home. Their family consisted of four sons and four daughters, of whom our subject was the seventh child. Only two besides our subject are now living: Mrs. Frances Morcin, living in Hiawatha, Kansas, and John B., the youngest of the family, living in Grundy County, Iowa. St. Clair Powell was united in marriage in June, 1862, to Miss Savilla Shinn, in Henry County, Illinois, and to this union were born two children—Merrick, who died at the age of thirteen years, and Adella. In August, 1862, Mr. Powell enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, and in November, 1862, was broken down by a forced march of his regiment, going to the relief of Frankfort, Kentucky. After an attack of bilious fever he rejoined his regiment, but failing health necessitated his discharge at Gallatin, Tennessee, in March, 1863. Mr. Powell located in Grundy County, Iowa, in 1865, buying property there with the intention of improving and making a home, but his wife's health

failing made a change necessary. He then sold his property and went to Coffey County, Kansas, where his wife died in October, 1867. Mr. Powell then returned to Grundy County, Iowa, with his two children, where he remained till coming to Clarke County, Iowa, in March, 1871. He has brought his land from a wild state to a well-cultivated farm, and has made all the improvements on his place. Not a tree had been planted nor a furrow turned. Now his buildings are sheltered by a fine maple grove, raised from seed planted twelve years before, the trees being now fully twenty feet in height. His fine farm contains 400 acres of as good land as can be found in the township, and the products of the farm are used for feeding his stock, his attention being devoted to stock-raising. September 8, 1872, Mr. Powell married for his second wife Miss Maria J. Barnes, and to them have been born seven children—William J., Lottie M., Annie B., Charles, Frank E., Bertie and Hattie. In politics Mr. Powell is an ardent Republican. He is a member of Unity Lodge, No. 212, A. F. & A. M., of Woodburn, and is a highly-respected citizen of Liberty Township.

JAMES F. SWITZER, the eldest son of Samuel and Margaret (Lowery) Switzer, is a native of Wyandotte County, Ohio, born August 12, 1846. When he was five years old his parents removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, and there he was educated in the schools of that county, remaining with his parents until reaching his majority. He was married in his twenty-fourth year to Sarah J. Crawford, a daughter of William Crawford, of Des Moines County. They have seven children living—Ida, Eddie, Maggie, John, Jessie, Alonzo and Ada A. After his marriage Mr.

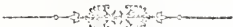
Switzer lived on a farm in Des Moines County for one year, when he came to Clarke County. He lived four years in Osceola Township, and in 1874 removed to the farm in Washington Township, on section 26, where he has since resided. He has been very successful in his general farming, and besides his home farm, which contains fifty-five acres, he owns another farm in the same township, on section 34. His farm is well stocked with cattle and horses. In connection with his farming pursuits he has run a threshing machine for several years. Mr. Switzer has held the office of assessor of Washington Township for five years with satisfaction to his constituents.

SAMUEL L. LANDIS, physician and surgeon, residence Murray, is a native of West Virginia, born in Augusta County in December, 1837. His father, Samuel Landis, was among the pioneers of Clarke County, locating in Doyle Township as early as 1836. He subsequently removed to Westerville, Decatur County, Iowa, where he lived till his death. Samuel L., our subject, passed his youth on the home farm, his father being engaged in agricultural pursuits, and received good educational advantages, attending Asbury College, at Greencastle, Indiana. He came with his father to Clarke County in the spring of 1856, the rest of the family following in the fall of the same year. June 19, 1866, he was united in marriage to Margaret E. Emery, a daughter of Dr. Jesse Emery, of Murray. They have three children—Jesse E., Samuel E. and Bertha May. Dr. Landis graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, in February, 1874, having practiced four years previous. He continued the practice of medicine at Hopeville, Clarke County,

till December, 1879, when he removed to Murray, where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice. Being unusually skilled in the knowledge of his profession, he has been a successful practitioner, his services being called upon both day and night. The doctor has served efficiently as a member of the town council. He belongs to both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

WILLIAM B. F. EMARY, of section 3, Knox Township, is one of the enterprising and successful citizens of Clarke County, where he has made his home since 1868. He is a native of Sussex, England, born April 22, 1852, a son of F. J. and Martha Emary. They had a family of six children—Newton H., Alice Maud, F. J., William B. F., Susan Amelia, and Walter. Our subject was an infant when his parents came to America with their family; they immigrated in July, 1852. The family first located in Mercer County, Illinois, remaining there till 1868, when they removed to Clarke County, Iowa, and settled in Knox Township. W. B. F. Emary was united in marriage February 8, 1875, to Henrietta Hennesey, a daughter of John and Ellen Hennesey, of Clarke County. Five children have been born to this union, whose names are as follows: Helen, Llewellyn, Jessie Maud, Thomas R. and Charles Foster. Mr. Emary is located on a good farm of 200 acres, where he is extensively engaged in raising, feeding and dealing in stock. His farm is under excellent cultivation, and his improvements among the best in his neighborhood. He has a very fine residence, erected in 1885, and furnished throughout in a comfortable manner. His farm buildings are comfortable and commodious, and are well adapted for the accommodation of his stock. Although

but a young man, Mr. Emary has gained a good position, both socially and financially, among the best citizens of the county.

 **ABNER K. HILL**, proprietor of the Woodburn House, Clarke County, Iowa, was born in McNary County, Tennessee, April 20, 1834. His father, Thomas Hill, was a native of Virginia, born February 14, 1797, and was reared in his native State. He married Matilda Shrobschier, a native of North Carolina, of German ancestry. He was by trade a house-carpenter and also followed agricultural pursuits. In 1827 he moved to Tennessee, where he lived nine years, and in 1836 took his family to Red River County, Texas, where he was one of the first settlers, and received a settler's right to 1,200 acres of land, which he intended as a home for himself and children, but improved only enough to support his family. He was opposed to the institution of slavery, but by marriage came into possession of several slaves, which he carried to Texas with him. His principles not allowing him to sell human beings and the laws of the South not permitting him to free them, he finally moved North, selling everything except his real estate and slaves, and located in Fulton County, Illinois, and shortly after moved to Mercer County, the same State, where he entered Government land and improved a farm. A few years later he retired from active farm life and February 8, 1880, died at the residence of his son, William, near Norris, Fulton County, Illinois, aged eighty-three years. His wife survived him two years and died at the home of her daughter, Catherine, in Cherry Vale, Montgomery County, Kansas, May 27, 1885. They had a family of thirteen children, seven of whom are living—William A. of Norris, Illinois; T. W., of Bur-

lington, Iowa; G. R., of Bourbon County, Kansas; Catherine, of Cherry Vale, Kansas; Martha Jane Thompson, of Allen County, Kansas; Cynthia C. Birdwell, of Austin, Texas, and Abner K., the subject of this sketch. Abner K. Hill was married April 6, 1856, to Amanda Martin, a native of Warren County, Illinois, born August 17, 1838, a daughter of Jesse and Sarah Martin. Her father died when she was four years old and she was taken to the home of her grandfather, Seely Mitchell, near Oquawka, Illinois, where she remained until sixteen years old, when she returned to her mother, who was living near Oncida, and there she was married. After his marriage Mr. Hill lived on rented land two years, and then bought a small farm in Mercer County, where they lived a number of years, and in the fall of 1868 sold out and moved to Iowa, settling near Chariton, Lucas County, where he bought 120 acres of land, which he improved, but after living on it four years lost nearly all he had paid, together with his improvements, owing to failure in crops and inability to get money due him in Illinois. He then took the little he had left and moved to Clarke County, and after many years of toil succeeded in getting a small farm of 120 acres in Liberty Township, where they lived till 1881, when they rented their farm and moved to Woodburn, where they rented the first year and subsequently bought the Woodburn House, which under their care has come to be regarded as one of the best hotels in Southern Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have a family of five children. Their eldest son, A. F., married Miss Iowa Ann Marquis, February 12, 1880, and now lives at Tyrone, Monroe County, Iowa, where he is telegraph operator and agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Sarah Matilda was married October 15, 1880, to W. E. Young, a farmer of Liberty Township; J. L. was married April 23, 1884, to Miss Lucy Hum-

iston, of Woodburn; he is telegraph operator and agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Woodburn; W. A. is unmarried, and at present is agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, at Lucas, Iowa. The youngest, Minnie, is still at home. Mr. Hill has held several local offices of trust, and has proved a reliable public servant. He was constable four years in Mercer County, Illinois; has been justice of the peace in Liberty Township and mayor of Woodburn. He is a man of good moral character and stands high as a citizen in the community where he resides. Although a Southerner by birth, he is a strong Republican in politics.

LEVI REAM was born near Somerset, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1816. His father, Samuel Ream, was a farmer and also a blacksmith, and of German ancestry. His mother was Mary Ream before marriage, although not related to her husband. They reared a family of twelve children, six boys and six girls. Levi remained upon the farm with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, when he married Hila King, of Somerset County, and settled on the farm where he was born and which had belonged to his great-grandfather, Andrew Ream, before the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, John Ream, served as a soldier in that war. On this farm Levi resided until 1868, then sold the old homestead for \$25,000 and removed to Osceola Township, which was then the terminus of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Here he engaged in wagon-making for six months. He would often send freight for citizens many miles. He has made and sold over 200 wagons in one year, often shipping five car loads every day for months. Two of his sons, John and

N. B., dealt largely in cattle and hogs, but the price went down and they lost heavily. N. B. then settled up his business and went to Chicago, where he worked in the stock yards three years. He then went to dealing on the Board of Trade, and is now reported to be worth over \$2,000,000. He and Armour gave each \$500 to aid the police who suffered from the effect of the bomb thrown at the Haymarket meeting, May 4. John owns a good farm in what is now Long Creek Valley. C. K. Ream resides in McLean County, Illinois, and Frank is at the Isthmus of Panama. Of the three daughters, Mary is the wife of Austin Ganelson, Ida married J. Mills and resides in Kansas, and Samantha is the wife of M. T. Johnson. Mrs. Ream died in March, 1864. Mr. Ream has been an extensive traveler, having visited twenty-nine States and Territories. He is nearly seventy years of age, and is hale and hearty. His father died at the age of eighty-eight, and his mother at eighty-one, she being just seven years younger than her husband.

JOHN T. SWITZER, an active and successful young farmer of Washington Township, was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, September 22, 1854, the third son of Samuel and Margaret (Lowery) Switzer, his father being a native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Ohio. They were the parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, ten of the children reaching maturity. The father emigrated to Iowa with his family in the fall of 1851, locating in Des Moines County, coming to Clarke County in 1865 when he settled on section 3, Ward Township. Here he had a fine farm of 120 acres, and was engaged in general farming till his death, which occurred in February, 1886. His wife died about 1881. He was an active

and influential citizen, and held the office of trustee of Ward Township for several years. John T. Switzer, the subject of this sketch, was eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Clarke County, and here he received his education in the common schools. He was married in 1879 to Miss Ella Holmes, the eldest daughter of Archibald Holmes, of Madison County, Iowa. He has one son—Franklin A. He removed to his present farm in 1885, where he has 120 acres of choice land well improved and under high cultivation.



JEDIDIAH KNOTTS, farmer and raiser and dealer in stock, residing on section 11, Troy Township, Clarke County, Iowa, was born in Taylor County, West Virginia, November 12, 1841. His father, Absalom Knotts, was a native of the same county, then known as Monongahela County, and was a merchant, and contractor on public works. In 1853 he came to Iowa, locating in Warren County, where he laid out the town of New Virginia, and improved a large farm. He returned to Virginia and came with the family to Warren County in the fall of 1857. In the spring of 1861 he removed with them to Osceola, and engaged in the mercantile business. He lived some time at Council Bluffs, Iowa, but subsequently settled in Lucas, Lucas County, Iowa, where he died several years later, his death occurring February 27, 1885. He was an active business man, a public-spirited citizen, and made many friends wherever he resided. He was twice married, his first wife being Matilda Sayre, by whom he had ten children, eight reaching maturity, of whom six still survive—Joseph, of Council Bluffs; Mrs. Polly A. McGee, of Indianola, Iowa; Jedidiah, our subject; Elijah W., of Lucas, Iowa; Mrs. Susannah Daily, of

Lucas, and James B., of Indianola. For his second wife Mr. Knotts married Mrs. Maria Marsh. Jedidiah Knotts, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in his youth received the benefit of the common schools. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Company 11, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and was on guard duty most of the time while in the service. September 7, 1865, he was united in marriage to Mary J. Hudgel, a native of Auglaize County, Ohio, and daughter of Thomas Hudgel, who is now deceased. They have seven children—Matilda E., William L., Lillie M., Edwin P., Charles S., Ernest W. and Lena L. He settled on his farm in Troy Township, which he still owns, and which contains 460 acres of choice land under good cultivation. He left his farm in 1872, and was a resident of Murray until March, 1882, when he moved again to the farm, where he has since lived. On coming to Murray he began dealing in grain and stock, which he followed for five years, and is at present engaged in buying and shipping stock. Mr. Knotts is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a comrade of the Grand Army post at Murray.



THOMAS J. ANDERSON resides on section 29, Jackson Township. He came to Clarke County, April 23, 1856, and at once commenced improving his present farm, which consists of 120 acres, all under a good state of cultivation, with comfortable buildings. He was born in Marshall County, Virginia, February 26, 1832. His father, Robert Anderson, died in 1834. His widowed mother, with her two children—Thomas and Benjamin E., with her own mother, Mrs. McCane, in 1839 came to Burlington, Iowa, then a small village. Thomas J. lived eight miles

south of Wapello, Louisa County, near Burlington, sixteen years. November 5, 1854, he married Miss Hester Ann Brown, born in Indiana, and the following spring came to Clarke County. In March, 1866, Mrs. Anderson died, at the early age of thirty years, leaving four children, two having died before her. Their names are—Mary A., now wife of Samuel Adamson; Benjamin, deceased; Sarah E., deceased; Jane, who lives with her father; John L., now in Nebraska; Dora, who has been engaged in teaching school during the past five years. In 1866 Mr. Anderson married Mrs. Samantha Johnson, widow of Charles Johnson, who died in the United States service during the war for the Union. By this marriage Mr. Anderson has six children—Thomas J., Jr., Belle, William H., Laura, James R. and Bessie. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Seventh Day Adventist church. In politics Mr. Anderson is an ardent Republican. Mr. Anderson's worldly possessions were not extensive when he came to Clarke County, but he now has a good home and is fairly prosperous. His brother, Benjamin F., lives near him. Their mother died in 1879, at the house of Benjamin, aged sixty-six years.

 LPHONZO GARDNER, farmer, section 2, son of Asa F. and Amy Gardner, was born in Rush County, Indiana, January 22, 1852. He was three years of age when his parents came to Rush County, making their home in Osceola Township. The death of his father occurred under particularly painful circumstances. August 11, 1883, as he was returning to his home from Garden Grove, his team became frightened, and he was thrown from his carriage and his neck broken. He lived only a few moments. In October, 1881, Mr. Gardner married Miss

Frances Vanlaningham, daughter of Luther Vanlaningham, of Johnson County, Nebraska. She was born in Mason County, Illinois, September 29, 1860. She lived under the parental roof until her marriage. In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. Gardner occupied their present home, which consists of eighty acres of land. They have one child—Olda C., born October 26, 1884. Mr. Gardner was reared under Quaker teachings, and in politics is a Republican.


 OHN M. WALLACE, a successful and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 36, Green Bay Township, was born January 8, 1833, in Ross County, Ohio. His parents, John and Jane (McCune) Wallace, had a family of six children—Sarah, Caroline, Mary, Elizabeth, John and Ellen. John M. was two years old when his parents removed with their family to Jasper County, Indiana, where the father died some six years later. After the father's death the mother and her children settled in Cumberland, Pennsylvania. John M. Wallace was reared to maturity on a farm, receiving his education at the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he went to Clarke County, Ohio, remaining there three years, when he went to Knox County, Illinois. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry. He was at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Clarksville, and in the campaign from Nashville to Florence, Alabama. He was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, June 26, 1865, and mustered out of the service at Chicago, Illinois, when he returned to Knox County, Illinois. He remained there till the fall of 1868, when he came to Clarke County, Iowa, locating in Green Bay Township, on the farm where he still resides. He has brought his land from a

wild state into a well-improved farm, has erected a substantial residence, which is comfortably furnished throughout, and has good barns and out-buildings for the accommodation of his stock. His farm now contains 225 acres of choice land, under the best of cultivation, and he is numbered among the representative men of his township, where he has made his home for so many years. Mr. Wallace was married October 19, 1865, to Mrs. Priscilla (Westfall) Hall, of Knox County, Illinois, and to this union have been born five children—Frank C., John E., Jenny M., Harvey E. and Frederick E. (twins). Mrs. Wallace has two children by her first marriage—George W. and Ella S. In politics Mr. Wallace is a Republican. He has served efficiently as township trustee for two or three terms.



ANDREW JACKSON, one of the early settlers of Liberty Township, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, July 29, 1815. His parents, George and Nancy (James) Jackson, were pioneers of that county. His father was a native of New York, and mother of New Jersey. His paternal grandfather, George A. Jackson, was a Revolutionary soldier and died in the service. His father, when fourteen years of age, was bound to service at the blacksmith's trade at Marietta, Ohio, a trade that he followed during his active life. He died at Marietta many years ago; his wife's death preceded his. Andrew Jackson was the second child, and only son, of his parents. He worked on a farm from the time he was of sufficient age until he was twenty-one years old, giving his wages in support of his father's family. In August, 1837, he married Elizabeth Freeman, daughter of Jonathan Freeman, of Muskingum County, Ohio, where she was born.

After marriage Mr. Jackson followed farming in Morgan County until 1845, then emigrated to McLean County, Illinois, where he remained until 1856. In September, of that year, he came to Clarke County and has since resided in Liberty Township. When he came here his family consisted of himself, wife and four children. The first two or three years he lived at the old village of Liberty. He had visited the county in 1854, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 9. In 1859 he settled on his land and commenced improvements. May 23, 1880, his wife passed away at the age of sixty years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist church. They reared seven children—John Wesley resides in Nevada, served in the late war in Company D, Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteers; Melvina, wife of James Spencer, of Lucas County; Joseph Freeman, a resident of Furnas County, Nebraska; Anna, wife of George Earlywine, Liberty Township; Mary, wife of Lemuel McKimney; Thomas resides on the old homestead; Jane, widow of James Wilkinson, resides in Liberty Township. Mr. Jackson resides on his farm of 120 acres. He is a member of the Methodist church, and politically an ardent Democrat.



J. B. WELLS, dealer in wood and coal, at Osceola, was born August 14, 1838, in Belmont County, Ohio. His father, Isaac Wells, was a carpenter by trade, and J. B. learned the same trade, which he followed for several years. His mother was Provy (Byers) Wells, a native of Maryland. In 1853 the family started for Iowa, coming by way of Alexandria, Missouri. While at this place the father died. The family then came to Clarke County and settled on Otter Creek, in Osceola Township. Here the family separated. The

mother had died one year previous to their leaving Ohio, and J. B. was thus early thrown upon his own resources. His first work was to carry mortar for the plastering of the old court-house, which is still standing, but abandoned. He rented a farm one year, and after putting in a corn crop, sold that and moved to Osceola, where he engaged in carrying the mail from Osceola to Afton. In the fall of 1856 he went to Nebraska, remained three years and returned to Osceola. Later he again went to Nebraska, thence to Denver, Colorado, returning to Nebraska, and, finally, came to Mahaska County, Iowa. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Infantry, as a private soldier. He was promoted to First Orderly Sergeant, then to First Lieutenant, and in 1864, to Captain of his company, in which rank he served until the close of the war. He was mustered out July 17, 1865, at New Orleans. He took part in the battle at Jenkins' Ferry, April 30, 1864, Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, and many small engagements. At Jenkins' Ferry he received a gun-shot wound through the right thigh, for which he receives a pension. After being honorably discharged, Mr. Wells went to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and remained there until the fall of 1866, engaging in auctioneering, and subsequently ran a meat market and grocery, then removed to Osceola and worked at his trade one year; then followed teaming for about three years, after which he again turned his attention to his trade. Later he took a trip to Old Mexico (in the interest of the Knott's Mexican Silver Mining Company); then returned to Osceola and engaged in the stock and grain business, shipping to Chicago and Peoria. This he continued until 1881, when he commenced dealing in wood and coal. He discontinued the cattle and grain trade. He is located on Main street, one half block from the southeast

corner of the square. He is doing a thriving business. In 1865 Mr. Wells married Miss Harriet S., daughter of John Chick, of Oskaloosa. They have two children, —Nellie F., wife of Charles H. Currier, cashier of the Osceola Bank, and Grace, who lives at home. Mr. Wells has served as township clerk, foin, and as trustee two years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, the Good Templars, the Grand Army of the Republic, and V. A. S.



GINOCH J. EVANS, of Osceola, is one of the principal breeders of fine horses in Clarke County. He is among the early settlers of the county, coming here in 1856, young in years, and with but small capital, he engaged in his present business, beginning on a small scale. Seeing the growing demand for good horses, he concluded to invest part of his means in fine horses. He has two farms well seeded to grass, which afford the best of pasture for his stock. His fine stock barn is large and convenient, and is well arranged, the stalls being large, light and airy, and there are large yards for the stock to exercise in. He has at present four of the finest horses in the county, all being well bred. The head of the stud is Scottish Clyde, an imported Clydesdale stallion, a handsome dark bay horse of great size and quality, good back, capital flat legs, heavy bone, and a good mover. His second horse, Roderick, is a beautiful bright bay star, white feet, heavy bone, fine feather; short legs, very superior action, a remarkably fine temper, is heavy set, and has already proved himself to be a most successful horse. Guard, the third horse, is a good bay color, has a sensible head and fine neck, is very strongly built, muscular quarters, good bone, very sound feet, fine style and a good mover. The

fourth horse, Souvenir, sired by Enchanter, has not only size, form and substance, but is a son of the best son of Administrator, and out of one of the best brood mares of the Royal George family. He is a bright bay star, has white hind ankles, with great bone and muscle. The farms are well stocked with fine brood mares and colts, which are also excellently bred.

PETER RINNER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, Madison Township, was born in Germany, near the river Rhine, November 14, 1831. His father, Peter Rinner, came with his family to America in 1836, and settled at Lockport, Ohio, where he died nine weeks after his arrival. Our subject, on the death of his father, was taken by David Stiffler, of Beaver Dam, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, by whom he was reared to agricultural pursuits. He entered the United States army during the Mexican war when in his sixteenth year, under Scott, and was at the battles of St. Augustine, wounded at Cherebusco, Mellina, Del Ray, Chapultepec, and at the taking of Mexico. He reentered the United States service in 1850, and spent two and a half years in teaching recruits. He then entered the cavalry of the Second United States dragoons in 1855, remaining in the service till February, 1864, when he was discharged as Second Lieutenant. During the late civil war he participated in the battles of First Bull Run, after which battle he carried the first white flag to the rebel army, Williamsport, battle of the Wilderness, the seven days fight on the peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Culpeper, and others of minor importance. Before the war of the Rebellion he was engaged in fighting with Indians in Utah, and while there part of the time his company had but

two ounces of flour for each man for their daily allowance, and for a while they lived on nettles cooked as greens. He served his country as a soldier fifteen years and eight months. Mr. Rinner came to Iowa in 1864, locating at Des Moines, where he remained till 1871. He then came to Clarke County, where he has since followed farming and stock-raising on his present farm, where he has 126 acres of well-improved land. He began life a poor boy, but his habits of industry and economy have been crowned with success, he having acquired his present fine property by his own efforts. Mr. Rinner was married January 14, 1874, to Diantha Gray, a daughter of William Gray, of Rush County, Kansas. They have had six children, four still living—Franklin P., Margaret E., George L. and Katherine D. Mr. Rinner still has in his possession his old sword, which was given him by General Pleasanton.

JOHN A. JONES, one of the old and respected pioneers of Iowa, was born in Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, the date of his birth being June 11, 1816. His parents, William and Catherine (Appleton) Jones, were natives of Delaware and Pennsylvania respectively, the mother born and reared in the city of Philadelphia. They moved from Maryland with their family to the State of Ohio, in 1824, remaining there till 1845, when the mother died. After her death the father made his home with a younger brother, dying in his eighty-third year. John A. Jones, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood days on the home farm. At the age of sixteen years he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed a number of years. He was married in Ohio, in 1841, to Matilda Holmes, of Harrison County,

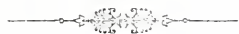
that State. They came to the Territory of Iowa in the spring of 1844, settling in Van Buren County, where together they endured many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. They left Van Buren County in the spring of 1855, removing to Clarke County, Missouri, and in April, 1856, came to Clarke County, Iowa, locating in Washington Township, where his wife died in 1862, leaving eight children, of whom five are now living. The children of his first marriage are—Susan C., married James Patterson in 1861; Priscilla, wife of Joseph Davis; John B., a skillful physician, who was killed at Caddo, Indian Territory; Catherine, deceased; Benton; Theodore W.; Matilda A., married Millard Ellis; William, and Isaac, who died aged one year. Their son, John B., served in the late war three and a half years, enlisting in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, with which he participated in the battle of Shiloh. He was discharged on account of disability, but re-enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, taking part in all the battles and campaigns in which his regiment participated. For his present wife Mr. Jones married Nancy Nixon, February 26, 1863, she being a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, born in April, 1821. To this union has been born one daughter, Jennie. On coming to Clarke County, Mr. Jones entered a tract of land from the Government, containing 240 acres, located on section 10 Washington Township, but now owns over 400 acres. He has since improved his land, bringing it under good cultivation, and is devoting his entire attention to farming and stock-raising. He is meeting with excellent success in the latter enterprise, making a specialty of cattle and hogs. Mr. Jones being a carpenter, built a good, comfortable residence, in which he has lived since coming to the county, making additions from time to time till he has a large,

commodious and substantial dwelling. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but since the organization of the Republicans he has cast his suffrage with that party. For many years he was a Methodist in his religious views.



FRANCIS M. SHERER, one of the pioneers of Clarke County, and an enterprising citizen of Ward Township, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, June 5, 1836, where he was reared till the fall of 1849. His father, John Sherer, then removed with his family to Iowa, spending the first winter at Pella, and in the following March came to Clarke County, locating four miles south of Osceola, where he entered 160 acres of land. In the fall of 1850 he went with his family to Osceola, where he built a double log house, in which he kept an hotel, this being the only hotel in the place at that time. He ran the hotel till 1856, when he sold out and established an hotel in the north part of the town, which he kept for two years. He then removed to a farm two miles from Osceola, where he followed farming till 1861, when, disposing of his farm, he returned to Osceola. In 1863 he went to California, where he met his death. Francis M., whose name heads this sketch, received a rudimentary education in the old court-house, which is still standing on the north side of the square, remaining with his parents till arriving at maturity. During the war he enlisted for three years in Company H, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and in 1863 he was promoted to hospital steward, serving in that capacity till his term of enlistment had expired. He received an honorable discharge, being mustered out in April, 1865. He then returned to Clarke County, and for the two years following he was employed in clerking for E. Rankin. In 1866

he engaged in the furniture business, and in 1867 became engaged in the insurance business, acting as agent for several reliable Eastern companies until 1872. He then removed to section 23, Ward Township, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits, devoting some attention to stock-raising. His farm, which contains 140 acres, is under a high state of cultivation, and the surroundings of the place show the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer. Mr. Sherer has been twice married, his first marriage taking place in 1870, to Barbara Switzer, who died leaving four small children—Theodore M., born October 21, 1871; Belle A., born April 19, 1873; Henry F., born June 20, 1875, and John S., born November 25, 1876. Mr. Sherer was again married in 1878, to Mrs. Emma P. (Neikirke) Johnson, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1841. This union has been blessed with three children—Mabel L., born August 11, 1880; David A., born May 14, 1883, and George N., born August 23, 1885. Mr. Sherer is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



JOHAN LEWIS, the first settler of Jackson Township, resides on section 30. He came to Clarke County with his wife and three children in April, 1851, being one of the pioneer settlers of the County. He visited the county in 1850, and in the autumn of that year entered the southwest quarter of section 5, Franklin Township, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 30, and the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 30, the northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 31, Jackson Township. He planted corn the next spring. Mr. Lewis was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, February 19, 1823. His father, William Lewis, was born in Kentucky, and his

mother, Mary (Morton) Lewis, was a native of North Carolina. They were married in Kentucky, and for several years afterward made their home in Indiana. In 1833 they moved to Morgan County, Indiana. Both lived to an advanced age. They reared eight children, John being the sixth child. He was raised a farmer, and that has been the occupation of his life. In March, 1844, he was married to Miss Sophie Moran, who was born in Ohio, and died in 1845, at the age of twenty-three years. For his second wife Mr. Lewis married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Collier, born in Monroe County, Indiana, November 15, 1826. In 1849 Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, with their two children came to Monroe County, Iowa. They made a claim which he partially improved, then sold out and came to Clarke County. He soon after began to have neighbors. When Mr. Lewis came to Iowa he had about \$500. He now owns 745 acres in Jackson Township, and also owns other land, making in all 1,025 acres, the legitimate result of a life of industry and frugality. They have ten children—Taylor, of Barton County, Kansas; Scott, of Smith County, Kansas; Mary Ann, wife of C. W. Neal, of Jackson Township; Parthena, wife of R. J. Gray, of Jackson Township; Richard M., of Osceola Township; Sarah J., wife of F. P. Hood, Osceola City; Pleasant D., living near his parents on part of the homestead; John M., resides with his parents; John W., the seventh child died in infancy; William S., the youngest died at the age of two years. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been members of the Christian church many years. They, with others, shared all the trials and privations of pioneer life. They have witnessed the marvelous growth and development of Clarke County, and have shared in all the changes that have occurred from its birth. Mr. Lewis is a Democrat. Richard M. Lewis was born May 18, 1856. He married

Miss Electa Johnson, daughter of Charles Johnson, of Osceola Township. They have two children—Leroy and Monroe. He is an influential member of the Democratic party, and has twice been the nominee for clerk of the court, though receiving a flattering vote, was each time defeated. He works a portion of his father's farm.



CHARLES HODGES, one of the old pioneers of Clarke County, living in Green Bay Township, on section 28, is a native of Wyoming County, New York, where he was born April 19, 1821. His parents, William and Abigail (Howard) Hodges, were natives of Taunton, Massachusetts, and Vermont, respectively. They had a family of eight children—Simeon, John, Sally, Julia, William, Charles, Albert and Mary. Our subject was reared on the home farm and educated in the common schools of his native State. He was married July 30, 1854, to Lydia Jane Williams, who was born and reared in Wyoming County, New York. In the fall of the same year he came to Iowa, and entered land from the Government, where he now lives in Green Bay Township, Clarke County. He then built the frame house which he still occupies, and commenced to make a permanent home for himself and family. He has been very successful in his farming and stock-raising, and is now the owner of 400 acres of choice land, which is well adapted to the raising of grain and grass. During the late war Mr. Hodges enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Infantry, the date of enlistment being August 9, 1862. He was on detached duty the greater part of the time. He was discharged at Clinton, Iowa, June 5, 1865, when he returned to his farm in Green Bay Township. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, only

two survive—Fanny Minerva and John. Mr. Hodges has held the office of township treasurer for several years, and has been a member of the School Board. Although he started in life without means he has been successful in all his undertakings, owing to his persevering industry and good management, and has a competence for his declining years. He has one of the best barns in Clarke County, erected in 1875, at a cost of \$2,400, its size being 40 x 60 feet, with twenty-foot posts, with a stone basement, seven feet in height.



STEPHEN C. MESSENGER, a successful and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, residing in Troy Township, on section 16, was born in Richland (now Morrow) County, Ohio, the date of his birth being April 11, 1833. His parents, James and Rachel (Corwin) Messenger, were natives of the State of Pennsylvania, the father born in Greene and the mother in Washington County. Since the father's death the mother makes her home with our subject, being now seventy-one years of age. Stephen C. Messenger passed his youth on the farm, being reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has made the principal avocation of his life. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native county. He was united in marriage August 19, 1854, to Miss Bethenia Truex, who was born in Southern Ohio, a daughter of John P. Truex, deceased. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Messenger, only three now living—William H., who married Mina Axtel, lives on section 7; Mary Ellen, wife of Walter H. Moffitt, of Union County, and John N. Mr. Messenger came to Iowa in the fall of 1859, when he located in Union County, his home there being but three and a half miles from his present farm.

During the late war he enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, but only served five months, being sick most of his term of service. In April, 1882, Mr. Messenger settled on his farm in Troy Township, where he has since followed farming and stock-raising with excellent success, being now the owner of 400 acres of valuable land. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.



JUSTIN AYRES.—In the year 1870 a pamphlet was published by William Henry Whitmore, of Boston, Massachusetts, containing as complete a record of the Ayres family as it was possible to collect. To him we are indebted for collecting in available form much information regarding the Ayres family. Mr. Whitmore says: "Captain John Ayres was of Ipswich in 1648 and was then a tenant of John Norton's. I know nothing of his parentage. He removed to Brookfield, Massachusetts, when the settlement of that place was commenced, and in 1672 sold all his rights at Ipswich. He was killed August 3, 1675, with seven others, at the battle at Brookfield with the Indians. Though he had received large grants of land at Brookfield—some 2,000 acres—his family undoubtedly returned to Ipswich and its vicinity, the settlement having been broken up and rendered unsafe. His widow presented an inventory of his estate now recorded at Salem, Massachusetts, on which she wrote, 'I have seven sons and one daughter.' Of the seven sons the third one was Thomas, of Newbury and Ipswich. He again had two sons, Thomas and Abram. This Thomas—the third generation from our progenitor, Captain John—was born January 25, 1678, or 1679. Of his children nothing is known to us at present, but as Thomas has been the name of sire

and son for several generations, and as ninety-one years elapsed between the birth of this Thomas under review and the generation following, of which we have definite knowledge, we reasonably suppose that the fourth generation from Captain John was also Thomas. Thomas, as tradition has it, having been the family name running back to the original stock from which we are descended, and the lapse of ninety-one years between the birth of Thomas in the third generation and Thomas of Boston, are the circumstantial facts which point to there being an intervening generation named Thomas. Thomas of Boston, of the fifth generation, followed the life of ocean sailor. He, while sailing in British waters or in a British port, was captured and pressed into the British naval service to fight against his own country. In the memorable battle off the coast of Scotland, in September, 1779, he was captured by the American privateer, Paul Jones, and returned to his native land. In this terrible battle he was Captain of a gun, and afterward related a story of a little Yankee gunner who was also impressed into the service, who threw the cannon ball out of the port-hole instead of putting it in the cannon's mouth—which may have had an influence in the termination of the battle. Thomas, having been gone from home seven years, was supposed to be dead, and upon his return found his wife married again. Being of a peaceable nature he did not disturb the relations of wife with second husband. He had two sons, Thomas and John—the sixth generation in descent. John was a soldier in the war of 1812, was captured by the British and died a prisoner on shipboard on the way to Halifax. Thomas removed from Boston to Windsor County, Vermont, where he bought a farm. After selling the farm he removed in 1815 to Summit County, Ohio, then Portage County, with family, among

which was five sons—John, Stephen, Thomas, Justin and Orrin." Justin, the only one of the five now living—the others having all died in California—was born in Windsor County, Vermont, March 29, 1808. His mother, Polly (Hawkins) Ayres, was a native of Connecticut. Justin was raised to manhood on his father's farm, then in the wilderness of Northern Ohio. He remained in Ohio until 1868, with the exception of two years in Pennsylvania, engaged as foreman in the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, and eight years more or less of the time in Wisconsin in manufacturing lumber. In 1868 he came to Clarke County, Iowa, and settled on the farm where he now lives. Justin Ayres was married to Angeline Clarke, daughter of Johnson Clark, in Ohio, May, 1835. To them were born seven children, but five of whom are living—Homer Clark, Frances Kimball, Alma L., Charles Thomas and Grace M. Rice. Thomas Corwin Ayres died September, 1847, aged nine years; George W. died January 4, 1864, aged eleven years. Angeline Ayres died in Ohio, September, 1866, aged fifty-two years. Justin Ayres, the seventh generation from Captain John, their ancestor, as near as can be learned, is a typical Ayres of the early stock. About medium height and compact build, is rugged and tenacious of life. An independent thinker, very firm in his opinions, and always looks for the whys and wherefores before forming them. He has never had official aspirations and never filled any but some minor offices. He has always been a consistent temperance man, as he was anti-slavery until the war disposed of that question. Fugitive slaves not a few found aid and comfort under his roof in the days of such events. During the few years of old age passing he has read, and written not a little for the press upon the topic of "Government Loans to the People." The idea is to furnish the

people a currency, based upon property instead of bonds (promises to pay) and the interest to inure to the benefit of the whole people as a revenue to the Government instead of going to the coffers of banking corporations.



CASPER CARTER, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Clarke County, residing in Osceola Township, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, in April, 1827, the only son of Dr. Abraham and Harriet Carter, of whom the mother is still living, in her eighty-fifth year, having been a resident of Osceola since 1856. Casper Carter was reared and educated in the schools of Greensburgh, in his native county, and on attaining his majority he married Miss Clara C. Spencer, of Sumner, Illinois. They have had eight children born to them—Harriet A., married Enoch Shawver, who is now deceased; Elizabeth P.; Adelia, wife of J. P. Cady; Sarah H., at home, and Loyd P. The others died several years since. Mr. Carter came with his family to Clarke County, Iowa, in 1856, where he followed farming till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry. After serving eighteen months he was transferred to Company E, of the same regiment, and was then mustered as Captain of the company serving till the close of the war. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Parker's Cross Roads, Town Creek, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, siege of Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He received an honorable discharge at Washington, District of Columbia, in June, 1865, and soon after returned to Clarke County, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. He is a thorough, practical farmer, and in all his undertakings has met with success, and is now the owner of 600



Gaspar Leal



Mrs. Casper Carter

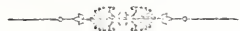
acres of valuable land, which is under good cultivation. His land is well fenced, and the greater part seeded down to grass. He has devoted considerable attention to the raising of cattle and hogs, which he fed and fattened on his own farm, and has lately turned his attention to raising high-grade short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs, and is also raising horses and buying and shipping them to Dakota. He has a good residence, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, and comfortable and commodious farm buildings for the accommodation of his stock. For many years he has furnished the agricultural statistics and reports of his township to the Secretary of State. Previous to the war Mr. Carter was clerk of Osceola Township, and for many years has served his township as trustee, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

CHARLESTHOMAS AYRES, youngest son of Justin Ayres, of Jackson Township, was born in Summit County, Ohio, September 18, 1847. He accompanied his father to Clarke County, in 1868, the year of his majority, and since then has been associated in the business of farming and stock-growing, owning jointly 500 acres of choice land. C. T. Ayres is a thorough student of the best means to be adopted in successful farming. His motto is "the best is none too good," and lays his plans accordingly, as his means will admit of. Live-stock breeding is the feature of farm life most fascinating to him, yet has a love for all the beauties and benefits of a nice home and rural surroundings. February 18, 1879, C. T. Ayres was married to Nellie Raymond, who was born in Michigan, July 25, 1852, a daughter of D. R. Raymond, then of Clarke County, Iowa, but now a resident of Huron, Dakota. Charles

and Nellie Ayres have three children—Lizzie, Romeyn and Raymond. Mr. Ayres is an independent in politics. Has served as president and secretary of the County Agricultural Society, and has served in an official capacity in township affairs, but does not aspire to office.

HENRY STIVERS, publisher and editor of the *Osceola Sentinel*, a history of which is given in the Press chapter of this volume, is a son of Aaron and Susan L. (Karr) Stivers. They were natives of New York and Ohio, respectively, and were married in the Buckeye State, where they resided a number of years. Losing his first wife by death, Mr. Stivers married again, and in 1879 fixed his residence at Osceola. His son, Henry, whose name heads this notice, was born October 26, 1849, at Middleport, Ohio, and came to Osceola in 1869, entering as a law student the office of H. L. Karr. He was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, and practiced law for the ensuing ten years. He then assumed the duties of vice-president and superintendent of the Des Moines, Osceola & Southern Railroad, in the projection of which he had been among the foremost, and to this he gave his time until April, 1885. During the year and a half preceding this date, he had been also president of the Clarke County Bank, which he now resigned. He has since April, 1885, devoted his time and energies to the *Osceola Sentinel*, of which he became sole owner in November, 1885. Mr. Stivers seems equally well adapted to professional and business life, and is a type of that group of pushing men who, with the welfare of Osceola at heart, have done so much to improve the capital of Clarke County. Mr. Stivers was united in marriage September 25, 1873, with Miss Lucy

Goetchius, of Ward Township, Clarke County. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Stivers is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders.



GEORGE GUTCHES, one of the early settlers of Clarke County, and a prominent farmer of Osceola Township, was born near the city of Columbus, in Franklin County, Ohio, November 29, 1821, his parents, John and Nancy (Waits) Goetchius, being natives of New York, the father being born in Dutchess County. They moved to Ohio when quite young, remaining in that State till their death. John Goetchius died in 1875, aged eighty-two years and five days, and Nancy in 1835, aged forty-four years. They had a family of nine children of whom four yet survive. George Gutches, our subject, passed his youth on a farm, and in attending the common schools, remaining with his parents till twenty-four years of age. He was united in marriage in 1844 to Miss Alcinda Armstrong, after which he rented a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account, continuing to reside on rented land till 1854. He then came to Clarke County, Iowa, and entered 120 acres of land from the Government, on which he erected a small log cabin, and in the fall of the same year removed his family to his new farm, where he has since made his home. His wife died in 1858, leaving five children—William W. and George, both living in Columbus; Emeline, wife of George Briggs, now of Colorado; Sarah A., married W. R. Jones, who is engaged in the stock business in Colorado; Anna, wife of Harry Teller, a merchant, of Colorado. For his present wife he married Mrs. Ellen J. Owen, a daughter of Thomas and Christena Taylor, natives of Scotland, both of whom died in JEFFER-

SON County, Indiana. Mr. Gutches entered the service of his country in 1861, enlisting in Company F, Sixth Iowa Infantry, as a fifer, and participated with his regiment in twenty-seven hard-fought battles, among which were the following: Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge. He re-enlisted as a veteran, and took part in all the battles of his regiment, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was mustered out at Louisville, and sent to Davenport, where he received his pay. He then returned to his home in Clarke County, where his wife had carried on the farm and cared for the family while he was at the front. He now has eighty acres of well cultivated land in his farm, which is located on section 24 of Osceola Township. His property has been acquired by years of hard toil and industry, he having commenced life for himself without capital. In his political views Mr. Gutches is a staunch Republican. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, uniting with that denomination when a boy.



RUFUS E. GARDNER, a resident of section 26, Jackson Township, is one of the pioneers of Clarke County, and was born in Union County, Indiana, September 16, 1849. His father, Asa F. Gardner, was a native of Indiana. His mother, Amy (Barnard) Gardner, was born in North Carolina, and at the age of nine years went to Wayne County, Indiana, where she was reared. Mr. and Mrs. Asa F. Gardner, with their six children came to Clarke County in 1855. They lived in Osceola Township three years, improving a farm there. In 1858 they removed to Franklin Township, where they improved a small farm, which they occupied until the death of Asa F., which occurred Au-

gust 11, 1883. He was sixty-seven years of age, and was reared a Quaker. His widow survives and resides with her youngest son in Franklin Township. The following are the names of the children—Sophronia, who died in infancy; Charles C., died in Franklin Township, aged nineteen years; Erastus R., a resident of Wichita, Kansas; Andalusia, died at the age of fifteen; Rufus, the subject of this sketch; Alphonzo, a resident of Franklin Township; Mary, died at the age of nine years; Albert L., died at the age of six years; and Harrison L., who died at the age of twenty-one months. Rufus E., the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm and educated in the district schools. He also attended the academy at Garden Grove. At the age of nineteen he commenced teaching school, and followed that vocation successfully fourteen years, and nearly all the time in Clarke County. November 11, 1880, Mr. Gardner was married to Mrs. Abbylene Mills, daughter of Isaac and Charity Bidwell. Her parents were among the early settlers of Mahaska County, Iowa. She was born in the State of Illinois, April 15, 1840, but has resided in Iowa since three years of age. May 17, 1857, she was married to Runa Marvin, and in August, of that year, came to Clarke County and settled on section 35. Mr. Marvin was born in Fountain County, Indiana, October 2, 1833. He enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, in August, 1862, and died at Corinth, Mississippi, March 4, 1863, aged thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Marvin had three children—Elizabeth N., who died at the age of five years; Mary C., now wife of C. D. Ury; and Charlotte L., who died at the age of nine months. The second marriage of Mrs. Gardner was with Thomas C. Mills, March 11, 1866. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, September 1, 1835, and died January 28, 1876, leaving two

daughters, Cora and Florence A. One child, Hettie, died at the age of five years. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner is on section 26, of Jackson Township. Mr. Gardner has 176 4-20 acres, located on sections 26, 27 and 35. Both are members of the Christian church. In politics Mr. Gardner is a Republican, and has served as secretary of the School Board three years.



JOHN H. MARQUIS, one of the pioneers of Liberty Township, living on section 12, was born in Highland County, Ohio, January 24, 1831, a son of John and Sarah (McCully) Marquis, the father born in Pennsylvania, of German and Welsh descent, and the mother a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, of Irish descent. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, remaining on the home farm with his parents until almost twenty-one years of age. He then, with an elder brother, Andrew J., came to Iowa, making the trip to Henry County on horseback, reaching his destination in March, 1852. In December of the same year he returned to his father's home, where he remained till the fall of 1853. He then drove a team from Ohio to Henry County for his eldest brother, William W., since which time he has been a resident of the State of Iowa. He was married March 7, 1854, to Margaret Felgar, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, March, 28, 1833, daughter of Samuel and Lucretia Felgar, who were natives of Pennsylvania, of French and Swiss origin. Her parents were among the early settlers of Henry County, Iowa, where both are still living on a farm. He commenced married life with \$85; when moving to Clarke County, his cabin was made of split logs 11 x 12 feet, with a clapboard roof, and door of the same, and a puncheon floor, and clapboard

table, and a bedstead with one leg; there was no saw-mill near, and he had to go thirty to forty miles to grist-mill. They were the parents of nine children—Mrs. Catherine Black, of Champaign County, Ohio; Mrs. Marquis, the second child; Jacob died aged five years; Henry T. died in the service of his country, aged twenty-four years; Mrs. Elizabeth Mullen, of Henry County; Samuel, living in the same county; John N., died aged thirty-two years; Mrs. Mary Morehouse, of Henry County, and Mrs. Julia A. Hochritter, a resident of the same county. To Mr. and Mrs. Marquis have been born nine children—Andrew T. and Lucretia E. twins, the former dying in Lucas County, Iowa, aged twenty-eight years, and the latter, married to J. W. Barnes, of Union County; Sarah Edwina married Elisha O'Neal, and died in Liberty Township; Samuel D., of Liberty Township, married Martha J., daughter of William Manly; Mary L., George A., Newton C. and John H., living at home, and Henry Walter, the youngest, died aged fourteen months. Mr. Marquis left Henry County in November, 1855, when he came to his present farm. At that time there were but fourteen families in Liberty Township, his nearest neighbor being one and a half miles away, and the nearest stock-and-grain market was Burlington, a distance of about 145 miles. The first election in the township was held in the spring after Mr. Marquis located here, when about twenty-two votes were cast. In the fall of 1856 the parents of Mr. Marquis made their home in Liberty Township, where both died, the father in 1871, and the mother in 1880. Mr. Marquis commenced life in Clarke County with limited capital, having less than \$400. His first purchase was ten acres of timber, for which he paid \$10 per acre, and 120 acres he entered from the Government. Owing to his industrious habits, combined with his excellent man-

agement, he has prospered, and his homestead, which now contains 255 acres, is one of the finest-improved farms in Liberty Township. He also has a farm in Lucas County of 100 acres, well improved, and one in Union County of eighty acres, well improved. His farm is well stocked with eighty head of cattle, many of them high grade; eighteen head of horses, all of good grade, and other stock, hogs and sheep. They have accumulated their property by close economy and attention to business, and have given their married children a reasonable outfit. Both Mr. and Mrs. Marquis are members of the Christian Union church. In politics Mr. Marquis is identified with the Greenback party. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Marquis are as follows: William W., who settled in Liberty Township in 1856, and died in 1872; Andrew J., came to Liberty Township in 1855, where he still lives; Samuel N. has been a resident of Liberty Township since 1856; Mrs. Rachel Ann Trout, of Page County, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah L. Rook, of Liberty Township; Mrs. Eliza J. Short, living in Nebraska, and Mrs. Mary E. Welch, of Lucas County, Iowa.

JOHN B. HUBER, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Madison Township, Clarke County, where he resides on section 3, is a native of Baden, Germany, born February 6, 1820, his father, Lawrence Huber, being a native of the same country, where he lived till his death. John B. Huber, whose name heads this sketch, left his native country in 1853, immigrating to the United States. He spent the first three years of his residence in this country in the State of New Jersey, when he came to Iowa, locating in Burlington, and making his home in Des Moines County till 1882. He then came to Clarke County, when he

settled on his present farm in Madison Township, where he has 160 acres of prairie land and thirty acres of timber, with a comfortable residence and good farm buildings. In connection with his general farming, Mr. Huber is successfully engaged in the raising of stock. He was married in Germany, June 6, 1846, to Miss Susan Ingersol, a daughter of Michael Ingersol, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Huber have had no children of their own, but have reared four children, who have found a pleasant home with them. Mr. Huber is one of the self-made men of Madison Township, he having commenced life for himself entirely without capital, and has by his own efforts acquired a good property, the reward of years of toil and strict economy. During his residence in the county he has gained the respect of all who know him.

JOHN W. BODEN, dealer in harnesses, saddles, collars, bridles and whips—successor to H. W. Beckett, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1835. While he was yet an infant his parents, Robert and Mary A. (Gibson) Boden, removed to Clarke County and settled in Liberty Township, where his father died about eight years afterward. His mother carried on the farm; John being the eldest child, rendered her considerable assistance. He remained with his mother until he was fifteen years of age, then started out for himself. He worked on a farm for awhile, attending school during the winter. He then returned to Pennsylvania, where he learned the harness-maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years with D. P. Gibson, at Uniontown. Having completed his trade, he returned to Clarke County, and opened a shop at Woodburn on a small scale. He remained there seven years, then sold out his business and re-

turned to Pennsylvania, where he formed a partnership with his former employer. This continued eighteen months, when he again returned to Clarke County, locating in Osceola, and purchasing the stock of H. W. Beckett. He is well prepared to supply all customers, and guarantees satisfaction. In 1877 Mr. Boden was married to Miss Mattie Knight, of Woodburn, a daughter of E. T. Knight, Esq. They have three children—Anna B., Harley E. and Robert K. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 212 at Woodburn, and Chapter at Osceola, No. 63.

WILLIAM W. MARQUIS, deceased, was born in Highland County, Ohio, the date of his birth being May 30, 1823, the eldest son of John and Sarah (McCully) Marquis. His early life was passed on the home farm in his native county, his youth being spent in assisting with the work of the farm. October 30, 1847, he married Lucy B. Pace, she being a daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Pace, both of whom are deceased, the father dying in Osceola Township, and the mother in the State of Ohio. Mrs. Marquis is a native of the State of Virginia, born September 5, 1828. To Mr. and Mrs. Marquis were born the following children—Sarah M., deceased wife of Levi Wolf; John M., of Liberty Township; Joseph T., of Adair County; William, of Liberty Township; Albert, died in his sixth year; Eliza, wife of Levi Wolf, of Madison County; Jackson B. and Alfred B., of Liberty Township; James E., died, aged one year, and Charles. Mr. Marquis came with his family to Clarke County, Iowa, in 1856, and made his home on section 1, Liberty Township, purchasing eighty acres of Government land, on which he resided till April, 1865. He then sold that property to Oliver

Pelt, and bought 120 acres of partially-improved land located on section 13, of the same township, and there he spent the rest of his life. At his death, which occurred August 21, 1872, he left a widow, who was united in marriage to Charles Miller September 1, 1881, and eight children. He was a good citizen and neighbor, a kind husband and an affectionate father, and his death was a source of universal regret throughout the township. In his youth he joined the Methodist church, but in later years he became a member of the Christian Union church.



THOMAS G. VINSON, who has been identified with Clarke County for many years, is a native of Wapello County, Iowa, where he was born March 7, 1845. His parents, Isaac and Charity (Gleam) Vinson, were natives of Tennessee and Indiana respectively, and were among the first settlers of Wapello County, Iowa. They had a family of eleven children—Joseph, Thomas T., Martha J., William, Elizabeth, Jesse, David, Mary, Sarah Ann, Susannah and Belle. Our subject was quite young when his parents moved to Jefferson County, and some time later they removed to Marion County, where they resided till Thomas G. was about twelve years old. In 1857 they located in Clarke County, Iowa, near Lacelle, in Knox Township, where our subject was reared to manhood, receiving a limited education in the common schools. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the late war in Company F, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and was with General Sherman in his famous march to the sea. He was shot through the hand by a minie ball, at Atlanta, and was in a hospital for some time. On the way to join his regiment he was taken sick, and was sent to Fairfax Hospital, where he lay at

the point of death for many days. On his recovery he was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, and returned to his home in Clarke County. He has been a resident of his present farm since 1882. It is located on section 33, Knox Township, and contains 290 acres of well-improved land, which he has made by his own untiring efforts, he having commenced life without means. He devotes considerable attention to dealing in stock, raising, feeding, selling and buying, and is meeting with good success. Mr. Vinson was married July 14, 1858, to Julia Ann Chaney, daughter of Francis Chaney. Mrs. Vinson died February 28, 1872. To them were born two children—Alpha Omega and Walter L.; Alpha died before her mother, and Walter two months after. Mr. Vinson was again married September 10, 1873, to Margaret Emily Barr, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Barr, and to this union have been born four children—Julia Ann, George H., William H. and Samuel Isaac. Mr. Vinson is a comrade of Lacelle Post, G. A. R. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.



BENJAMIN ARNOLD, one of the old and honored pioneers of Clarke County, residing on section 19, Green Bay Township, is a native of Morgan County, Indiana, born February 23, 1835. His parents, Barnard and Nancy C. (Utterback) Arnold, were natives of Kentucky, the father born near Frankfort. They reared a family of ten children—Agnes, Noel, James, Elizabeth, Eliza Jane, Willis, Nancy, Benjamin, William G. and Mary C. In 1849 the family left Morgan County, Indiana, and started for the New West beyond the Mississippi. They spent the first winter near Bellefontaine, Iowa, and in August, 1850, came to Clarke

County, Iowa, locating on section 19, Green Bay Township, where the father entered 480 acres of land from the Government, and built a log cabin for himself and family. At that time not a house was to be found in Osceola, and the settlers were few and scattered, and here amid pioneer scenes, our subject grew to manhood. He also helped to build a log school-house, eighteen feet square, in which his sister was among the first teachers. Benjamin Arnold was united in marriage March 20, 1863, to Miss Sarah R. Johnson of Green Bay Township, a daughter of Reuben Johnson. Three children were born to this union, Elizabeth, William and Anne. Mrs. Arnold died August 1, 1868, and June 4, 1870, Mr. Arnold was married to Miss C. C. DeSelin. By this marriage he has two children living, Emma and May. Mr. Arnold located on his present farm in 1865 which contains 382 acres of highly-cultivated land. He has a good residence, comfortably furnished, and surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and his improvements are among the best in his neighborhood. In 1875 he engaged in the mercantile business at Green Bay, which he followed for three years. He then returned to his farm where he has since been engaged in general farming, and raising and feeding stock and by his fair dealings with his fellow citizens he has won the respect of all who know him. In politics he votes the Republican ticket.



PHILIP L. FOWLER, ex-county auditor, of Clarke County, is a native of Ohio, born in Tuscarawas County, September 3, 1845, a son of L. D. and Joanna (Laffer) Fowler, natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively. The father moved his family to Clarke County, Iowa, in 1851, locating in Osceola. He was an

active business man and had purchased the ground where the Arlington Hotel now stands (southwest corner of the public square) and was building a frame hotel, when he was accidentally killed in a saw-mill then located in the northeast part of Osceola, August 26, 1854. He was engaged in moving a slab and a wrong step caused him to be thrown against a saw, which caused his death almost instantly. The mother is still a resident of Clarke County. Philip L. Fowler was but eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Osceola. He attended the public schools of Osceola and later entered a select school, where he made rapid progress in his studies. At the age of seventeen he entered the clerk's office, as deputy under A. H. Burrows. In 1864, at the age of eighteen, he entered the army, enlisting in Company H, Forty-sixth Iowa. At the close of the war he returned to the clerk's office and remained in that office a number of years. In 1873 he was elected auditor of Clarke County, which office he held for two terms of two years each. Retiring from office he contracted with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad to work out their road taxes upon the highways through the State, which contract he has had ever since. In 1880 he went to Kentucky where he purchased a car load of fine Jersey cattle, and was the first to introduce a herd of this celebrated stock into Clarke County. He owns 300 acres of the best land for stock-raising in Osceola Township. It is well stocked with cattle and horses, among the latter being specimens of the celebrated Hambletonian roadsters. Mr. Fowler was married in 1871, to Maggie A. McKee, of Osceola, a daughter of Professor W. A. McKee, who is now a resident of Knoxville, Iowa. Mr. Fowler has been president of the Clarke County Farmers' and Mechanics' Agri-

cultural Society for several years, which has proved very successful under his management. He is also president of the Old Settlers' Association. Mr. Fowler is not only an active man in the stock interests of his county, but is first and foremost in every enterprise which tends to the public good. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and takes an active interest in the Sabbath-school of which he is superintendent.

SAMUEL N. MARQUIS, an early settler of Liberty Township, living on section 14, was born April 10, 1833, a native of Highland County, Ohio. He lived in his native county till 1857, when, in the fall of that year, he came with his parents, John and Sarah (McCully) Marquis, to Clarke County, Iowa, making their home on section 12, Liberty Township, where the father bought 120 acres of land. Samuel N., at the same time, purchased forty acres on section 13, but did not commence the improvement of his land till 1860, he assisting his parents in building up the home where they spent the rest of their days. Samuel N. Marquis was married September 14, 1858, to Rachel J. Lozier, who was born in Ohio November 2, 1833, and died March 3, 1863, leaving two children, Susan, wife of Homer Kennedy, of Osceola, and Cedora E., engaged in the millinery business at Lucas, Iowa. John W., their youngest child, died in infancy. Mr. Marquis made his first home on section 13, where he remained till 1864. He then sold his place to his brother William, and bought 133 acres on section 12, Liberty Township. Mr. Marquis was married a second time November 7, 1865, to Mrs. Jemima (Lozier) Puls, sister of his first wife, and widow of John Puls, by whom she had two children, Anna

wife of William Calvin, of Kansas, and Edward living in Liberty Township. Mrs. Marquis was born in Henry County, Iowa, September 20, 1840, a daughter of Simon and Susan Lozier who are now residents of Page County. They were among the pioneers of Henry County, going there from the State of Ohio. By his present wife Mr. Marquis has had five children—Josephine, Calvin C., James, Simon, died aged three years, and Clark. Both Mr. and Mrs. Marquis are members of the Christian Union church. They moved to their present home in March, 1882, on which all the improvements have been made by our subject. The homestead contains 320 acres, and is one of the best-improved farms in the township, and the buildings on his place are new, commodious and substantial. All this fine property has been acquired by the industry and persevering energy of Mr. Marquis, he having commenced life in Clarke County with no capital, but a stout heart and a determination to succeed. In his political views he is a Democrat.

JOHN W. RICHARDS, president of the Osceola Bank, is a native of Massachusetts, born in Greenwich, Hampshire County, in October, 1833, a son of James and Priscilla (Newcomb) Richards, natives also of Massachusetts. His mother died in 1881, in the eighty-first year of her age, and his father in February, 1886, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Their family of five sons and four daughters are all living. John W. Richards passed his youth on a farm, receiving a common-school education. When twenty-one years of age, in October, 1854, he came to Iowa, and taught school in Van Buren County the following winter, and in March, 1855, came to Clarke County, and was employed

as clerk for George W. Howe & Seth Richards, of Osceola, nine years. In October, 1864, he bought Mr. Howe's interest, and from that time until 1876 was associated with Seth Richards, the firm name being S. & J. W. Richards. On the organization of the Osceola Bank he was one of the stockholders and was elected its president, a position he still holds. In 1865 Mr. Richards returned to Massachusetts and was married to Anna M. Currier, a native of Vermont, and immediately returned to Iowa, and has since made his home in Osceola. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have one son—Harry S.



JACOB CROWLEY, merchant, Woodburn, purchased the stock of D. B. Johnson five years ago. He also brought his own stock of goods from Ottawa and added to it, then built an extension of thirty feet to the store building, making it 20 x 60 feet, the largest in the town. He has a warehouse, 9 x 20 feet, by the side of the main store. He carries a general line of dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes, implements, etc. Mr. Crowley carries the largest and best-assorted stock of goods in town, and is the leading merchant. He was born August 15, 1828, in Mansfield, Bristol County, Massachusetts, and is the son of Walter and Annie M. (Skinner) Crowley, natives of the same town, as was his grandfather, Abraham Crowley. The family all lived and died in that town except Walter, who died in Illinois, in 1859, while visiting a brother. He was sixty-five years of age. Our subject was reared in the town of his nativity, where he lived many years, receiving his education in the schools of that noble State. He lived on a farm, and learned the blacksmith's trade, following both his trade and farming, until he was

twenty-five years of age; then entered the mercantile business, which he followed three or four years. He then went to Franklin County, Maine, purchased 300 acres of land, and farmed for a few years. While there he was appointed by the Governor to the office of trial justice, which brought him a salary of \$500. In 1862, his health failing, he sold his property, and in company with his brother-in-law, Charles Hallett, captain of a vessel, took a trip to New Orleans, then in possession of B. F. Butler. Three months later he returned and engaged in building telegraph lines, by contract and otherwise, in Connecticut and New York State. Later he spent two years in Ohio and Indiana in the same work. In 1867, he removed to Oak Creek, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, and engaged in the manufacture of hats and bonnets, an occupation in which he had previously had experience in Massachusetts. Mr. Crowley, like nearly all New Englanders, was skillful in all kinds of business, and has followed nearly all the trades of his time. He worked in a thread factory about a year. In 1868 he removed to Decatur County, Iowa, and purchased a fine farm of 250 acres near Garden Grove. He worked at carpentering some, as he numbered that among his trades. In 1870 he went West to the Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory, when he followed blacksmithing and carpentering. He remained in the employ of the Government two years. From there he went to Smyrna, Clarke County, Iowa, and embarked in the mercantile trade, which he continued two years, then returned to his farm in Decatur. In the spring of 1878 he moved back to Clarke County and settled in Ottawa, and after one year of blacksmithing, again went into the mercantile business. In January, 1881, he came to Woodburn, where he has been engaged ever since. He has the most extensive trade of any merchant in this part

of the county. October 28, 1849. Mr. Crowley was married, in Maine, to Miss Mary P. Guild, who died in Garden Grove, August 26, 1877. September 18, 1878, he was married to Eliza A. Clark. He is the parent of seven children, four of whom are living—J. A., Rosa A., Carlotta W., and Walter S. The deceased are—Leroy, Winnie and Milo C. From 1874 till 1884 Mr. Crowley was a minister in the Society of Friends, and spent considerable time and money traveling and holding meetings among them. But, feeling he was not wanted, he withdrew and turned his whole attention to business, with which he is at present engaged. Mr. Crowley is a member of Unity Lodge, No. 212, of which he has served as master three years, and of Pinalpha Chapter, R. A. M., Osceola. In politics he is a Republican. He has held the offices of selectman, overseer of the poor, etc., in Massachusetts, and township trustee, and justice of the peace since coming here; is now township treasurer. His Grandfather Crowley was one of the patriots of the Revolution. His uncle, Jacob Crowley, served in the war of 1812-'14.

JOHN H. MARTINDALE, editor and proprietor of the *Murray News*, is a son of Mason and Mary (Simonds) Martindale, natives of New York. They came to Clarke County in 1869, where the mother is yet living. John H. lived with his parents until twenty years old, receiving a common English education. He then learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed for a time and then engaged in farming. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war, and receiving his discharge in July, 1865. He came to Muscatine County, Iowa, and in 1866 rented a

farm in Clarke County. When the village of Murray was started he found profitable employment once more as a carpenter. From 1873 to 1876 he was engaged in merchandising. He was then occupied as postmaster and justice of the peace until 1880. In 1879 he was chosen representative from this county to the General Assembly, in which he served one term. In 1881 he entered upon journalism, to which he has since devoted his time. Mr. Martindale was married June 26, 1866, at Nichollville, St. Lawrence County, New York, to Jane D. Clark. Their six children are named—Ella J., now Mrs. Dewey; Hersey M., now Mrs. Kadel; Edmund M., Mary D., Ralph M. and Gertrude L. Mr. Martindale is a Republican, a Good Templar and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; and, with his wife, belongs to the Baptist church.



JOHN M. CARDER, a progressive farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 2, of Madison Township, was born in Parke County, Indiana, June 18, 1832, a son of George Carder, who is living in Murray, this county. John M. Carder was reared to manhood on the home farm, receiving such education as was common to farmer boys in that early day, in the subscription schools of his neighborhood, attending school in the rude log-cabin school-houses with their split-log seats, greased-paper windows, and large fireplaces. He was married to Miss Hester A. Everett, July 28, 1852. They have no children of their own, but have reared two, whose names are—Lucinda Knott and Flora M. Darnell. Mr. Carder came to Iowa in the fall of 1854, and after spending a few days in Clarke County located in Madison County, remaining in that county till 1865. He then returned to Clarke County, since which he has followed agricultural pur-

suits on the farm where he still resides. He has met with fair success through life, owning his home farm in Madison Township, which contains 126 acres of well-cultivated land, besides sixteen acres located at Murray. Mr. Carder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.



ISAIAH HANKS, one of the pioneers of Ward Township, was born near the town of Zanesville, in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 5, 1819. His parents, Jeremiah and Catherine (Shively) Hanks, were both natives of the State of Virginia, and were among the early settlers of Ohio, locating in that State in 1818, and making their home in Muskingum County till their death. They were the parents of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, of whom only eight are now living. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for his services received a land warrant which he reserved for his sons, the land being in Union County, Iowa. He died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Isaiah Hanks grew to manhood in his native county, remaining there till 1840. He then went to Illinois and lived in Edgar County until 1850, when he went to California, overland with ox-teams, remained there two years and returned, via the Isthmus of Panama. While living in Edgar County he was married, in 1843, to Miss Ruth Lewis, a native of Edgar County, and a daughter of William Lewis. Her father served both in the war of 1812, and in the Black Hawk war, and died at the age of eighty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanks were born seven children, all living to maturity.—Jeremiah Harman, died from sickness contracted while serving in the late war; John W., died, aged twenty-four years; Catherine, died at

the age of twenty-three years; Jane, wife of John Leckliter, living in Nebraska; Martha E., wife of William Church, of Warren County, Iowa; Benjamin F., living in Nebraska; and Mary A., at home. In the fall of 1855 Mr. Hanks left his farm in Edgar County and came to Iowa. He remained in Eddyville, Wapello County until the following spring, when he removed with his family to Clarke County, and settled on the farm on section 5, Ward Township, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Clarke County with but small capital, but owing to his habits of industry and frugality he has met with success, and to his original purchase of forty acres has been enabled to add from time to time, till his farm now contains 160 acres of valuable land, well improved. Mr. Hanks has held many of the township offices, being supervisor some eight years under the old law, justice of the peace four years, assessor two years, and also served as trustee, and as a member of the School Board, holding all of these offices with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents.



MARQUIS C. FORSTER, a resident of Jackson Township, was born in Knox County, Illinois, November 12, 1850. His parents, Frederick H. and Martha J. (Harold) Forster, were natives of Indiana. His father always followed farming, and to that avocation reared all of his sons. Marquis was the eldest of thirteen children, the names of the others are—Martha A., wife of S. S. Chritchfield, of Liberty Township; Frances J., wife of Robert Chritchfield, of Jackson Township, Lucas County; Robert, a resident of Hodgman County, Kansas; James T., of Knox County, Illinois; Sarah Ellen, wife of George Painter, Hodgman County, Kan-

sas; Mary, wife of N. Elvendorf, Liberty Township, Lucas County; Augusta, died young; Luther, resides in Oregon; Nora, wife of Douglas Grey, of Liberty Township, Lucas County; John, of Hodgman County, Kansas; Edwin, lives with Marquis; Minnie and Nettie, are with their parents. The family came to Iowa in the spring of 1869, first settling in Jackson Township, Lucas County. Marquis remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. He married in Lucas County Miss Amanda E. Sater, daughter of Ephraim Sater, of that county, February 28, 1872; she was born in Henry County, Iowa, May 28, 1853. Her mother is deceased. The Forster family came to their present home in 1881. Later the parents moved to Kansas, where the mother died in 1878. Mr. Forster, the subject of this sketch, owns a large farm of 280 acres situated on sections 1, 2 and 12; also owns eighty acres on section 3, and a small tract of timber on section 15, and five acres in Liberty Township. He is a member of Unity Lodge, No. 212, at Woodburn, and in politics, a Republican.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ROOK, a son of Clarke County's pioneer settler, William Rook, resides on section 27, Liberty Township. He was born in Fulton County, Illinois, November 28, 1836. His father was an early settler of that county, and in 1841 moved to Jefferson County, Iowa, and thence, in 1842, to Holt County, Missouri, where he was the first settler. May 5, 1850, the family moved to Clarke County, Iowa, and settled in what is now Washington Township. Our subject's mother died in 1858, and his father now lives in Fremont Township, where he owns a good farm of 120 acres. T. J. Rook has lived in Clarke County since fourteen years of age, and since 1859 has

lived on section 27, Liberty Township, where he has a good farm of eighty acres. He was married in 1859 to Sarah L. Marquis, a native of Highland County, Ohio, born December 25, 1837, a daughter of John and Sarah Marquis and sister of John H. and S. T. Marquis. They have six living children—Sarah E., Esther A., John C., Samuel N., Ella F. and Francis M. Three children are deceased. James M. died aged twenty-three years; Oliver B., aged two years and William H., aged two years.

BENJAMIN H. MANLY, son of Benjamin and Mary (Riley) Manly was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, December 12, 1843. His father died in 1858, and his mother, at the old homestead, in 1870. He was reared on the old homestead in his native county, living there till he volunteered in defense of the Union, in April, 1863, enlisting in Battery B, First Tennessee Light Artillery. He served under General Burnside in the East Tennessee campaign in the fall of 1863, taking part in the engagement at Blue Springs, in November, 1863. He was in garrison at Cumberland Gap the following fifteen months, serving the rest of the time in that department. He received an honorable discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, in July, 1865. He was united in marriage January 1, 1868, to Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Vance, who was born in Smith County, Virginia, March 9, 1843, a daughter of Samuel Philips. To this union have been born eight children—Mary G., Nannie L., Sarah Nettie, Samuel B., Robert J., Blanche A., Vesta J. and Marion W. By her first husband Mrs. Manly had one son—Eli B. Vance, who died September 8, 1884, in his twenty-second year. Mr. Manly came to Iowa in the spring of 1876; and after living on rented land in Lee County for three years,

he bought and removed to his present farm on section 25, Liberty Township, Clarke County, Iowa, locating on this farm in January, 1879. His farm contains 100 acres of good land, eighty acres being under a high state of cultivation, and is classed among the best farms in the township. In politics Mr. Manly is a staunch Republican, having always affiliated with that party. He is a member of Davenport Post, No. 385, G. A. R., of Woodburn, Iowa.

JAMES CLARK, one of the leading farmers of Liberty Township, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1833. His father, James Clark, was of Irish birth and of Protestant faith. He left Ireland for the United States on his twenty-first birthday, landing at Quebec, Canada. From there he proceeded to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and fourteen miles from that city purchased land and lived upon it till his death, which occurred in 1874, at the age of seventy-three years. The mother of James was Ellen Stoddardt, born in Pennsylvania, also of Protestant faith. She died at the old home in 1861, aged sixty-eight years. James was the second of six children. He lived on his father's farm until he came to Clarke County. July 10, 1856, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Stevenson) Scott. Her father met his death by drowning before her birth. Her mother died in Allegheny County in 1859. Mrs. Clark was born in that county, October 7, 1837. In 1865 Mr. Clark settled in Fremont Township, on section 22, beginning an improvement of 110 acres; later he added enough to make 230 acres. In 1869 he moved to his present home, on section 8, Liberty Township. His farm contains 300 acres under a high state of cultivation. They have seven

children living—Charles E., resides on the Fremont property; William H., Jennie L., Emma A., Ella V., Lula L. and Minnie Grace. Maggie, the fourth child, died in 1865, aged one year and twenty-three days; James L., the fifth child, died in 1874, in his seventh year. Mr. Clark is the only representative of his family living in the West. Mrs. Clark has no brothers or sisters in the West. One brother, Samuel Scott, lives in California. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Clark is a Democrat. He has been greatly prospered in his undertakings, and is a highly-respected citizen.

HENRY B. HERMANCÉ, insurance and real-estate agent, and dealer in agricultural implements at Murray, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, February 13, 1830, his father, James Hermance, who is now deceased, being a native of Kinderhook, New York, and a wagon maker by trade. At the age of fifteen years, our subject began learning the machinist's trade in Guilford, Connecticut, which he made the principal avocation of his life till 1885. He went to Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1856, thence to Cuyahoga Falls, and other places, subsequently locating in Salem, Ohio, where he lived till 1872. He was married October 25, 1857, to Elizabeth A. McCave, a daughter of Daniel McCave. They have seven children—Ivy C., Alice E., Mary M., Carrie A., Henry A., Charles E. and Cora M. During the late war Mr. Hermance enlisted in Company H, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, and served over three years. He participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Shiloh, Stone River, Kenesaw Mountain, through the Atlanta campaign, the battles of Franklin, Nashville, and other minor engagements. He

was on detached service much of the time, acting as scout and spy, and once was taken prisoner, but by the aid of a friendly rebel he succeeded in making good his escape. In 1872 Mr. Hermance left Salem and located in Alliance, Ohio, and in 1874 came to Murray, Clarke County, Iowa, where he has since made his home. Since coming to this county he has held the office of justice of the peace for five years, and is at present notary public and township clerk. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a comrade of the Grand Army post. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

JAMES McKNIGHT, one of the early settlers of Liberty Township, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1824, the fifth of a family of eight children of James and Hannah McKnight, the parents being from Loudoun County, Virginia. The mother died in Pennsylvania, in 1837, and the father at the home of his son, Daniel, in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1870, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. James McKnight, our subject, was united in marriage in his native county, January 9, 1851, to Miss Rosanna Black, who was also a native of Fayette County, born in 1834, and to this union were born twelve children—John died in 1855; Mrs. Mary E. Wright, of Davis City, Iowa; James A., living with his parents; Lewis, died aged twenty-five years; Joseph, deceased; William married and living in Liberty Township; Margaret Jane, at home; Clark, deceased; Eliza Anne, deceased; Hannah and Wesley, at home, and Charles, deceased. Mr. McKnight lived in Fayette County until 1855, when he removed with his family to Wapello County, Iowa. In 1856 he bought from the Government eighty acres on section 9, and forty acres

on section 17, of Liberty Township, Clarke County. In 1858 he left Wapello County, coming to Liberty Township, of Clarke County, where he rented a house and forty acres of land of Richard Williamson. In 1860 he commenced improving his own property, and in 1861 moved to his land on section 9, where he resided till 1867, when he disposed of his land. He then rented the Warford farm, near Liberty, for two years, when he removed to the James Clark farm, in Fremont Township, remaining there till March, 1872, when he settled on the farm which he now owns and occupies, located on section 21, Liberty Township. His home farm now contains 170 acres of well-cultivated land, he having added forty acres to his original purchase, and has built his fine, substantial residence which was erected with a view to comfort and convenience. He is a thorough, practical farmer, and everything about his place shows the thrift and taste of its owner. In politics Mr. McKnight is a liberal Democrat. Both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

LAMBERT P. MYERS, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Doyle Township, residing on section 32, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, November 24, 1834, a son of Jonathan Myers, deceased, who was a native of Virginia. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm in Mahoning County, Ohio, receiving his education in the common schools of that county. He located in Decatur County, Iowa, in the spring of 1857, and worked at Funk's mill at the carpenter's trade. He also tended the mill, and worked at mill-wrighting. He followed carpentering in Iowa for fifteen years. September 20, 1860, he was married to Miss Rebecca Rilea, her father, William Rilea, hav-

ing been an early settler of Clarke County. They have had nine children, of whom eight still survive — Leonard V., Marion U., Harmer E., Anna E., Lizzie B., Armanella, Adna and Ray. Mr. Myers came to his present farm in April, 1863, where he has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of about 189 acres of choice, well-improved land. In his religious views Mr. Myers affiliates with the United Brethren denomination. As a citizen he is much respected, having by his industrious habits and honest dealings with his fellow men, won the confidence of all who know him.



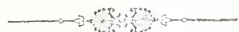
GEORGE W. BANKER, residing on section 35, Troy Township, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, December 6, 1827, his father, Jacob Banker, being a native of Maryland. His great-grandfather came with his brother from England to America before the Revolutionary war. Jacob Banker was taken by his father, Peter Banker, to Guernsey County, Ohio, when twelve years of age, settling there among the Indians, and there he was reared and married. Our subject, George W. Banker, was reared to manhood on his father's farm, receiving such education as the primitive log-cabin subscription schools of that early day afforded. March 6, 1851, he was married to Cynthia Mitchell, a daughter of Hance Mitchell. Six of the nine children born to this union are living — Jacob S., Harriet, Robert M., Hiram, Amanda and Riley S. In the fall of 1853 Mr. Banker located in Fulton County, Illinois, and in the spring of 1855 removed to Clarke County, Iowa, when he located on his present farm in Troy Township. The surrounding country was then in a wild state, and many wolves, deer, bears and other wild animals roamed through the

forests. Mr. Banker has improved his original purchase of 165 acres and added to it till he now owns 180 acres, his land being under excellent cultivation. He began life without means but has always been an industrious and hard-working citizen, having by his own untiring efforts accumulated his present fine property. In pioneer days he did his trading at Des Moines and Palmyra, and after he raised his grain he went to Indianola and Winterset to mill, both places being thirty miles distant. Mr. Banker has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is at present paying special attention to stock-raising, to which he devotes most of his time. He has held several township offices, such as constable and school treasurer, besides other local offices. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for the past seventeen years, and also belongs to the Grange. In his religious views he is a Baptist.



JACOB M. LINDER, an early settler of Clarke County, Iowa, was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, January 24, 1828, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bunger) Linder. When he was three years old his parents moved to Indiana, and from there in 1852 to Illinois, where he had gone in 1850. In the spring of 1853 he came to Iowa and located in Knox Township, Clarke County. He afterward sold his claim and returned to Illinois, where, in November, 1853, he was married to Jane Hunt, and soon after came again to Iowa and located in the same township. He lived in Knox Township until the fall of 1873, when he was elected treasurer of Clarke County, assuming the duties of his office January 1, 1874. He served four years in this capacity and at the expiration of his term in 1879, he was appointed deputy recorder, a position he held two years.

He is now serving as deputy clerk of the courts. Mr. Linder has a good farm of 157 acres, in Knox Township, on which his son, Jonas A., is living. He has four children, one son and three daughters.



BENJAMIN JOHNSON was born in Highland County, Ohio, December 19, 1819, a son of Ashley and Nancy (Wright) Johnson. In the spring of 1857 he came to Iowa and settled on a small tract of prairie land on Long Creek, in Doyle Township, Clarke County. He lived on this farm until November, 1885, when he and his wife moved to Osceola, and retired from the active labors of farm life. Mr. Johnson was married in 1839, to Jane Simons, a native of Dubois County, Indiana. They have a family of eight children, two sons and six daughters. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



VALENTINE F. THRASHER, one of the successful and enterprising citizens of Liberty Township, living on section 32, was born in Ross County, Ohio, April 11, 1827. His parents, Joshua and Elizabeth (Fiddler) Thrasher, were born, reared and married in the State of Virginia, emigrating from Hampshire County, that State, to Ross County, Ohio, in 1815. There they settled in the wilderness, and endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. They succeeded in building up a good home, where they died, residing in Ohio for over fifty years. Our subject was the fifth in a family of seven children. He was reared on the farm in his native county, remaining on the homestead till about two years after his marriage, which occurred October 29, 1853, to Miss Jane Gibson. She was born in

Adams County, Ohio, October 13, 1825, a daughter of Joseph P. Gibson. Mr. and Mrs. Thrasher have three children living—Joshua, in Chariton, Lucas County, Iowa; Elijah R., living near his parents, and Mrs. Margaret Jane Rounkles, who lives in Lee County, Kansas. Mary and Joseph (twins) died in infancy. Mr. Thrasher came with his family to Iowa in 1856, locating in Lee County, where he lived on rented land for nine years. In 1865 he came to Liberty Township, Clarke County, and in the spring of 1866 erected his first dwelling in the county, which was later replaced by his present comfortable and commodious residence. He has brought his farm of 160 acres from a state of nature to a well-cultivated tract of land, and all the improvements on the place have been done by his own hands, he having learned carpentering and blacksmithing, which he has followed together with his farming pursuits. Mr. Thrasher came to Iowa with but little capital, having, when he settled in Lee County, a good team and \$30 in cash; but by a life of industry and frugality, he has met with success, and has now a competency for his old age. Besides his home farm, he owns 120 acres adjoining on which his son, Elijah R., resides. In politics Mr. Thrasher is an ardent Republican.



JOHN C. JENISON, section 28, Franklin Township, has been a resident of Iowa since 1858, and of Clarke County since 1870. He was born in Ripley County, Indiana, October 6, 1833, a son of Elias and Polly (Gookins) Jenison natives of New York. The father died in 1839, and the mother afterward came to Iowa, and died in Ottumwa. The family consisted of six children—Mrs. Orinda Huggins lives in California; Mrs. Lucy Pike died

in California; Merritt lives in Weldon, Iowa; Andrus in Wapello County; John C. is our subject, and Elias in Wayne County, Iowa. John C. Jenison, came to Iowa in 1858 and rented land in Mahaska County two years. In 1860 he went to Wapello County, from there in 1861 to Wayne County, and thence in 1870 to Clarke County. He owns a good farm of 160 acres, on section 28, Franklin Township. He was married October 2, 1856, and has one daughter—Luella S., wife of Lewis G. Jamison, of Weldon, Iowa.

DAVID B. BECHTEL, an active and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Ward Township, is a native of Berks County, Pennsylvania, born November 25, 1831. His parents, John and Elizabeth Bechtel, were natives of the same county, where they remained till their death. They had a family of eleven children—six sons and five daughters—of whom our subject is the youngest son living. David B. was reared on the home farm, in his native county, till seventeen years of age, when he started in life on his own account. He attended school one year, then entered a hotel in Philadelphia, where he held the position of clerk for six months. He then learned the art and engaged in making daguerreotypes for six months, after which he went to Ohio, where he worked in a flouring mill for one year. He then clerked in a dry-goods store for one year, when he worked at wagon and carriage-making for four years, the last two years working on shares. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1857, locating near De Witt, in Clinton County, where he was engaged in farming for fourteen years. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary C. Castle, a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, but at the time of her mar-

riage living in Clinton County, Iowa. They have five children—Emily, the wife of A. Overholtzer; Inez, William H., Susannah and Effie. In 1871 Mr. Bechtel left Clinton County, removing with his family to Medina County, Ohio, where he followed the butcher's trade for four years. In 1873 he returned to Iowa, and settled on his present farm in Ward Township, Clarke County, where he has 200 acres of choice land all under cultivation, well adapted for grain and stock-raising. Mr. Bechtel is one of the self-made men of Ward Township, having commenced on his own account without means, and by his habits of industry and frugality, combined with his good management, he has become one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. He is a member of the Evangelical denomination, his wife being a member of the German Baptist church.

ROBERT R. MOYERS is a resident of Franklin Township, Clarke County, Iowa, residing on section 30. He made a Government entry of 320 acres of land in 1854, a part of which is his present home. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, March 22, 1830. His parents were Abraham and Mary (Miller) Moyers, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio. They had eleven children, six now living—David lives in the county of his birth; Abraham lives in Merrick County, Nebraska; Catherine Headrick is a resident of Darke County, Ohio; Sophia Cornelle and Elizabeth Newkirk live in Jackson County, Iowa; Robert R. and Elizabeth H. are the subjects of this sketch. The deceased are—Mrs. Susie Moyers, and Leanna Gibson, who died in Decatur County, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, died in Clarke County, Iowa; Mrs. Delilah Morehead, and Jackson Moyers,

died in Ohio. The father died before Robert left Ohio, his mother came to Lee County with him in 1854, then came to Clarke County in 1855, and died in this county at the home of her widowed daughter, who is also deceased. Mr. Moyers and Miss Elizabeth H. Myers were united in marriage December 26, 1861. The bride was a daughter of David and Sarah (Thomas) Myers, and was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, November 12, 1835. Her father was a native of Virginia, and her mother of Pennsylvania. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moyers—Armandus, deceased, Effie J., Araline, and Edith; and Wesley Neal, is a child of their adoption. Mr. Moyers early learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and worked at it a portion of each year. He commenced improving his farm in 1855, and in 1861 built his residence, doing the work himself. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Moyers is a member of the Society of Friends.

ANDREW WELCH, the first settler in the southeastern part of Liberty Township, located in a log cabin near the site of his present residence, on section 11, in April, 1852. He was born in Jackson County, West Virginia, April 22, 1817, a son of Andrew and Hannah (Horner) Welch. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States when sixteen years of age. His mother was a native of Virginia. They made their home in Jackson County, living to an advanced age, the father being nearly 100 years of age at the time of his death. Their family consisted of but two children, our subject and a daughter, Mary, who married a Mr. McGuire and moved to Kentucky. In September, 1850, Mr. Welch left his native State for Iowa, and spent the following winter in Wapello County. In the spring of 1851, he moved to Lucas

County, and a year later to his present home in Clarke County. He was a poor man when he came to Iowa, his possessions consisting of a few household goods, a horse and wagon, and \$5.00 in money. He pre-empted a homestead of 160 acres, and to this has added until he now owns 400 acres, nearly all under cultivation. Mr. Welch was married December 27, 1841, to Nancy Truman, a native of Gilmer County, West Virginia, born February 16, 1825, a daughter of John and Polly (Brown) Truman. They have had eight children, but seven are living—James; Diana, wife of Ira Billings, of Lucas County; John; Mary, wife of William Heron, of Plattsmouth, Nebraska; William, Charles Newton and Andrew M. Their sixth child, Burnet, died aged two years and three months.

J W. AND JOHN H. SHERMAN.—J. W. Sherman was born in Washington County, Illinois, September 8, 1852, and came to Iowa with his parents and located at Bonaparte, Van Buren County, in 1855. John H. Sherman was born at Bonaparte. They became orphans at an early age. In 1875 they purchased an interest in the *Leon (Iowa) Reporter*, but disposed of the same to their partner, G. N. Udell, in the spring of 1876, and bought an interest in the Democratic paper at Newton, Iowa. They remained there about a year and returned to their former home, Bonaparte, and established *The Journal*, which they sold in 1879 to Dr. W. A. George, now editor of the *Keokuk Daily Constitution*. They came to Clarke County that year and purchased the *Oscola Democrat*, which they still own and publish. At that time the Democratic vote of Clarke County was only about 400, and the paper scarcely known outside the office of publication. By hard and dili-

gent work the party vote has been increased to about 1,000, and the paper given standing and reputation among leading Democrats of the State and county, and placed on a paying basis. In June, 1885, J. W. Sherman received the appointment of postmaster at Osceola, taking possession of the office July 11, 1885. At that time John H. Sherman was at Kansas City, Missouri, assisting in the management of a wealthy corporation, but a few weeks later returned home and assumed control of *The Democrat*, that his brother might give his entire time and personal attention to the duties of postmaster. Politically the Sherman brothers are and always have been staunch Democrats—always ready and willing to do any honorable service for the party, and to contribute of their means to its success.



L. KARR, attorney at law, Osceola, is a native of Meigs County, Ohio, born August 13, 1839, a son of William and Jane (Murray) Karr. The father was born in the old fort at Marietta, Ohio, and the mother was a native of Clarksburg, Virginia. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Captain Hamilton Karr, the pioneer Indian hunter of Ohio. H. L. Karr, our subject, received his primary education in the common schools of Ohio, and later, entered Lombard University, at Galesburg, Illinois, where he pursued his studies four years, graduating from that institution in the class of 1862. He returned home immediately after commencement day, and enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, but was soon appointed First-Lieutenant of his company, and a few months later promoted to Captain of the same company. Subsequently he was commissioned Major of his regiment, and also made Bre-

vet-Major of United States Volunteers by the War Department "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." Major Karr participated in all the campaigns of Generals Milroy, Sigel, Hunter and Sheridan, respectively, in the Shenandoah Valley, including the three noted victories of General Sheridan over General Early at Opequon (sometimes called the battle of Winchester), Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. At the battle of Opequon he had his horse killed under him, and at the battle of Cedar Creek received a considerable bruise on the right knee from a spent ball; but, aside from these trivial casualties, passed safely through the war. In December, 1864, the division to which Major Karr belonged was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, in front of Richmond, and he consequently took part in the final engagements about Richmond, and was also at Appomattox at the surrender of General Lee's army. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, after the close of the war, and returned to his home in Ohio. He attended the law department of the Michigan University one year, and returned to Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1866. Practiced in the State of Ohio for one year, and in 1868 located at Osceola, Iowa, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has built up a large and quite lucrative practice, and gained the confidence and esteem of a large business public. For a number of years he had associated with him Henry Stivers as his law partner, but since 1876 has practiced alone. In 1871 Major Karr was united in marriage with Miss Anna F. Wanner, of the city in which they now reside, and of whom he thus speaks: "Since my marriage, whatever good I have accomplished and whatever successes I have achieved I attribute directly to my wife, whose wise counsels, earnest support, uncommon patience and

purest love have never for one moment been withheld from me." From this union they have been blessed with two sons—Frederick William and Hamilton L., Jr. Mr. Karr is an energetic, industrious man, who believes that every man should have full compensation for his labor, but deprecates the idea of having something for nothing. He is kind and courteous to his friends, and frank and plain with his enemies. He is a radical Republican in politics, and strictly temperate both in theory and practice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at this time active and in good standing in the lodge, chapter and commandery at Osceola. In his religious views he is a Universalist.



WILLIAM MANLY, an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, of Liberty Township, where he resided on section 25, was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, December 24, 1823, a son of Benjamin and Catherine (Smith) Manly, who were also natives of the same State, living there till their death. Of their nine children our subject was the eighth child. He was reared on a farm in his native county, remaining there till 1849, when, in October of that year, he came to Iowa, first locating in Warren County. He was married in Lucas County, Iowa, March 5, 1853, to Sarah Roberts, a native of Warner County, Tennessee, born November 17, 1832, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Roberts, her father serving in the war of 1812, and her grandfather, Reuben Roberts, being a soldier in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Manly have been born eight children, of whom only four now survive—James A., farming in Otter Creek Township, Lucas County; Mrs. Samantha Hart, of the same township; Mrs. Martha Jane Marquis who, with her husband, makes her

home with her parents, and Wilson F., living at home. Mary C. died aged nineteen years; Thomas B. died at the same age; William D. died aged seventeen months, and one died in infancy unnamed. The year before his marriage Mr. Manly purchased land in Otter Creek Township, and there he made his home till March, 1875, owning in that township 200 acres of well-improved land. In 1875 he sold his farm in Otter Creek Township, when he moved to the place where he has since resided. Owing to his persevering industry and excellent management, Mr. Manly has prospered in his agricultural pursuits, and now owns a very fine farm, containing about 600 acres, all well improved with the exception of about forty acres. He has devoted his attention almost exclusively to the raising of stock. He began life in Iowa without capital, but his habits of industry and economy have been well rewarded, and he now has a comfortable home and a competency for his declining years. In his political views Mr. Manly was formerly an old-line Whig, later a Republican, but at present affiliates with the Democratic party.



CONRAD MOWREY, merchant and postmaster, Liberty, Iowa is a native of Coshocton, Ohio, born February 15, 1829, a son of John and Mary E. Mowrey, natives of Pennsylvania, who soon after their marriage moved to Coshocton County, Ohio. He was reared in his native county, and was there married, February 2, 1853, to Nancy A. Hickman. In 1856 he came to Iowa, and located on section 4, Liberty Township, Clarke County, at that time a tract of wild prairie land. To his original 120 acres he has added, until he now owns 280 acres. In 1870 he embarked in the mercantile business in Liberty, where he now has a complete stock of goods and

a good trade. He has one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, wife of F. M. Stacy, who lives on the old homestead. She has two children—Lucy and Ira C. In politics Mr. Mowrey is a Democrat. He is a member of Lodge No. 301, F. & A. M.



ERASTUS ROBINSON, one of the early settlers of Clarke County, and an enterprising citizen of Ward Township, was born near Coshocton, in Coshocton County, Ohio, September 22, 1814. His parents, Benjamin and Maria (Kimberly) Robinson, were natives of Clarksburg, Harrison County, West Virginia and Jefferson County, Ohio, respectively, and were married in the latter county. When our subject was ten years old his father died, his death taking place in Coshocton County, Ohio, and after his death the mother removed with her family to Indiana, locating near Indianapolis, in Marion County, and subsequently settled in Iowa. Erastus Robinson, our subject, has been a resident of Clarke County since 1855, coming here from Mahaska County, Iowa. After coming to this county he first settled near the town of Murray, where he followed farming for ten years. He then removed to his present farm located on section 2, Ward Township, where he has met with much success in his agricultural pursuits, accumulating property till he had 400 acres, of which he has given part to his children. He still retains 150 acres for the homestead where he has a comfortable residence, and commodious and substantial barn and other out buildings. He has reared a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters—George Henry, Benjamin G., Margaret J., wife of M. L. Evans of Murray, Clarke County; Oscar Duvall; Emma, wife of J. L. Stevenson; Mattie M., wife of La-

ayette Stevenson, and Cora E. at home. Mr. Robinson has served some twelve years as treasurer of the School Board of his township, holding the same office in Troy Township about six years. He has served four years as secretary of the School Board, and for the past three years has been president of the board. He has also served as trustee, and in all these offices has served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Robinson's grandfather, William Robinson, with four brothers, settled on the Muskingum River in Coshocton County, Ohio, they forming the first white settlement in that part of the county. William Robinson was captured by the Indians, but the Indian chief, Logan, being friendly to the whites, set him free.



JOHN H. JAMISON, a prominent citizen of Osceola, and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Clarke County, is a native of Washington County, Indiana, born near Salem, September 8, 1846. He is the eldest son of Robert and Christina (Kyte) Jamison, his father being a native of Kentucky and his mother of Indiana. In 1848 his parents moved to the State of Iowa, and lived two years in Monroe County. In the spring of 1850 they moved to Clarke County, where they still live. John H. was reared in Clarke County, attending in his youth the schools at Garden Grove, Decatur County. When seventeen years old he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was assigned to the Sixth Iowa Infantry, serving eighteen months. He participated in the battle at Dallas, Georgia, where he was wounded. He was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Clarke County, Iowa. He attended school at Garden Grove three years, and then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and took a commercial course. After

leaving school he began teaching, his first school being in his home district, and the following spring was appointed superintendent of the Clarke County school, and served until the next autumn. He again taught in his own district during the winter, and then gave his attention to agriculture until the fall of 1872, when he was nominated and elected clerk of the District and Circuit Courts of Clarke County, assuming the duties of his office in January, 1873. This position he held by re-election eight years. From 1881 till 1884 he was cashier of the Clarke County bank, and the next year engaged in the boot and shoe business. In June, 1885, he was appointed agent of the American Express Company at Osceola, a position he still holds. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in December, 1877, to Miss Laura Davis of Washington, Iowa, daughter of J. D. Davis, now of Des Moines. They have one daughter—Helen E.

JOSEPH H. FARLEY, an active and enterprising farmer, and dealer in stock of Osceola Township, was born in Monroe County, Iowa, November 29, 1846, the eldest son of William T. and Ann J. Farley. He has lived in Clarke County, Iowa, since five years of age, his parents having settled in Osceola Township in the spring of 1851. Here our subject grew to manhood on a farm, receiving his elementary education in the district schools, completing his studies at the Osceola high school. He was married May 22, 1870, to Loretta J. Neff, the only daughter of John Neff, who was among the early settlers of Clarke County. Mr. and Mrs. Farley have four children—Bert H., Alonzo V., John C. and Herman O. Mr. Farley has a farm

of eighty acres of well-cultivated land on section 6, Osceola Township, where he resides. In connection with his general farming he is quite extensively engaged in buying horses for the Dakota market, he being associated in this enterprise with A. H. Neff, a practical farmer and good business man, who is now stationed at Huron, Dakota, to which point the horses are shipped for sale. During the last year this firm have shipped over 100 head of horses to that place. Both men are strictly honorable in all their dealings, and have gained the confidence and respect of all who come in contact with them.

THOMAS ELWOOD JOHNSON has been a resident of Iowa since 1847. He was born in North Carolina, June 6, 1814. His parents, David and Nancy Johnson, were natives of North Carolina; the father raised cotton, and the mother was reared on a farm. After attaining his majority, Mr. Johnson came North, and made his home in Morgan County, Indiana, where he worked at carpentering; he also purchased and improved a farm in that county. In 1837 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Lydia Davis, a native of Ohio. In 1847 they came to Iowa, residing in Keokuk County two years, then removing to Jefferson, where he was engaged in farming. He owned a farm south of Fairfield. He also engaged in the building up of Fairfield, as contractor. He built for a man named Bickford the first mill erected at that point. He continued his occupation in that county until 1861, when he came to Clarke County, making his home on section 14, near the village of Ottawa. There were 120 acres. He also owned other tracts of land in the vicinity. In 1872 Mr. Johnson met with a great affliction

in the death of his wife. She passed away at the age of fifty-five years. They had nine children, six of whom are living. The names are—Isaac, who enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Iowa, and died at the home of his parents in 1862; David, a resident of Red Oak, Ohio; Mary, wife of David Moats, of Kansas; William, living in Jackson Township; Mrs. Sally Ann Breaffly, of Woodburn; Daniel, of Jackson Township; Lydia E., deceased, and Sylvester, living in Jackson Township. For his second wife Mr. Johnson married Mrs. Sarah (Duke) Hall, widow of Nelson Hall, in 1875. Since 1876 Mr. Johnson has lived a retired life. He owns a comfortable home, and is enjoying the fruits of his labor. In early life he was a Whig, and an ardent supporter of Henry Clay. He is now a radical Prohibitionist. He was reared a Quaker, both parents being of that faith. He has always lived an honorable and upright life, and will be long remembered by a large circle of friends.

SEBASTIAN SHOCKLING, an early settler of Jackson Township, was born in France, June 16, 1821, and when six years of age accompanied his parents, Mathias and Anna Maria Shockling, to America. They located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where the father was employed in the glass factory. In 1832 his parents moved to Wheeling, West Virginia, and in 1837 to Noble County, Ohio, where they lived to an advanced age, both dying on Easter Sunday, 1882. Sebastian Shockling was apprenticed to the glass-blower's trade when quite young, and worked at it until July, 1856, when, on account of a strike, he was thrown out of employment, and then determined to come West and try his fortunes at farming. He left Pittsburg for Iowa, April 2, 1857,

reaching the home of his brother-in-law, John McDonough, in Jackson Township, Clarke County, April 26. The first few years was a hard struggle, but by persevering he was finally successful, and is now one of the prosperous citizens of the county. Mr. Shockling was married August 4, 1855, to Mrs. Sarah (McDonough) Laughran, widow of John Laughran, who lost his life in the heroic attempt to save a friend from drowning in the Allegheny River, in the spring of 1851. He left two daughters—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Trainer, of Decatur County, Iowa, and Mrs. Susan Spencer, of Osceola. Mr. and Mrs. Shockling have had three children, but two are living—Anna and Maria. Their eldest, Maria, died aged three years.

ROBERT S. FINDLAY, clerk of the courts of Clarke County, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Franklin County, near Chambersburg, March 29, 1832, the only son of John and Sarah (Smith) Findlay, natives also of the Keystone State, but of Scotch descent. Robert S. passed his boyhood and youth in his native county, attending the common schools and later Marshall College, at Mercersburg. After leaving school he was employed as clerk in a mercantile house three years and then engaged in business on his own account. During the war of the Rebellion he was a staunch Union man, and enlisted in defense of the old flag, and was assigned to Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry. He served nine months, participating in the battles at Fredericksburg, Antietam and Chancellorsville. In 1868 he came to Iowa and settled in Woodburn, Clarke County, where he lived until 1880 engaged in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1880 he was elected clerk of the courts, and removed to Osce-

ola, assuming the duties of his office in January, 1881. He was re-elected in 1882, and again in 1884, serving now his third term. He is an efficient and reliable officer, serving his county with perfect satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Findlay was married in 1876, to Miss Emma J. Lash, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. They have a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. Mr. Findlay is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has passed all the chairs of his lodge. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, serving his post as commander. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.



WILLIAM ADAMS, an old settler of Clarke County, Iowa, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1819, a son of John and Mary (Donley) Adams, of Irish ancestry. He was reared in his native State and Virginia, remaining with his parents until manhood. He then went to Illinois, and was married in that State to Nancy J. Milligan, also a native of Pennsylvania. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled on the farm where he now lives, in Clarke County, which contains 120 acres of good land. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have had twelve children, ten of whom are living. They are members of the Presbyterian church.



DICKINSON WEBSTER, one of the early settlers of Clarke County, Iowa, and a prominent farmer and nurseryman, was born in the State of Delaware, near New Castle, May 14 1827. His father, Dickinson Webster, was also a native of Delaware, born in 1792, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Daley, was born in Maryland in 1799. In 1829 Dickin-

son Webster, Sr., moved with his family to Perry County, Ohio, living there until the fall of 1849, when he emigrated to Iowa, and in the spring of 1851 located in the southern part of Clarke County, in what is now Franklin Township. When the county was organized in 1851 he was elected one of its commissioners, and served two terms. He was a sturdy, energetic man, and was one of the most prominent citizens during the early days of the county, assisting materially in its development. He died December 28, 1860. His widow is still living, a resident of Osceola, and although advanced in years is in the enjoyment of good health. Their family consisted of fourteen children, twelve of whom lived to man and womanhood, and those who are now living are scattered, business and inclination inducing them to settle in various States of our Union. Dickinson Webster, our subject, was one of the eldest of the family. He was but two years of age when his parents settled in Ohio, and in that State he grew to manhood. The country at the time of their settlement there was heavily timbered, and when a mere lad his services were required in assisting to clear it, beginning by piling up the brush after the choppers. His educational advantages were necessarily limited, and would not, all told, exceed one year's attendance at school. He remained with his parents until manhood and accompanied them to Iowa. In April, 1852, he was elected school-fund commissioner of Clarke County, at that time a very important position, and served two terms, or nearly four years. In June, 1854, he moved to Osceola, where he has since lived. He has engaged extensively in farming, owning at one time 900 acres of land. In 1869 he added the nursery business to his other pursuits, and has made of this industry a decided success, having now the principal nursery in the county. Mr. Webster was married in 1852 to Miss L. J.



Respectfully - D. Webster

Perry. They have had four children—T. B., Maggie M. (deceased), Edward A. and Hattie C. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has held important official relations. He is a member of Lodge No. 77. A. F. & A. M.



A C. RARICK, one of the old and honored pioneers of Clarke County, is a native of Darke County, Ohio, born April 12, 1833, a son of Philip and Sarah (Chenoweth) Rarick. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, a son of Philip R., Sr., and Susan (Hikeswell) Rarick, who were among the first pioneers of Darke County, Ohio, locating in that county about the year 1818. They were the parents of thirteen children. Ten children were born to Philip and Sarah Rarick of whom our subject is the eldest. Eight of the children still survive—A. C., Isaac, Jacob, Adam, Charles W., Ira O., Susan and Caroline. David and Catherine are deceased. A. C. spent his youth in assisting on the farm, and in attending the district schools. In 1851 he went with his father's family to Jay County, Indiana, remaining there four years, completing his education in a college of that county. In the fall of 1855 he started for Iowa, being about thirty days on the way. He first located in Knox Township, Clarke County, where he pre-empted a claim in the fall of 1856, proving 160 acres the following fall, which he still owns. He was married September 7, 1859, to Mary Hunt, born in Virginia, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Clarke County, Iowa, a daughter of James and Sarah (Garretson) Hunt. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rarick only four are living—Mourae, Allen, Alice and Eva. Those deceased are—Sarah, Sherman,

Lydia and Charlie. Mr. Rarick enlisted in the late war, in July, 1861, a member of Company T, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Jackson, Mississippi, and siege of Vicksburg. He was wounded in the neck, being struck by a piece of shell. During the war he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, but resigned this position August 2, 1863, and returned to his home in Clarke County. In 1864 he was appointed postmaster, holding that office one year. Mr. Rarick has met with success in his farming and stock-raising, and is now the owner of 240 acres of well-improved land under a good state of cultivation. He was appointed deputy surveyor in 1858, and in 1859 was elected county surveyor, and held the same office till 1861, when he resigned that he might go to the defense of his country's flag. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Leslie Post, No. 189. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rarick are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are numbered among the best citizens of Knox Township. In politics Mr. Rarick is a Greenbacker.



WILLIAM S. RICHARDS, treasurer of Clarke County, Iowa, is a native of Connecticut, born in Hartford County, near the city of Hartford, July 28, 1847. He is the third of four children, of Luther and Mary (Pinney) Richards, his father a native of Massachusetts, born in 1805, and his mother of Connecticut, born in 1814. His father died in 1880, and his mother is still living. William S. Richards remained with his parents until manhood, receiving a good education in the common schools. In 1868, on account of failing health, he left his Eastern home and immigrated to the West, locating in Osceola, Iowa, where he found employ-

ment with S. & J. W. Richards, and clerked for them three years. He then went to Alton and for thirteen months was employed by Richards & Creel. Returning to Osceola, he was in the employ of Richards & Miles three years. In 1873 he formed a partnership with J. W. Richards and carried on a general store until 1876, when they sold out, and for a time he was employed as traveling salesman for Hurst, Swiggett & Co., and later engaged in business on his own account until 1885, when he was elected treasurer of Clarke County, a responsible and arduous position but one he is eminently qualified to fill. Mr. Richards was married in 1873 to Miss Ellen L. Stuart, of New Hartford, Connecticut. They have one daughter—Mary L.

THOMAS KEENAN, one of the old and respected pioneers of Green Bay Township, residing on section 21, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was born June 11, 1820. His parents, John and Hannah (Newbank) Keenan, had a family of eight children—Thomas, Stedwell, Sarah Ann, William, John, Rachel, Debby Jane and Melinda. Thomas Keenan passed his youth in working on a farm, and was also employed in a hotel for a time. May 8, 1845, he was married in Guernsey County, Ohio, to Miss Margaret Stickley, by whom he has had twelve children—John, Samuel, Rachel, Elizabeth, Milton, Frances, Sarah, Andrew, Joseph, Mary, Flora and Theo. In the fall of 1854, Mr. Keenan removed with his family to Illinois, residing in Mercer County till February 6, 1855. He then started for Clarke County, Iowa, by team, and while crossing the Chariton River, one of his horses broke through the ice, and it was with great difficulty that the team and heavily-loaded wagon got out of the river.

He finally reached Clarke County, and located on his present farm, entering eighty acres of Government land, and buying part of his land for \$3.50 per acre. Here he built a log cabin, and commenced to improve his land, enduring all the hardships and privations incident to the life of a pioneer. He commenced life with but limited capital, but by industry and good management he has gained his present fine property. His log house has given way to a fine brick residence, and his present large and commodious barn has taken the place of his old log stable, and the entire surroundings of the place show the care and thrift of the owner. He is engaged in stock-raising and feeding and general farming, and has brought his land under fine cultivation. He has a fine orchard on his land, and his home is surrounded by a large grove of maples. Mr. Keenan has served his township as trustee five or six years, and was justice of the peace a few terms, filling both offices with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Jacinth Lodge, No. 443, of Weldon.

GEORGE HARLAN is a native of Clarke County, Ohio, born April 14, 1822, a son of Nathan B. and Sally (Anderson) Harlan. His parents were natives of Kentucky, moving to Ohio in 1818. The father bought a tract of wild land, which he improved and made his home until 1852. The mother died when her eldest son, our subject, was eighteen years old. The family consisted of eight children—George, Nathan A., deceased; David; Joshua; Elizabeth, deceased; Jane, deceased; Annie, and one daughter who died in infancy. In 1842 the father married Miss Isabelle Polly,

and to them were born seven children—Enos, Hiram, Whitson, Rufus, Howard, an infant died unnamed, and Miriam. The second wife is also deceased. In 1852 the father left Ohio and came to Iowa, living two years in Henry County, then moved to Van Buren County, where he still lives at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He has experienced all phases of pioneer life, having been one of the first settlers in two States. He helped to clear the forests of Ohio, and to improve the prairies of Iowa. George Harlan is a son of sturdy parents, and was reared among the wilds of his native State. The house in which he was born was but a rail pen, and his cradle was a sugar-trough. As he grew older he assisted his father in clearing the forests and thus increased the patch of sunshine around their home. He remained with his parents until his marriage, and then began life for himself on forty acres of land which he had bought. On this he lived several years and then immigrated to Iowa, and rented a farm in Lee County, where he lived two years. Then moved to Van Buren County, and two years later to Clarke County. He bought 160 acres on section 27, Fremont Township, and built a hay shed in which he lived six weeks, in the meantime erecting a rude log cabin. He was obliged to go a distance of ninety miles to mill, with a team of oxen, requiring twelve days to make the journey. The country abounded in game. Deer and turkeys were numerous, as were also wolves and other wild animals, and many have fallen a victim to the accurate aim of Mr. Harlan's rifle. He has improved his land and now has a fine farm of 170 acres with a comfortable residence and farm buildings, and is considered one of the substantial and enterprising farmers of the township. Perfectly honorable and upright, he is held in high esteem among his fellow-townsmen. He has held the office of justice of the

peace ten years, being repeatedly elected in opposition to his wishes, thus indicating his standing with the voters of the township. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Harlan was married September 8, 1841, to Miss Julia Harlan, and to them have been born five children—Valentine, Jacob, Elizabeth, Nathan and Jerome. Elizabeth and Nathan are deceased.

EDWARD M. LAWS was born at Barnesville, Ohio, February 21, 1831, and died at Osceola, February 24, 1879. His parents were highly respected, and humble, devoted Christians. He was the youngest of a large family of children. He grew up to manhood and received his education at his native place. In his early manhood he chose the medical profession as his business for life, and entered the office of Dr. J. A. Smith, his brother-in-law, and began his preparatory course. In the year 1851 he came to the State of Iowa with Dr. Smith and family, and settled in Farmington, Van Buren County, where he continued his studies until he entered the medical school at Keokuk. He spent the first year in the practice of his profession in northern Missouri. In the spring of 1853 he settled in Osceola, soon after the County of Clarke was organized and Osceola laid out and established as the county seat, where he entered at once into active practice, and was, perhaps, the first physician that located in the place. Dr. Laws was married to Miss Mary D. Nelson, May 23, 1855, at Brookville, in the State of Indiana, which union proved to be a very happy one; and all along the years of their sojourn together, the most tender sympathy and affectionate regard existed between them. The doctor was endowed with a brilliant intellect, with a kind, genial nature, with all the social characteristics which are requisite to make

up a true gentleman. He loved his friends and was ever found true to them under all circumstances. He possessed great energy and skill in his profession and his business relations, and made whatever he undertook a success. He believed in the divine inspiration of the Bible, regarded it as the word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith; and during his last sickness, his mind and thoughts were centered upon the great plan of salvation by faith in Jesus Christ, and his personal interest in the Blood of Atonement. He prayed himself, persistently, and requested his friends to pray that his sins might be all pardoned, and that he might realize his acceptance and adoption into the family of God, and fully enjoy the comforting hope of a blessed immortality and eternal life.



WILLIAM FORD, one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Knox Township, residing on section 9, and an old and respected pioneer of Clarke County, was born in Harrison County, West Virginia, December 8, 1824, a son of Elisha and Nancy (Feul) Ford. The father was born in East Virginia, a son of Henry Ford, who was also a native of East Virginia, of Irish ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Ford were the parents of twelve children—eleven sons and one daughter—their names being James Henry, Polly, William, Isaac, Abraham, Jacob, Peyton, Thornton, Alpheus, Joseph, Elam and George. William Ford was reared to manhood in Virginia, receiving a limited education in the subscription schools and by study at home. At the age of nineteen years he began learning the tanner's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years, living some time at Hagerstown, Maryland. He then returned to Virginia, and a short time after started on a western trip,

down the Ohio River, then up the Mississippi to Fort Madison, Iowa, going from there by stage to Iowa City, where he spent the winter of 1847. The following spring he went to Grant County, Wisconsin, where he operated a saw-mill on the Little Platte River for eighteen months. In the fall of 1849 he returned to Virginia. In 1850 he removed to Marshall County, Illinois, where he resided about five years. He came to Knox Township, Clarke County, Iowa, May 17, 1855, and settled on 160 acres of land, which he had entered the year previous. He then built a log cabin 16 x 22 feet, the logs being taken from Long Creek, which was considered one of the best houses in that part of the county at that time. This house is still standing, and is now used as a stable. He built his present residence in 1866. He has now 310 acres of finely-cultivated land, with good farm buildings, his barn being one of the best in the township. In size it is 36 x 50 feet, 16-foot posts, stone basement, and is well arranged for the convenience of stock, and for hay and grain. He devotes considerable attention to the raising and feeding of stock, and has some fine specimens of thorough-bred and high-grade cattle. He was married in the fall of 1849 to Sarah Dillon, of West Virginia, daughter of John and Maria Dillon. They have nine children—W. S., Mary, Jennie, Josephine, Loretta, H. G., Myra, Katy and Frederick. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Ford enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and served twenty months. He received an honorable discharge at Little Rock, Arkansas. He was elected county supervisor under the old law, and has also served under the present system, with credit to himself and to the best interest of his county. He has held most of the town offices of his township, and is one of the most respected men of Knox Township. He is one of the self-made

men of Clarke County, beginning life without means, and by his own industry and good management has acquired his present fine property. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but now affiliates with the Greenback party. He takes an active interest in all things that are for the advancement of his county, and is one of the pioneers who has assisted in building roads, schools and churches.

AARON S. JOHNSON, dealer in real estate, Osceola, and one of the pioneer business men of Clarke County, was born in Spencer, Owen County, Indiana, September 20, 1836. His father, David Johnson, was a native of Virginia, born at the base of the Monongahela Mountains, and during his early years was a noted hunter, the bear being his favorite game. He was by occupation a farmer, which he followed the greater part of his life. He was twice married, his first marriage taking place when he was but fifteen years of age. He was married to his second wife, Frances McDaniel, in Indiana, she being a native of Stokes County, North Carolina, our subject being the youngest child of this union. The father was one of the early settlers of Indiana, remaining in that State until his death, at the age of seventy-four years. Aaron S. Johnson, our subject, passed his boyhood days on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his native county. He remained with his parents till reaching his majority, and in the spring of 1857 went to Kansas. In July of the same year he came to Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, where he followed farming for two years. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Sixth Iowa Infantry as a member of the band, and was at the hard-fought battle of Shiloh. He was mustered

out in 1862, but re-enlisted in 1863, and for five months was with the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry as First Orderly, and was sent south to Tennessee and Alabama. He was in the service nearly three years, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Osceola, and for several years he was engaged in the mercantile business. He then engaged in his present business, which he has since followed with success. He was married in 1864 to Miss Maria E. Middleswart, of Clarke County, Iowa, and to this union has been born one daughter—Fannie C. Mr. Johnson was Provost-Marshal for Clarke, Union and Decatur counties for one year. For many years he was a notary public. He has served as school trustee and as councilman of the city of Osceola.

MICHAEL FLYNN, one of the leading agriculturists of Liberty Township, residing on section 21, is a native of County Limerick, Ireland, born in 1837, a son of William and Mary (Hartnet) Flynn, who remained in their native country, Ireland, till their death. They were the parents of ten children, of whom our subject was the seventh child. At the age of eighteen years, both of his parents being dead, he came to America, landing in New York in November, 1856. From there he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, working on farms in the vicinity of that city for six years, and later lived in the city of Pittsburg. He was married in 1865, to Catherine Mann, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1843, a daughter of George and Harriet (Proctor) Mann, both of whom are deceased. They have a family of eight children, all living at home—William, Mary, Katie, Ellen, John, Annie, Maggie and Agnes. Mr. Flynn came to Clarke County, Iowa,

and settled on part of his present farm in February, 1866, commencing on 140 acres, about twenty acres being under cultivation, and a log cabin erected. He has prospered beyond his expectations in his agricultural pursuits, and has now one of the best farms in this part of the county, containing 456 acres, all of which is well improved and under high cultivation. Mr. Flynn came to this country a poor boy, being at that time \$50 in debt to his brother, who had furnished him with means to come. The debt was soon repaid, and a life of industry, frugality and good management, has made him one of the well-to-do citizens of the county where he makes his home. In his political views Mr. Flynn is a Democrat. He and his family are members of the Catholic church at Woodburn.

HENRY A. STONER, one of the successful agriculturists of Madison Township, residing on section 32, was born in Delaware County, Indiana, September 1, 1838, a son of Philip Stoner. His father was a native of Ohio, and a pioneer of Delaware County, Iowa, having located there with his family in 1848. He still makes his home in Delaware County. Henry A. Stoner grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was first married in March, 1860, to Emeline Ashburn, a daughter of George W. Ashburn, and of the four children born to this union only two survive—George S. and Frank. Mr. Stoner came to his present farm in Madison Township, Clarke County, in 1870, where he was bereaved by the death of his wife in May, 1871. For his present wife he married Hannah E. Fivecoat, daughter of George Fivecoat, of Madison Township, his marriage taking place in December, 1873. By his second marriage he has had

three children, of whom one is living, a son, named Landis L. Mr. Stoner has made farming the principal vocation of his life, and has devoted considerable attention to stock-raising, in which he is still actively engaged. He has met with success in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 320 acres of well-cultivated land, besides eight acres of timber land in Madison Township, and an eighty-acre farm in Adair County, Iowa.

JAMES P. HALLOWAY, residing on section 10, Liberty Township, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1815, his parents, Isaac and Catharine (Percel) Halloway, being natives of New Jersey. His maternal grandfather with his two sons, John and James, served as soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The parents of our subject were married in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and were among the first ten families who settled in Mercer County, living there till their death, the father at the age of seventy-one years, and the mother several years earlier. James P. Halloway was brought up on a farm, and in his youth received a good education. He had determined to have a college education, but circumstances compelled him to change his plans before he had completed his college course, when he engaged in teaching school, following that profession for several years with marked success. March 21, 1837, he was united in marriage to Mary Jane Barnes, born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. April 1, 1818, and of the eleven children born to this union nine grew to maturity—Mrs. Martha Ann Barnes, of Wapello County; John G., of Liberty Township; Melissa, wife of J. H. Barker, was killed in a cyclone in Gould County, Nebraska, in April, 1884; William James,

of Medora, Warren County, Iowa; Meres C., of Greene County, Iowa, enlisted in Company H., Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry; Ralph E., also served in the same company till the close of the war, now lives in Mahaska County; Ina, wife of William E. Connor, of Ottumwa; Mrs. Emma Young, of Lucas County, and Mrs. Minnie M. Trumbo, of Liberty Township. Herbert C. died aged eighteen months, and Minnie Rose was drowned in Wapello County, aged sixteen months. The eldest son, John G., enlisted in Company D., Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, September 27, 1861, and served his country thirty-eight months. He was wounded in the right hip at Pittsburgh Landing, and later was taken with typhoid fever and confined in the hospital at Keokuk. He rejoined his regiment at Vicksburg after the surrender of that city, and was in the campaign against Johnston's army. He suffered from sunstroke in July, 1864, and the following November received an honorable discharge, and is now residing on section 10, in Liberty Township. He was married September 8, 1863, to Lida Seeker, while on detached duty at Keokuk. Six children were born to this union, of whom five still survive—Mrs. Cetta Trumbo, Bertie L., Jessie E., Mary J. and Willie. A son, James, is deceased. For his services to his country John G. Halloway receives a pension. He was bereaved by the death of his wife, August 23, 1880. James P. Halloway, the subject of this sketch, came West with his family in October, 1846, and made his home in Rock Island, Illinois, remaining in that city till the spring of 1848 when he purchased ten acres of land ten miles from the city, located on Rock River, where he began mining coal. In 1855 he was engaged as superintendent by the New York Coal Company at Pleasant Valley, and later became superintendent of the Davenport Coal Company on Green River, in Henry

County, Illinois. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1857, living in Wapello County till the following fall, when he engaged in the coal business at Ottumwa. January 1, 1858, he bought 160 acres of land located five miles west of the city, where he operated a coal mine until 1864, and in the fall of that year purchased hotel property in Ottumwa, and for a short time carried on the hotel. He then engaged in farming in connection with mining coal. In 1875 he disposed of his property in Wapello County, coming to Clarke County, where he bought a farm of 120 acres on section 10, Liberty Township, which he still owns and occupies. Mr. Halloway in his twentieth year united with the Presbyterian church, and for thirty years he was an elder in that denomination. After coming to Clarke County, there being no Presbyterian organization in his vicinity, he united with the Methodist church, and later became licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church, and has since devoted his life to good work, laboring early and late for the Master in Rock Island, Wapello and Clarke counties.

MITCHELL L. EVANS, proprietor of livery stable at Murray, Clarke County, was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, September 3, 1851, a son of William G. Evans. He was reared to manhood on a farm in Clarke County, his education being obtained in the common schools of Washington Township. In 1878 he removed to Ward Township, where he followed farming till coming to Murray in 1882. Mr. Evans was united in marriage April 16, 1878, to Miss Margaret J. Robinson, her father, Erastus Robinson, being a resident of Ward Township, Clarke County. Two children have been born to this union—Maude A. and Mabel J. Mr. Evans estab-

lished his present business on coming to Murray, being associated with his brother, Marshall O. Evans, until December 1, 1885. He then bought his brother's interest, and has since carried on his stable alone. He keeps on hand a number of fine horses and buggies, and vehicles of different kinds for the accommodation of his customers, and by his strict attention to business and his gentlemanly deportment he has built up a good business, which is steadily increasing. Mr. Evans is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

C. MCINTIRE, attorney at law, Osceola, Iowa, is a native of Indiana, born in Ohio County September 22, 1846, the second of a family of four children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Clark) McIntire, his father a native of Indiana and his mother of the State of Maryland, both being of Scotch ancestry. His father is a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church, and during the boyhood and youth of our subject was a member of the Indiana Conference. In 1870 he removed to Iowa, and is now a resident of Osceola. C. C. McIntire was educated in his native State, attending first the common schools and later the Asbury, now De Pauw University, from which he graduated in 1868. He then began the study of law with Judge Downy of Rising Sun, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He located at Sullivan, Indiana, where he remained two years, and in the spring of 1871 came to Iowa and opened an office for the practice of his profession at Osceola, being associated with H. C. Ayres until 1875. He then practiced alone until 1877 when the present firm of McIntire Brothers was formed. Mr. McIntire was married in 1875 to Miss Hattie Chickering. They have two children—Jessie May and Delbert Paul. Mr. McIntire is a member

of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the Knights Templar degrees. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

TOBIAS TELLER, one of the active and enterprising agriculturists of Washington Township, was born in Schenectady County, New York, December 12, 1830, a son of W. L. and Catherine (McClain) Teller, his parents being natives of New York State, the mother born in June, 1796. They were the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters, of whom six are still living. The parents immigrated with their family to Illinois, in 1854, and settled in Whiteside County, where the father died in May, 1860. After his death the mother returned to New York, and later went to Vermont, where she remained till her death in 1884. Tobias Teller, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood in his native county, and received his education in the village schools. He accompanied his parents to Illinois, remaining there till 1859, when he crossed the plains for California with an ox-team, being on the way six months and eighteen days, and while there was engaged in mining. He enlisted in the service of his country in the Fourth California Infantry, and was sent to Puget Sound to relieve some regulars who were stationed there. He was afterward sent to Fort Yuma, in Southern California, where he was discharged in September, 1864. He then returned to Illinois, going thence to Washington, D. C., where he re-enlisted in Company A, United States Veterans, and was sent to Winchester, Virginia, where he was engaged in burying the remains of those who were killed in the battle of the Wilderness, which at that time were principally bones. He was mus-

tered out at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland, as First Sergeant, being discharged in 1865. After the war Mr. Teller returned to Illinois, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1863 he was married to Mary Holden, a native of New York, and they have had born to them two children—William B. and Charles Roy. After his marriage Mr. Teller settled in Sterling, Illinois, where he followed carpentering. In 1871 he removed with his family to Clarke County, locating on a farm of eighty acres, on section 15, Washington Township, which he still owns, occupying this land till 1881. He then removed to the farm where he has since made his home, and in connection with his general farming he is devoting considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle and horses. Mr. Teller has served Washington Township as clerk, assessor, and school treasurer. He was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Clarke County, in 1881, which office he still holds, having been re-elected in the fall of 1884. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Osceola Lodge, No. 77, and the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 23.

JEREMIAH REGAN, an enterprising and progressive farmer and stock-raiser of Knox Township, residing on section 30, is a native of Cork, Ireland, where he was born June 15, 1824, a son of Daniel and Jessie (Bowen) Regan. He was reared in his native country, remaining there till 1847, when he immigrated to the United States, locating first in Massachusetts. He was united in marriage August 17, 1850, to Miss Catherine Dunlea, who was a native of Cork, Ireland, she being a daughter of Jeremiah and Hanore (Foley) Dunlea. They have three chil-

dren—Jessie M., Daniel P. and Margaret T. In 1855 Mr. Regan settled in Marquette, Wisconsin, where he resided till 1866, when he traded his property in that place for 240 acres of wild land in Knox Township, Clarke County, Iowa, which he has since improved and brought under a high state of cultivation. His house is comfortable and commodious, and is surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and his out-buildings are in good condition. In fact the whole surroundings indicate the thrift and care of the owner. Mr. Regan takes an active interest in educational matters, and all his children have received good educational advantages. His daughter, Margaret T., has taught school for twenty terms. In his political affiliations Mr. Regan is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was born in Morgan County, Indiana, January 18, 1844, a son of Thomas E. and Lydia (Davis) Johnson. His parents came to Iowa in 1861, and settled in Jackson Township, Clarke County, where his mother died. His father is now a resident of the village of Woodburn. January 15, 1862, our subject enlisted in the defense of his country, and was assigned to Company I, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. He soon after went to the front, his first battle being Shiloh, where his regiment and company lost heavily. His Colonel and Captain were wounded, and his Lieutenant, Robert Hamilton, was killed. On account of failing health Mr. Johnson was discharged in the summer of 1862, and returned home. Regaining his health he again enlisted, and was assigned to his old company, but was again taken sick, and did not recover in time to take part in any active service. He was discharged May 6, 1865, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns

a good farm of 120 acres on section 34, Jackson Township, where he has lived since his marriage. He was married in the fall of 1865 to Rebecca Laval, daughter of Joseph Laval, of Wayne County. They have four children—Franklin A., Sylvia, Calvin B. and Robert S. Mr. Johnson is a member of Post No. 385, G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

 THOMAS W. HOLLOWAY, of Woodburn, a dealer in coal, street commissioner, and conducting a drayage and express business, has been a resident of that place fourteen years. He was born in Alabama, June 2, 1844. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Reynolds) Holloway, were natives of Virginia, and several years after marriage made their home in Alabama. His father was a shoemaker by trade and was one of the pioneers of Ottumwa, where he located in 1846. Two years later he moved to Polk County, and in 1858 to Newburn, Lucas County. In 1859 he went to southeastern Nebraska to select a home. While at Falls City, Richardson County, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary J. Henry, at the age of nearly sixty years, he died. His widow survived him eleven years, and died in Dallas County, Texas. August 12, 1862, Thomas W. volunteered in defense of the Union, in Company E, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers Infantry. He participated in the battle at Haines' Bluff, the defense of Vicksburg, under General Sherman in December, 1862; was at the capture of Fort Hindman and Arkansas Post; was detailed with the guard to take prisoners to St. Louis and from there to City Point, Virginia, for exchange; was in the campaign against General Marmaduke; was at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and

later in the Thirteenth Corps under General Banks at New Orleans; while there was accidentally injured, necessitating his discharge, October 16, 1863. Returning to Lucas County, Mr. Holloway married Miss Sarah, daughter of Joseph Mumford, November 10, 1864. Mrs. Holloway was born in Maryland, November 21, 1848, and came to Iowa at the age of ten years. Her mother died in Maryland; her father lives in Jackson Township. In 1867 Mr. Holloway took his widowed mother with him and went to Texas, and engaged in farming in Dallas County, where, as stated before, his mother died in 1870. In 1872 he returned to Iowa and made his home at Woodburn. He owns a fine residence and four city lots, also eleven acres of land adjoining the city. Mr. and Mrs. Holloway have five children—Ida May, born August 28, 1866; Effie D., born December 13, 1867; Ollie B., born March 4, 1870; Mary E., born December 31, 1873, and Addie L., April 25, 1882. Mr. Holloway is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 385, Woodburn, and is junior vice commander; is a member of Unity Lodge, 212, A. F. & A. M.; also a member of the School Board.


 YATT ADKINS was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, and died at his home in Hopeville, Iowa, August 30, 1882, aged seventy-four years and eleven months. Mr. Adkins passed his youth in Pulaski and Wayne counties of his native State, receiving such education as the schools of that early day afforded, but being a man of considerable reading he kept himself well posted as to the affairs and workings of his country from its rise through its growth, its struggles and development, till the time of his death. He was a great reader of the Bible, especially of the New Testament and Psalms, and

would often repeat entire chapters without, perhaps, ever casting his eyes toward the book. His father, Elder Owen Adkins, was quite a prominent minister of the Baptist church, laboring both in Kentucky and Indiana, where he died in 1853. His ancestors were of English descent, coming to America in an early day. His grandparents were natives of Virginia, and were the parents of a large family. After their marriage they removed to Hawkins County, Tennessee, then a Territory, where, about the year 1790, they, with two of their children, were massacred by the Indians. Wyatt Adkins was ever a pioneer, having lived in and aided in the early settling and developing of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. He came to Clarke County in 1836, making this his home till his death. As a citizen he was proud of Iowa as a State, and especially as regards her noble part borne in the suppression of the great Rebellion, having sent every son he had who was old enough to bear arms to his country's defense. He himself, although fifty-four years old, was in two campaigns in Missouri. He was an ardent supporter of the amendment of our constitution, for the suppression of intemperance, remarking when he had voted, that it was the "proudest and grandest vote of his life." As a Christian and worker in the church he was zealous, devoted and untiring, being a member of the Christian church for forty-three years. As a neighbor he was obliging, sociable and true. As a husband and father he was kind and indulgent, though firm and rather strict in his paternal discipline. No man had a greater desire to see his children succeed and do well in the great battle of life. He always rejoiced in their successes, especially in their efforts to be good and honored citizens in society and the world. In his financial dealings with his fellow-men he was always prompt, and at the time of his death owed no man a dollar. His

funeral services were conducted by Elder J. K. Cornell. The entire services were deeply impressive, and were largely attended, there being, perhaps, more aged people present than were ever known at a funeral in Hopeville, and especially was this true of the old settlers and pioneers, men and women with whom he had met, labored and worshiped for more than a quarter of a century. Thus another of the grand old pioneers who came early and "possessed the land," and gave to Clarke County formation, prestige and honor, has passed from her borders, and the bounds of mortal life, to the great land of light and glory.



EGBERT E. RANKIN is a native of Jeffries County, Tennessee, born June 28, 1831, a son of Thomas and Caroline Rankin, natives also of Tennessee, where they spent their lives. When fourteen years of age, Egbert left his home and went to South Carolina, and was employed as a farm hand until his majority. He afterward clerked in a store four years, and then was employed as traveling salesman for a cotton firm a short time, when, in 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Mims, a native of Edgfield, South Carolina. After his marriage he settled on a cotton plantation, where he lived three years, and in the fall of 1860 moved to Iowa and lived in Lucas County until March, 1861, when he opened a store in Otawa, Clarke County, remaining there until 1863, when he moved his stock of goods to Osceola, continuing the mercantile business until 1867, when he sold out. He had in the meantime devoted considerable attention to dealing in horses, and after selling out his store he gave his entire attention to this business until 1876, when he bought a farm in Lucas County, which he superintended, his family, however, still living in Osceola. He was elect-

ed sheriff of Clarke County in the fall of 1883, and the duties of his office requiring all his time, he sold his farm to George H. Cowles. He served as sheriff two years, his second term expiring January 1, 1886. Mr. Rankin is a Democrat of the old Thomas Jefferson type, but is a strong Abolitionist. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his father in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin are members of the Presbyterian church. Their only child died at the age of four months.

REV. GEORGE W. SMITH was born in Mercer County, Ohio, February 19, 1839. His father, Peter Smith, was born and reared in the State of Virginia, removing with his family to Ohio when about thirty years of age, where his wife died, in Mercer County. His second wife, formerly Susan Reeter, was the mother of the subject of this sketch. She was born in Ohio and died in Kosciusko County, Indiana, when George W. was about nine years of age, where the family located in 1847. His father died in 1852, leaving George dependent upon his own resources when only thirteen years of age. Two years later he went to Adair County, Missouri, where he grew to manhood, working his way by engaging in farm labor. His early educational advantages were limited, being confined to the public schools. But a desire for knowledge made him studious. He is, in every sense of the word, a self-made man. At nineteen years of age he experienced religion, and since that time has been an active worker in the vineyard of the Lord, in Adair County, Missouri. December 1, 1859, he married Miss Mary D. Asher, of Adair County, daughter of P. P. and U. A. Asher. Mrs. Smith was born in the same county December 18, 1842. Her father died in

Missouri in 1850. Her mother survives and lives with Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Mr. Smith moved to Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1862, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1865 he removed to Clariton, where he worked at his trade until 1868, when he located at Ottawa, Mercer County. He moved to Woodburn in 1876, and in November, 1880, to his present home, on section 3, Franklin Township. He has a good, comfortable home, with 100 acres of good land. In 1870 Mr. Smith was ordained in the Baptist ministry. He has had charge of the Highland Church, in Wayne County, the past four years. He was in charge of the Otter Creek Church, in Lucas County, fourteen years. He is a conscientious, Christian worker, and has advanced the cause of religion in this county. In politics he is a Republican and a Prohibitionist. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had five children, three living. Their names are—Martha Ann, wife of A. W. Ryan, of Humiston, Iowa; Nancy Z., wife of Fletcher Bevard, Franklin Township; John B., living with his parents; Elizabeth, died in Jackson Township, Lucas County, aged five years; Luracy, died at Ottawa, aged one year.

ALBERT HODGES, son of William and Abigail (Howard) Hodges, was born in Wyoming County, New York, October 3, 1824. His parents had a family of eight children—Simon, John, Sally, Julia, William, Charles, Albert and Mary Jane. Albert Hodges spent his youth on the home farm, in his native county, receiving his education in the common schools. He was married January 1, 1855, to Harriet A. Hopkins, who was born in Otsego County, New York, September 8, 1830, but reared in Erie County, New York. She was a daughter of Elisha and

Elizabeth Ann Hopkins. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges are the parents of four children—Betsy Ann, Charles H., Nettie A. and Robert A. Mr. Hodges resided in Wyoming County until June, 1861, when he came to Clarke County, Iowa, locating in Green Bay Township. In January, 1862, he settled on his present farm, on section 33, Green Bay Township, he and his brother having entered the land in 1854. His farm is located one mile northwest of Weldon, and contains 120 acres of highly-cultivated land. His house is comfortable and commodious, and his out-buildings are noticeably good. He has on his land a good orchard and an abundance of small fruits. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, in which he is meeting with success. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

WILLIAM JENKINS, a pioneer of Washington Township, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 28, 1831, the fifth of a family of seven children of Thomas and Ann (Davis) Jenkins, natives of Wales, the father born November 26, 1792, and the mother, June 19, 1802. They were married in their native country, December 1, 1820, and April 26, 1821, left Liverpool for America, landing in New York June 18. They located in Delaware County, Ohio, and there our subject grew to manhood. The father died February 18, 1871, and the mother is still living in Ohio. March 27, 1859, William Jenkins was married to Hester A. Webster, a sister of D. Webster, of Oseola. He had come to Iowa in the spring of 1853, a single man, and after his marriage settled on a tract of land he had entered from the Government, on section 22, Washington Township. He now has 245 acres and has good building improvements. His

wife died January 7, 1867, and April 7, 1870, he married Catherine E. Morgan, a native of Indiana. Mr. Jenkins' family consists of eight children, five by his first marriage and three by the last—Dora T., Etta G., Arlington, Addie L., William, Maggie A., Anna E. and James B. Dora T., Etta G. and Anna E. are deceased.

PHILIP H. MCCARTNEY, an enterprising and successful agriculturist of Washington Township, was born in the town of Martinsburg, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being April 11, 1838. When about twelve years of age he accompanied his parents, William and Elizabeth (Haines) McCartney, to Adams County, Ohio, where the family resided till the father died, his death being the result of a wound received at the battle of Shiloh while serving with the Seventieth Ohio Infantry. After the death of her husband the mother went to Peoria County, Illinois, where she still makes her home. Philip H., our subject, passed most of his youth in Adams County, Ohio. In the fall of 1856 he went to Peoria County, Illinois, locating on a farm in 1857. He was married in 1858, to Sarah A. Patton, of Peoria County, a daughter of Joseph B. Patton, a resident of the same county. He continued farming in Peoria County till August, 1862, when he enlisted in the service of his country, a member of Company C, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry. He served two years and four months, and during this time participated in the battles of Mission Ridge, Helena, siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, the Red River Campaign, and was with Sherman on his grand march to the sea. He was mustered out of the service at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, in February, 1864. He then returned to his farm in Peoria County, Illinois, where he

remained till March, 1876. He was bereaved by the death of his wife in 1874, who left three children—William P., Walter A. and Luella G. For his present wife he married Isabelle Nicholson, a native of England, but at the time of her marriage living in Peoria County. To this union have been born four children—Maud E., Winfield G. B., Harry J. and Zelda L. Mrs. McCartney is a daughter of Thomas Nicholson, a native of England. Mr. McCartney came with his family to Clarke County, Iowa, in March, 1876, when he settled on his present farm on section 12, Washington Township, where he has eighty acres of choice land. He has met with success in his agricultural pursuits and is now the owner of 246 acres, most of which is well improved and under fine cultivation. Besides his home farm in Washington Township, he has 161 acres in Fremont Township, on section 7, and five acres of timber land. The first three years of his residence in Clarke County, besides running his farm, he was largely engaged in buying and shipping stock. Of late years he has turned his attention to the raising of stock, and is making a specialty of high-grade cattle and Poland-China hogs. In the year 1885 he raised 160 hogs. Mr. McCartney has served as a member of the School Board.

JAMES C. PAINTER, proprietor of the flour-mills at Osceola, is a native of England, born in Berks County. He came to America when quite young, locating in the State of Illinois. He began learning the miller's trade in Fulton County, Illinois, finishing his trade at Peoria. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1862 in Company F, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry to serve three months. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, in

which he served till June 30, 1863. Mr. Painter is a thorough, practical miller, and has been connected with the milling business since 1861. He came to Clarke County, Iowa, in 1868, and for about ten months worked for Raymond & Kelley, proprietors of the City Mills, at Osceola. He then went to Union County, Iowa, becoming a partner in the Afton Mills, being associated with the Grant Brothers, under the firm name of Grant, Painter & Grant. About five years later he disposed of his interest in the Afton Mills and returned to Osceola, Clarke County, forming a partnership with D. R. Raymond, which continued until June, 1881, when he sold his interest to his partner, and in October of the same year built his present mills, which are the principal flouring mills in the county. It is run by the roller process and turn out about forty barrels in twenty-four hours.

JAMES A. CLARK, of Woodburn village, is a dealer in groceries, meats, fish, and operates a restaurant. He commenced business in this place in 1875, and has continued it ever since. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, August 14, 1844, and is a son of T. W. and Mary (Clark) Clark, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. When James was a small boy the family removed to Grant County, Indiana, and afterward to Wabash County, Indiana, where they resided until 1856, when they came to Iowa and settled in Linn County, where the father engaged in farming. In 1859 they removed to Harrison County, Missouri, and made that their home until the breaking out of the civil war. Here the mother died and the family returned to Iowa, locating in Clarke County, where they have since resided. James enlisted in February, 1863, in Company K, Thirty-ninth Regi-

ment, Iowa Infantry, commanded by Colonel Cummings, and participated with them in the sanguinary battles of Parker's Cross-Roads, Snake Creek Gape, Sugar Creek, Resaca and Allatoona Pass. At the latter place Mr. Clark was wounded and taken prisoner by the Confederates under General Hood. He was taken to Selma, Alabama, and from there transferred to Cahaba, thence to Montgomery, and afterward to Macon, and finally to Andersonville prison pen. In that horrible pit of desolation the wounded soldier remained from December 25, until the middle of April following, without medical attendance or any of the care that common humanity should dictate. He was then taken out and sent South, but returned and taken to Florida, and finally released. The guards were withdrawn and the prisoners told to take care of themselves. That same evening Mr. Clark reached our lines at Jacksonville, where he remained a week or two, then obtained a passport on a steamer and went to Annapolis, Maryland, thence to St. Louis, and from there to Davenport and was discharged July 3, 1865, at the latter place. He was suffering severely from his wounds, which had been so long neglected that they were in a worse condition than ever before. For many months he carried his hand in a sling. He came home and tried to heal his wound and to regain his health. January 3, 1869, Mr. Clark and Miss Eliza Wiant were united in marriage. She was a resident of Clarke County and a daughter of Isaac and Eliza (Woolman) Wiant, natives of Pennsylvania, who came from Indiana to Iowa at an early day, settling at Chariton, Lucas County, and later came to Clarke County. Upon his return home Mr. Clark went to farming; but after his marriage he removed to York County, Nebraska, and took up a homestead claim. He remained there three years, and having lost two

crops by grasshoppers, and becoming discouraged generally he returned to Clarke County, where he farmed one year, then opened up his present business, having sold his homestead. He has continued here ever since and has built up a good trade. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have four children—Cora M., Margery V., Hattie W. and Luena. Mr. Clark is a member of Davenport Post, No. 385, G. A. R., having filled some of the offices; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been president of the School Board.



 **ATTHEW SCHAFF**, residing in Madison Township, Clarke County, on section 5, was born August 13, 1826, in France, his father, Francis Schaff, being a native of the same country. Our subject remained in his native country till reaching his majority, when, in the year 1847, he immigrated to the United States. He first located in Steuben County, New York, where he followed agricultural pursuits, and worked at the tailor's trade. He was married in 1850, to Miss Mary Hargerter, by whom he had five children, of whom four still survive—Mathew, Joseph, Barbara and Hannah. Mrs. Schaff died in 1874, and in 1877 Mr. Schaff was again united in marriage, taking for his second wife Miss Margaret Reese, and to this union have been born two children.—John and Catherine. Mr. Schaff came to Clarke County, Iowa, with his family in 1871, and settled in Madison Township, where he has since made his home. He is one of the self-made men of Clarke County, he having commenced life for himself entirely without means. He has always been a hard-working citizen, and by his industry, frugality, and good management he has acquired his present fine farm of 210 acres, where he is actively

engaged in farming and stock-raising. Since making his home in Clarke County Mr. Schaff has held the office of road supervisor, and has served as school director for several years. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic.



B. FREEMAN, an old pioneer of Clarke County, residing on section 14, Knox Township, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, October 14, 1818, son of Stephen P. and Harriet Bunnell, who were also natives of New Jersey, the latter a daughter of Israel Bunnell, of Scotch ancestry. They had a family of five children, who lived to maturity—Lewis B., Frances, Sarah, Hannah and J. Pierson. Lewis B., the subject of this sketch, was the eldest child of the family. He was reared to manhood on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he began learning the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two and a half years at Newark, New Jersey. In 1837 he went to Muskingum County, Ohio, and the following ten years he was engaged in carpentering in different parts of Ohio and Kentucky. In 1847 he removed to Wisconsin, locating at Shullsburgh, in La Fayette County, and a year later removed to Quincy, Illinois, remaining there till 1855, working at his trade. In the spring of 1855 he came to Knox Township, Clarke County, Iowa, and settled on his present farm, which he had entered from the Government in 1854, and since settling here has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. His farm contains 130 acres of as good land as the county affords, all under a high state of cultivation. His fine two-story residence is comfortable and commodious, and his farm buildings are well adapted to the accommodation of his stock. Mr. Freeman

was united in marriage November 4, 1847, at Dresden, Muskingum County, Ohio, to Miss Mary E. James. Seven children have been born to this union—Frances, Charlie, Henry, Anna, Ella, Ida and Warren. Politically Mr. Freeman is a strong advocate of the National Greenback policy. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and has served efficiently as a member of the School Board. He has also served as township clerk, and as justice of the peace, and is numbered among the best citizens of Clarke County, where he has so long resided.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. DUNCAN, deceased, was a gallant and faithful soldier during the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in the defense of his country July 26, 1862, and was unanimously elected Captain of Company C. He was a brave officer, and was loved and honored by all who knew him. He served his country three years, and at the expiration of his term of service received an honorable discharge. The subject of this sketch was a native of Kent County, Kentucky, born August 14, 1828, a son of James and Margaret Duncan. When six years of age he was taken by his parents to Monroe County, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood, his youth being spent on a farm. His education was received in the common schools, and after leaving school he taught several terms in Indiana. He was united in marriage to Mary J. Morgan, of Morgan County, Indiana, April 10, 1851, and in 1855 he removed with his wife and two children to Iowa, locating in Warren County, where he was engaged in teaching school for eighteen months. In 1857 he came to Clarke County, Iowa, where he followed the teacher's profession and worked at the carpenter's trade alter-

nately. He was an earnest and consistent Christian, being a member of the Missionary Baptist church till his death, which occurred May 3, 1879. He left a wife and two children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father. His widow still resides with her family in Knox Township.

THOMPSON V. HARRISON, a pioneer of Liberty Township, is a native of Shelby County, Kentucky, born October 14, 1819. His father, Eli Harrison, was a native of Nelson County, Kentucky, and a second cousin of President Harrison. He was at one time in the employ of General Harrison, and during the war of 1812 served under him. The mother of Thompson V. was Nancy Ashby. In 1829 his parents moved to Montgomery County, Indiana, and there he was reared. In August, 1836, he came with his family to Clarke County, Iowa, and settled on section 23, Liberty Township. He was accompanied by his parents and their two youngest sons, Francis M. and Ely. The father died in 1872, aged seventy-eight years, and the mother in 1883, aged eighty-nine years. Francis M. now owns and occupies the homestead of his parents. Ely died soon after the war. Thompson V. Harrison had but limited capital when he came to Iowa, but he has been successful, and now has a comfortable home of 100 acres. He was married January 5, 1845, to Frances A. Stewart, who was born in Kentucky, August 10, 1825. They have had eleven children; nine are living:—James M., of Osceola; Mrs. Nancy Kerr and Ely, of Sac County, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah Dix, of Kansas; Mrs. Alice Parish, of Buena Vista County; Mrs. Lucy Baker, of Warren County; Mrs. Elizabeth Gaveney, of Cheyenne, Nebraska; Ida G. and Minnie S. at

home; Mary A. and Jefferson are deceased. In politics Mr. Harrison is a radical Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Unity Lodge, No. 212, at Woodburn. He has served several years as trustee of Liberty Township, and has been an efficient and able worker in school offices. He has in his possession an old English Bible which has descended to him by heirship, and which is an object of the greatest interest, on account of its mutilated condition, a brief history of which is as follows: In one of the attacks made by Indians on the early settlements of Kentucky, a white woman was murdered by an Indian. He then, merely because of his love for destroying what did not belong to him, stuck his spear through seventy or more pages of this book, and to hold it in position in order to tear the pages out, placed his bare foot, covered with the blood of the woman he had killed, on the pages, and they still bear this imprint. This book is held sacred by the Harrison family, not alone because of its divine origin, but because of the value as a memorial of the early days when barbarism ruled supreme in the now civilized State of Kentucky.

WILLIAM S. LOWE, section 27, Jackson Township, has been identified with Clarke County since the autumn of 1865, and has lived on his present farm since the spring of 1861. The first four years of his residence he worked the place as a renter, and then bought it of the heirs of James Clark. His first purchase was eighty acres of prairie land and twenty acres of timber. To this he has added until he now owns 165 acres in his homestead, and sixty-four acres on section 4, Franklin Township. Mr. Lowe was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 21, 1831, a son of Isaac G. and Miriam Sanders Lowe,

his father a native of Georgia, and his mother of North Carolina. When our subject was four years of age his parents moved to Henry County, Indiana, and there he grew to manhood, and was there married February 22, 1853, to Maria Wright. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom died in infancy. The living are—Isaac C., Thomas Grant and Alonzo H. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are members of the Christian church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Woodburn Lodge, No. 212, F. & A. M.



LEWIS F. BLACK, residing on section 29, Liberty Township, was born October 20, 1837, in Vermillion County, Illinois, his parents, Samuel and Nancy Black, being pioneers of that county, coming from Bourbon County, Kentucky, where they were born and reared, in the fall of 1832. The father died in September, 1869, and the mother is still living at her home, aged eighty years. They had a family of ten children, Lewis F. being the sixth child and fourth son. He was reared to a farm life, receiving fair educational advantages, of which he made the best possible use, fitting himself for a teacher. He has followed the teacher's profession for twenty-six terms, commencing in Illinois at the age of twenty-two years. He has taught several terms in Liberty Township, and during the winter of 1885-'86 he taught in Victory, district No. 8, of said township. June 13, 1861, Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Frances A. Kendall, who was born December 2, 1841, in Vermillion County, Indiana, a daughter of John and Isabella Kendall. Her father settled in Indiana in 1837, where he died in 1864, and her mother makes her home with our subject. To Mr. and Mrs. Black have been born ten children—Samuel W.

and John S., residents of Liberty Township; Jacob M. and Ida A., at home; Charles E., died, aged six months; Bertha May, Albertus, Nancy I., George C., Mary Ann, all living at home. In 1880 Mr. Black settled with his family on section 29, Liberty Township, where he has since made his home, his homestead containing 120 acres of choice land under good cultivation. Mr. Black is an enterprising and influential citizen of Liberty Township, and is at present holding the office of magistrate, to which he was elected in 1884. In National politics Mr. Black generally votes the Democratic ticket, but in local elections he votes for the man whom he considers best fitted for office. Mr. Black has two sisters in Iowa—Mrs. Marilda Hutt, living in Warren County, and Mrs. Lucinda Swank in Creston, Union County.



MICHAEL MEANY has been a resident of Clarke County twenty-eight years, and resides on section 6, Jackson Township. His fine farm consists of 200 acres. He commenced on the naked prairie in 1868. Mr. Meany was born September 29, 1827, in County Kerry, Ireland. His parents were James and Bridget (Dungan) Meany. He was the third in a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. He came to America in his eighteenth year, hoping to better his prospects in life. He landed in New York City July 6, 1845. He went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1858, working in the iron works of that city. September 16, 1852, he wedded Miss Johanna Hartnett, who was born in the same county. In 1858 he sought the prairies of Iowa, and settled in Liberty Township, on section 23. He improved eighty acres and lived on the same until he moved to his present residence. They have had seven children,

four of whom are deceased. Their names are—Mary, who died in infancy; Bridget, Michael, James, Anna; Maggie, died at the age of nineteen years, March 9, 1882, and John. The family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Meany has devoted himself to the education of his children. Michael was educated at St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas, for the priesthood. He has received the orders of deacon, and will soon be ordained priest in the Roman Catholic church. James studied civil engineering at Omaha; he is in Wyoming Territory, engaged as contractor in building railroads. Anna has been a teacher seven years, and is now (1886) studying telegraphy. John assists on the farm. Mr. Meany landed in America with less than one dime in his pocket, but his energy, perseverance and good habits have been rewarded. He is a prosperous man, and respected by all.

ELMER H. BROWN, registered pharmacist, Osceola, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in the village of Rushville, February 23, 1850. He removed to Clarke County with his parents, James and Dorothy Brown, in 1857. His father was a native of Virginia, born June 11, 1816, and at the age of twenty-one removed to Ohio. His mother was a native of Maryland, and moved to Ohio with her parents when a young girl. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were married in Ohio and settled in Fairfield, and in the spring of 1855, removed to Clarke County, settling in Osceola, where Mr. Brown followed the mercantile business for many years. Later, he kept a livery stable. In 1882 they removed to Oakland, California, where they still reside. They were the parents of eleven children. Three are deceased. Elmer H., who was the fifth child, was educated in the city

schools of Osceola, and remained with his parents until he reached maturity. He entered the drug store of Prole & Son, as clerk, and remained with them three years. He went to California and engaged in the livery business, at San Jose, remaining two years, then returned to Osceola, and engaged as clerk in the store of B. F. Garretson. In 1872 he was married to Miss Alice W. Burns, of this city, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Winnie and Gregg. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ISAAC WHALING, junior member of the lumber firm of McAuley & Whaling, was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being February 16, 1831. His parents, Mark and Elvia (Whitmore) Whaling, were both natives of Connecticut. They moved to Pennsylvania in an early day, where they died, the mother in 1848, and the father in 1859. Of their nine children, eight grew to maturity, three sons and five daughters, our subject being the sixth child. Isaac Whaling passed his youth in a small village in his native State, receiving his primary education in the village school, and later attended Madison Academy. At the age of seventeen years he started out in life on his own account, learning the blacksmith's trade, which had been his father's vocation, which he followed some thirty years. In 1855 he came to Iowa, locating at Peoria, then a small town, where he made his home for twelve years, working at his trade, and at the same time followed farming. He came to Osceola in the fall of 1878, and in 1880, in partnership with J. O. McAuley, bought out the firm of Gilbert, Hedge & Co., dealers in lumber, sash, doors, etc., and together they have carried on a successful business. Mr. Whaling has

been twice married, his first wife being Susan A. Shelley, a native of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, who died shortly after her marriage. He was again married in 1857, to Ellen Hunt, who was born in Morgan County, Ohio, a daughter of Abraham Hunt, a native of New Jersey. Mr. Whaling is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has been a member of the city council for two years.



JOHAN O. McAULEY is the senior member of the firm of McAuley & Whaling of Osceola, dealers in lumber, doors, sash, blinds. Mr. McAuley is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Somersfield, in Somerset County, June 9, 1829, a son of James and Rebecca (Moore) McAuley, the former a native of Ireland and the latter born in the State of New Jersey. Both parents are now deceased. The father was a brick and stone mason by occupation. John O. McAuley passed his boyhood days in his native county. On arriving at maturity he went to Virginia, where he was employed clerking in a store for one year. He then returned to Somersfield, remaining there two years. In the fall of 1855 he came to Iowa, locating at Peoria, Mahaska County, where he formed a partnership with P. Glessner, and engaged in the stove and tinware business which they carried on about two years, when they took their stock of goods to Kansas, and from there went to Bates County, Missouri, locating at Butler, where he disposed of his interest to his partner, Mr. Glessner, and began clerking in a store. He was married in 1857 to Miss Adaline Whaling, a native of Pennsylvania, but at the time of her marriage living in Peoria, Iowa. To this union have been born five children, four sons and one daughter. At the outbreak of the late war Mr. McAuley left Missouri, where

he owned property, and came North to Iowa, living at Peoria till after the close of the war. He then came to Clarke County, and began clerking in a dry-goods store at Chariton. In the spring of 1868 he came to Osceola and engaged in the mercantile business, purchasing an interest in the firm of McGrew & Brown, when the firm name was changed to McAuley & McGrew. This firm continued in the general mercantile business for one year, when both partners sold out. Mr. McAuley then became manager for the lumber firm of Gilbert, Hedge & Co., who had established their business at Osceola in 1868. Mr. McAuley acted as manager for this firm till 1880, when they sold out to the present firm of McAuley & Whaling. This firm is meeting with excellent success, and is doing an extensive business in the various departments. Mr. McAuley has been a member of the city council for seven terms. He has been a member of the School Board for the past twelve years, part of the time acting as its president. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, belonging to Clarke Lodge, No. 95. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee.



SAMUEL G. MUSSELMAN, a son of John and Keziah (Odell) Musselman, was born in Missouri, February 8, 1845. When he was an infant his mother died, and his father soon after took the family to Darke County, Ohio, subsequently, however, moving to Clarke County, Iowa, where he remained until seventeen years of age. In 1862 he enlisted in defense of his country, and was assigned to Company B, Sixth Iowa Infantry and served three years. He participated in many severe battles, including Jackson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. He started

with Sherman to the sea, but at the battle of Resaca, May 14, 1864, was wounded, and was in the hospital ten months, rejoining his regiment at Raleigh. He was in line at the grand review of the army at Washington, and was soon after discharged and returned home, to Clarke County, Iowa, and went to work by the month. He had saved his salary while in the service, and with this money bought 100 acres of land, to which he afterward added 206 acres, and this is now his fine farm, which he has improved and brought under a good state of cultivation. He is one of the substantial citizens of Fremont Township, and his property, which is one of the finest in the county, has been acquired by industry and good management. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Osceola Lodge, and also of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Musselman was married December 16, 1866, to Miss Barbara E. Glenn, and to them have been born five children, two sons and three daughters—Charles F., Thomas O., Myrtie O., Fanny A. and Susan A. Charles F. and Myrtie O. are deceased.

JOHN W. HALL, proprietor of the Osceola creamery, is a native of Whitehall, Indiana, born December 27, 1841. He came to Iowa with his parents, Warren and Cynthia (Parks) Hall, in 1851, they locating near Leon, in Decatur County, where the mother died. The father died in Clarke County. John W. Hall came to Clarke County in 1860 and settled at Green Bay, where he was engaged in carpentering and contracting for a time. He subsequently engaged in farming, which he followed till 1872. He was married in Mills County, Iowa, in 1868, to Sarah A. Scott, a native of Wisconsin, but at the time of her marriage living in Mills County. Mr. Hall came to Osceola, where

he again began contracting and building, erecting creameries in different parts of the State, and was the contractor on the State Asylum for the feeble minded. He continued contracting till he engaged in his present business, as successor to I. W. Johnson. The business was established by Holt & Hall, in 1878, and has always been carried on with success. The building is 30 x 120 feet in size, the rear part being the creamery department, and the front devoted to their butter-and-eggs business. They manufacture about twenty-five hundred pounds of butter daily, and also deal extensively in eggs, shipping a car load a week, their average shipment per year being about 30,000 dozen.

ADAM C. RARICK, a successful and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Darke County, Ohio, born July 5, 1841. At the age of eleven years he was taken by his parents, Philip and Sarah (Chenoweth) Rarick, to Jay County, Indiana, where the mother died in 1862. The father still makes his home in Jay County, being now about seventy-eight years of age. Adam C. Rarick remained in Jay County till attaining the age of nineteen years, when, in 1860, he came to Clarke County, Iowa. He received but a limited education in the district schools, but by private study he secured a fair education, and the first winter spent in Clarke County, he was engaged in teaching school. In July, 1861, he enlisted in defense of the Union, in Company F, Sixth Iowa Infantry, serving till the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chattanooga, and Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, July 7, 1865, being mustered out at Davenport,

Iowa. He then returned to Clarke County, and has since been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in the fall of 1866, to Miss Lizzie Adkins, daughter of Wyatt Adkins, an old resident of Clarke County. Of the seven children born to this union, four are living—Wyatt W., Earley E., Chester C. and Jesse J. In 1875 Mr. Rarick removed to his present farm, where he has 340 acres located on sections 17 and 18, of Ward Township, his land being all well improved. He is an enterprising citizen and is classed among the self-made men of Clarke County, he having begun life here without means, but by his persevering industry and good management has prospered in all his undertakings. He is a successful stock-raiser, and has at present on his farm 120 head of high-grade short-horn cattle. He lost a fine barn by fire in July, 1883, which has since been replaced by a more substantial and commodious one. Mr. Rarick has served two terms as assessor, and was clerk of his township for four years. He has also served on the School Board. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN J. TAYLOR, the present efficient superintendent of the public schools of Clarke County, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born near Newcomerstown, June 3, 1869, the second child of King P. and Azenath (Cox) Taylor, his father being a native of North Carolina. When he was quite young he was taken by his parents to Illinois, and in 1872 accompanied them to Clarke County, Iowa, where they still reside, their home being in Doyle Township. They are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. John J. Taylor, the subject of this sketch, passed his youth in Clarke County, Iowa, and received his primary education in the common

schools, and later attended Aurora Normal School, completing his education at Valparaiso, Indiana. He began his career as a teacher in 1878, to which profession he has devoted most of his time since, principally in Iowa, becoming well known as a thorough and successful instructor and disciplinarian. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Taylor was appointed superintendent of Clarke County's public schools for a term of two years, and assumed the duties of his office January 1, 1886. Mr. Taylor is one of the enterprising and active young men of Clarke County, and is the owner of a good farm of eighty acres, located in Doyle Township, which is being carried on under his direction. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, and is also a Knight of Pythias.

RICHARD WILLIAMSON, farmer, section 8, Liberty Township, was born in Darlington District, South Carolina, August 16, 1817. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth, were natives of South Carolina. They moved to North Carolina, thence to East Tennessee, and later to Knox County, Kentucky, where Richard reached manhood. They afterward moved to Virginia, but finally returned to Knox County, where they both died. They reared seven children, Richard being the fifth child. In 1839, in Knox County, Kentucky, Richard married Elizabeth Lambert, daughter of Henry and Sarah J. Lambert, who was born in that county in 1821. They moved to Mercer County, Missouri, where they lived until 1849, then came to Warren County, Iowa, where they lived until March, 1851, thence to Clarke County. He entered 160 acres of Government land, upon which he built his first habitation. His nearest neighbor lived four miles away. The men who as-

sisted in raising the log cabin, lived from four to twenty miles distant. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have had nine children—Elizabeth, deceased; Thomas B., of Liberty Township; Sarah A. McKinney, and Richard, also residents of Liberty Township; Mary Jane, deceased; Mrs. Susan McKinney; Mrs. Martishy Hudgel, of Liberty Township; Mrs. Nancy J. McKnight; John H., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have been members of the United Brethren church thirty-three years, and an honest, exemplary citizen. No pioneers will be remembered with more affection and respect. Politically Mr. Williamson is a Democrat.



REASON T. HUDGEL was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 31, 1839. His parents, Thomas and Ellen Hudgel, were born, reared and married in Virginia, emigrating to Ohio ten years after marriage. Reason was reared a farmer. In October, 1856, the family came to Clarke County, and for two or three years the father rented land. He then purchased 120 acres in Liberty Township. He died in 1875, aged sixty-two years. His wife died January 27, 1883, in her sixty-seventh year. She had been a member of the Methodist church over fifty years, and her husband over forty years. Both are well remembered by all the old settlers for their many excellent qualities of mind and heart. In 1860 Reason T. Hudgel left the parental home and started out himself. The gold fever took him to California, where he was moderately successful. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company M, First Colorado Cavalry. Serving out his time he re-enlisted in Company H, and remained in the service four years and two and a half months. He participated in several campaigns against the

Indians, and was honorably discharged late in the year of 1865. He returned to Clarke County, and June 3, 1866, was married to Miss Martishy, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Williamson, of Liberty Township. Her parents are pioneers of Clarke County. [See biography of R. Williamson.] Soon after their marriage they settled in Liberty Township. Their home consists of 160 acres of land, 120 being under improvement. They have had no children. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Hudgel are—Mrs. Ann Miller, of Warren County; William, of Monona County; Knotts, of Murray, Clarke County; Mrs. Susan Proudfoot, of Liberty Village; Angeline, died at the age of sixteen years; Mrs. Amanda Pattison, of Warren County; John Wesley, died young in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hudgel are members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Hudgel is a Republican.



JAMES LENT, a prosperous merchant of Hopeville, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, July 9, 1829, a son of John Lent, who was a native of Vermont. Our subject passed his youth on the home farm, receiving a common-school education in the rude log-cabin subscription schools of his native county. He was married May 1, 1851, to Miss Mary A. Allison, daughter of James Allison. To this union were born eleven children, seven still living—Melville, Lewis, Low A., Samuel, Leonard, Lillie and Elwood. Mr. Lent came to Clarke County, Iowa, when he settled in Doyle Township. He enlisted in the late war in Company I, Missouri State Militia, in which he served fifteen months. He re-enlisted and served a year and ten months in Company L, Third Iowa Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Ebenezer Church, Selma, Macon and

Columbus, Georgia; Lexington, Missouri, Independence, Blue Hill, Harrisonville, and other engagements of minor importance. Since returning from the war he has made farming his principal vocation, although he has sold goods and kept hotel for several years, and is still proprietor of a hotel. He is at present dealing in hardware, farm implements, barbed-wire, furniture and tinware, and is carrying on a good business. Mr. Lent has been constable several years, and has filled other local offices of trust. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for twenty-one years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, to which he has belonged for twenty-two years. He is also a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic.



WILLIAM WHARFF was born in Washington County, Ohio, January 29, 1825. His parents, William and Debby (Clay) Wharff, were born and reared in the State of Maine, emigrating to Ohio soon after marriage. The father was a tailor by trade, and followed that vocation during his active life. Of his eleven children nine grew to maturity and are now living. William was the fourth child and the eldest son. His early life was passed in Washington, and from his youth he has been a farmer. June 16, 1848, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Millard, daughter of John Millard, of Washington County. She was born in Rhode Island, December 22, 1816. In May, 1854, Mr. Wharff came to Liberty Township and settled upon eighty acres of land on section 7, bought of U. S. Gortland. Mr. Wharff was bereaved by the death of his wife, which occurred —. She left three children — Thomas Dorr, a resident of Crawfordsville, Indiana; Elijah G., a resident of Boone County, Iowa, is a conductor on C. & N. W. Railroad, and

Caroline, who died at the early age of fifteen years. In December, 1870, Mr. Wharff married Mrs. Mary Ann (Gibson) Bowder, widow of Robert Bowder. She was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1824. Her parents, Joseph and Rachel Gibson, died in Fayette County. Her marriage with Mr. Bowder occurred May 15, 1853. They settled on eighty acres of land on section 18, Liberty Township, where Mr. Bowder died of consumption, in 1863, aged fifty years. He left three children — John W., now a business man of Osceola; Frances A., wife of Isaac Stacy, of Liberty Township; Edward died at the early age of five years. In the autumn of 1873 Mr. Wharff moved upon section 18, where he now resides. He owns 120 acres of improved land and ten acres of timber. He has served his school district as an efficient director ever since the district was organized. In early life he was a Whig, but is now an ardent Republican. He voted at the first election ever held there, his vote being the seventh one cast. His nearest mill was at Red Rock, thirty miles distant; he afterward went to Des Moines. The nearest grain market was at Burlington. There were only three houses between his house and Osceola.



WALLACE G. AGNEW, one of the enterprising and representative citizens of Osceola, is a native of Ohio, born in Guernsey County, July 10, 1830, the youngest of a family of eight children of John and Mary (White) Agnew, natives of the Keystone State. When he was thirteen years old he left Ohio and came to Iowa, where he passed his youth and attained manhood. He received a good education, attending in Ohio the common schools of his native county. He learned the marble-cutter's trade, at which he



W. L. Agnew

worked until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In May, 1861, he enrolled at Knoxville, Marion County, Iowa; was mustered into the United States service June 10, 1861, at Keokuk, Iowa, in Company B, Third Regiment, Iowa Infantry, for three years' service. He participated in the battles at Blue Mills, Missouri, and Shiloh, losing his right arm at the latter battle. He was discharged in July, 1862, and returned to Iowa. In November, 1863, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal of the Fourth District, and was stationed at Grinnell, at that time the terminus of the Rock Island Railroad, and served nineteen months, when the post at Grinnell was abandoned. He was then employed as traveling salesman for a marble company until 1867, when he located in Osceola, Clarke County, and embarked in the grocery business in company with E. Atkins. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster at Osceola, a position he filled acceptably until July, 1885. In the fall of 1885 he was nominated and elected to represent Clarke County in the State Legislature, and thus far has served his constituents faithfully. Mr. Agnew was married in 1867 to Miss Nellie Inglefield, daughter of E. Inglefield, of Marion County, Iowa. They have a family of three sons and three daughters.

LEWIS ZINK, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Washington Township, where he was classed among the enterprising citizens and successful farmers. He was a native of North Carolina, born March 22, 1817. When he was two years old his father, Jacob Zink, moved with his family to Indiana, in which State the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. He was married August 26, 1841, to Sally P. Burton, who was born in Nichols County, Kentucky, removing with her parents when

a child to Monroe County, Indiana, where she lived at the time of her marriage. Mrs. Zink was the youngest child of Joseph and Louisa (Patrick) Burton, both of whom died in Monroe County, Indiana. Mr. Zink followed farming a few years after his marriage in Indiana, when he removed to Illinois, and in June, 1853, came to Clarke County, Iowa. He then entered a tract of eighty acres, in Washington Township, which he improved, adding to his original tract till he owned 230 acres. Here he followed farming till his death, which occurred in October, 1884. He left a widow who still resides at the homestead, and eight children—Louisa J., wife of J. P. Brown; Henry C.; Mollie, wife of N. J. Dean; Cynthia M., wife of J. R. Buchanan; James M., Charles T., Lewis E. and William S. Mr. Zink was an active member of the Methodist Protestant church, of which he was steward for many years. His house was the pioneer Christian home of Washington Township, and was used as a meeting house for his neighborhood. Mrs. Zink is also an earnest member of the same church.

WINFIELD SCOTT HENDRICK, the genial and accommodating proprietor of Hendrick's store, is one of the successful and enterprising young business men of Lacelle. He engaged in the mercantile business at this place in 1882, and has since conducted his present store. He keeps in stock a general assortment of goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, notions and patent medicines, which he sells at reasonable prices, and by his fair and honest dealings has established a good trade, which is steadily increasing. Mr. Hendrick is a native of Knox Township, Clarke County, Iowa, where he was born,

January 28, 1858, and here he was reared and educated in the common schools. He is a son of Henry and Sarah Hendrick—the father a native of Washington County, Indiana, born October 26, 1810, and the mother born in Kentucky, but reared in Monroe County, Indiana. Henry Hendrick is one of the old pioneers of Clarke County, a son of Michael and Polly (Butler) Hendrick, who reared a family of seven children. Michael Hendrick was a native of North Carolina, and settled with three of his brothers—all single men—in Washington County, Indiana, among the first settlers. In 1818 he removed with his family to Greene County, Illinois, being one of the first pioneers of that county. His son, Henry Hendrick, enlisted in the Black Hawk war in 1831, in Colonel Henry's volunteers, and served in this war till peace was declared, when he received an honorable discharge, and returned to his home. In 1840 he came to the Territory of Iowa, locating in Des Moines County, where he resided fourteen years, becoming acquainted with most of the leading men of the State, the Legislature then meeting at Burlington, Des Moines County. In 1854 he came to Clarke County, locating in Knox Township, where he entered some land from the Government, he having received a land warrant for his services during the Black Hawk war. In March, 1869, he settled on the farm on section 17, Knox Township, where he has since made his home. Henry Hendrick has been three times married. For his first wife he married Elizabeth Fears, June 28, 1832, she being a native of Tennessee. She died April 12, 1851, leaving eight children—Frances Jane, William P., Thomas, Daniel D., Isaac, James, John S. and George. Mr. Hendrick was again married May 23, 1852, to Mrs. Lucy Ann Eggington, who was a native of Kentucky. To this union was born one son—Alexander. His second

wife died April 30, 1855, and he was married to Mrs. Sarah Dobson, his present wife, by whom he has had three children—Sarah Elizabeth, Winfield Scott and Charles B. The father is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican. At the commencement of the late war a company was formed for the protection of the border, of which Mr. Hendrick was chosen First Lieutenant. They were marched to Allensville, Missouri, when the rebels fled, and the company returned home. In 1861 it was organized into a regiment and ordered to St. Joe, and while there participated in the battle of Lexington. On May 28, 1864, Mr. Hendrick enlisted in Company H, Fortysixth Iowa Infantry, and was ordered with his regiment to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was engaged in guarding railroad. He was discharged September 23, 1864. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Post No. 189. He has served as postmaster for several years. Four of his sons were soldiers during the war of the Rebellion. William P. was a member of Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and died at Springfield, Missouri, in December, 1862; Daniel D. was killed at Allatoona, Georgia, October 5, 1864; Isaac and James belonged to a Missouri regiment, and served till the close of the war.



RANDALL BATES was born in Syracuse, New York, January 13, 1831, a son of James and Amanda (Varington) Bates. When he was fourteen years of age his parents moved to Illinois, and in that State he grew to manhood. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1856, and located at Hopeville, where he lived until the fall of 1877, when he was elected treasurer of Clarke County. He then moved to Osceola, and assumed the duties of his office the

following January. He was an efficient, reliable officer and was re-elected three times, serving eight years, his last term expiring January 1, 1886. Mr. Bates was married in August, 1856, to Harriet L. Wilson. She died leaving six children, but two are living. In September, 1882, Mr. Bates married Sarah J. Fink. They have two children. Mr. Bates is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ESAU A. ERB, residing on section 21, Franklin Township, was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 4, 1841. His father, Christopher Erb, now lives in Wabash County, Indiana. His mother, Elizabeth (Buckingham) Erb, died when Esau was but thirteen days old. He was adopted by his maternal grandparents, Esau and Eliza Buckingham, then residents of Richland County. In 1850 they became settlers of Iowa, and in 1851 pioneers of Green Bay Township, Clarke County. Shortly afterward they settled on section 16, Franklin Township, where they passed the greater part of their lives. The grandfather died at the age of eighty years; his widow surviving him four years. They reared a large family—James W., who lives in Franklin Township; Joshua, a resident of Green Bay Township; Eliza Jane, McAllister, in Washington Township; Mrs. Alice Holmes, Great Bend, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Gafford, Dakota; Mrs. Sarah Harwood, R. 1, Oak, Iowa; Elizabeth, deceased, mother of Esau; Wilson; Mrs. Urith Taylor and Mrs. Margaret E. Boserman. Mr. Erb, the subject of this sketch, was given a good education. He learned the saddle and harness trade in Osceola. August 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, served under General Steele, and in February, 1863, was discharged for disability.

Regaining his health, he again enlisted in 1864, in Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment, and served until the close of the war. April 4, 1870, he was married to Mrs. Martha Lavallo, widow of Newton Posten, and daughter of Henry Lavallo. She was born March 22, 1845. Her first husband was a member of the Thirtyninth Iowa Volunteers, and died in the Atlanta campaign, leaving two children—Etta, wife of Enoch Luger, and Anna, now deceased. After marriage Mr. Erb lived a short time in Union Township, Lucas County, then moved to his present home. He owns the homestead of his grandparents, forty acres on section 16. In all, his property contains 180 acres of land, with a fine residence. Their children are Nellie, Phebe, Mary E., Edna, Louis, Otis, William, Josephine, deceased. Mr. Erb is a member of the Masonic fraternity; affiliates with Unity Lodge No. 212, at Woodburn, and Davenport Post, No. 385, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. FOUCH, the youngest son of Isaac and Eleanor Fouch, was born in the State of Indiana, August 21, 1845. When he was nine years of age he came to Clarke County, and was mostly educated in the common schools, and later attended a select school six months, taught by J. H. L. Scott. He then lived on a farm until 1878, when he came to Osceola, and was associated with J. C. Harrison in the grocery and boot and shoe trade. Here he continued for six years, since which time he has been collecting and discanting paper, and to some extent, buying and shipping stock. During the great grasshopper scourge in Kansas, Mr. Fouch, in company with Dickinson Webster, went to Kansas and purchased 1,400 hogs, fattened and shipped them to Chi-

cago; is a member of and stockholder in the Clarke County Farmers' and Mechanics' Society, of which he was vice-president three consecutive years, and later, was made president. Mr. Fouch is also a member of Lodge No. 95, I. O. O. F.

W. WILLIAMS, deputy sheriff of Clarke County, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, May 15, 1842. His parents, James and Sarah (Wilson) Williams, were also natives of Ohio. When he was four years of age his mother died. He remained with his father until he was thirteen years old; then came to Clarke County with Garner Hunt, with whom he lived until the outbreak of the civil war. He then enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Regiment, Iowa Infantry, which belonged to the Army of the Tennessee. His first engagement was at the battle of Shiloh. In the early part of the battle he had command of a squad of sixteen men, who carried ammunition from the boat. He lost six of the sixteen men. He participated in the battles of Atlanta, Corning, and the siege of Vicksburg. Just before the battle of Atlanta he was promoted to Second Lieutenant. He had charge of thirty-seven men, and came out with seven. He was in the famous march to the sea, and was then ordered to Washington for the grand review. Here Mr. Williams took command of his company, and was then ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, thence to Chicago, thence to Decatur, where he was mustered out in June, 1865, having served three years and seven months. He then returned to Osceola. In 1864 he married Miss Eliza McDermald, of Keokuk, Iowa, and a native of Virginia. After his return from the war he engaged in agricultural pursuits two years, then came to Osceola and started a livery,

with J. M. Ball as partner, which business he followed for eight years. After this he was appointed deputy sheriff, under J. M. Ballou, serving in this capacity four years. He was then appointed Government storekeeper, at Atlantic, Iowa, and remained there until the office was abolished. In 1883 he was again appointed deputy sheriff, under E. E. Rankin, and upon the election of J. C. Bonar, was re-appointed. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have three daughters—Della, wife of Edwin Sperry, Sophronia, and Nellie May. Mr. Williams belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He served as vice-president of the Clarke County Agricultural Society.

ISAAC FOUCH was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, January 11, 1804. He was the eldest of twelve children—seven girls and five boys. Only three survive. His father, James Fouch, was a Virginian by birth, and was born in Loudoun County. His mother, Elizabeth (Baty) Fouch, was a native of the same county and State. After living there several years they moved to Indiana, where they both died. Isaac was reared on a farm and remained in Kentucky until he reached maturity. In 1826 he married Eleanor Saunders who was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, in 1806. After marriage they settled upon a farm, and afterward moved to Indiana, remaining there until 1853, then came to Henry County, Iowa, and later to Clarke County, settling in Ward Township, where he purchased a farm on the prairie. He still owns this farm which consisted of 700 acres before dividing with his children. He resided on the farm until 1880 when he moved to Osceola where he built a comfortable brick residence. Mr. Fouch is now eighty-two years old and his wife is

eighty. They have lived together sixty years. Eight of their nine children lived to maturity—Emily, Margaret, James, Mary, Roamy, Sarah, George W. at home with his parents, and Matilda. Mrs. Boach is a member of the Christian church. Both enjoy very good health and are able to wait upon themselves and do some light work.



WILLIAM A. STANDISH, residing on section 33, Green Bay Township, is one of the enterprising and intelligent citizens of Clarke County. He was born near East Greenwich, Kent County, Rhode Island, April 10, 1820, a son of William H. and Mary (Rice) Standish. The father was born in Massachusetts, a descendant of the noted Miles Standish, who came to America in the Mayflower. Our subject's parents had a family of eight children, William A. being the second son. The names of the children are as follows—Charles, William A., Si-ranas, Miles, Mary, Julia, Malachi and Daniel. William A. was reared in his native county till fifteen years of age, when he went with his parents to Auburn, New York. When sixteen years old he commenced to work at the blacksmith's trade, assisting his father, who was a blacksmith by occupation. In 1837 he went to Delaware County, Ohio, where he followed blacksmithing till 1855. He was married February 25, 1842, to Catherine A. Billingsley, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Cook) Billingsley. They have seven children living—Albert, Horace, Samuel, Lambert, Cicero, Mary, James F. and Jenny. In 1865 Mr. Standish engaged in the mercantile business at Powell County, Ohio, remaining there till the fall of 1864, when he removed to Marshall County, Illinois, locating near New Rutland. In the fall of

1868 he removed to Decatur County, Iowa, and bought 200 acres of wild land in Franklin Township, which he improved. In 1885 he left his farm in Decatur County and came to his present farm in Green Bay Township, Clarke County. His farm contains forty acres of choice land, and is located a half mile west of Weldon. He has a good story-and-a-half residence, which was erected in 1885, furnished in comfortable style. Besides his farm in Clarke County he still owns his Decatur County property. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



JOHN MUSSELMAN, is a native of Maryland, born November 13, 1817. In his infancy his parents, John and Christina Musselman, moved to Pennsylvania, remaining in that State until 1829. They then removed to Darke County, Ohio, where they lived until he was about seventeen years of age. In 1834 they went to Elkhart County, Indiana, subsequently returning to Darke County. Our subject was married in Elkhart County, Indiana, to Miss Keziah Odell. After his marriage he moved to Lawrence County, Missouri, and there his wife died. They had a family of five children—William A., Daniel M., Nancy M., Elizabeth C. and Samuel G. In 1846 Mr. Musselman returned to Ohio and there married Miss Sarah Spencer, and to them were born eight children, two sons and six daughters—John A., William L., Sarah K., Mary E., Anna T., Emily A., Harriet O., Margaret H. In 1850 he went to Randolph County, Indiana, and eight years later came to Iowa and entered 125 acres of land in Clarke County, and at the same time bought forty acres of timber land adjoining, which is his present farm. Mr. Musselman has been a prominent and

influential citizen of Fremont Township, and is honored and esteemed by all who know him. In 1880 he lost his eyesight from some unknown cause, but otherwise is in good health, and is active for one of his years.

GEORGE BUMGARDNER, retired merchant of Osceola, is a native of Harrison County, West Virginia, born near Clarksburg, March 28, 1836. His parents, John and Susie (Woods) Bumgardner, were also natives of Virginia, remaining in that State till their death. They were the parents of six sons and three daughters, of whom our subject was the sixth child. He passed his youth in his native State, receiving his education in private schools. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company B, Third Virginia Cavalry, and participated with his regiment in the battles of McDowell, Virginia, Cross Keys, Slaughter Mountains, second battle of Bull Run, and other engagements and skirmishes. He subsequently joined the Sixth Cavalry, and after the close of the war his regiment was sent across the plains to fight the Indians, Mr. Bumgardner remaining in the service till mustered out with his regiment in March, 1866. Mr. Bumgardner was captured by the rebels November 28, 1864, and held prisoner about three months, when he was exchanged, and rejoined his regiment at Harper's Ferry. After serving about two years as Quartermaster of his regiment, he was discharged, and returned to his home in West Virginia. In the following spring, 1867, he came to Clarke County, Iowa, and in 1869 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Barstow, a daughter of David Norton, who came to Clarke County, Iowa, from Ohio in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Bumgardner have two children living—John D. and Georgie. Mrs. Bumgardner had two children by her former

marriage. In 1870 Mr. Bumgardner engaged in the general mercantile business, which he carried on for three years, when he sold out to William Christy. He then engaged in the publication of the *Iowa Baptist*, being associated with Elder A. Robins. His connection with the paper was severed when it was removed to Des Moines, the name of the paper being then changed to the *Baptist Deacon*. Mr. Bumgardner has since been engaged in dealing in stock and real estate, in which he is meeting with fair success. He has a fine residence in Osceola, which was built by William Kennedy of the First National Bank. His residence is well furnished, and he and his family are surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life. Mr. Bumgardner is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge and chapter. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

DR. PHINEAS TURNER, section 20, Troy Township, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, March 26, 1827, a son of Isaac and Priscilla (Banning) Turner. He pursued his medical studies under Dr. Phillis Cooper, of Rockville, Ohio. In 1866 he moved to Tazewell County, Illinois, where he practiced medicine and taught school a year, and in 1867 came to Iowa and located in Afton, Union County. A year later he moved into the country, and taught school in connection with attending to his medical practice two years, and in 1870 located on the farm where he now lives. He owns 120 acres of valuable land, and devotes the greater part of his attention to farming and stock-raising. He was married November 7, 1851, to Ann Maria Fleming, daughter of Abner and Mary Ann Fleming. The former is deceased, but the latter is a member of Dr. Turner's family, and is now seventy-eight

years old. Dr. and Mrs. Turner have five children—Mrs. Mary J. Carnes, Mrs. Minnie A. Cone, Obed H., Fannie M. and Otis H.

WILLIAM J. YOUNG, an enterprising and progressive citizen of Knox Township, residing on section 21, was born in Warren County, Ohio, August 6, 1847, a son of Peter and Eliza (Whitaker) Young, the father a native of New Jersey, and the mother born in Clermont County, Ohio. They were the parents of seven children—Margaret, Elizabeth, John, Naomi, Alfred, William J. and Samuel. Our subject lived in his native county till eight years of age, when he went with his parents to Knox County, Illinois, and there he was reared to manhood. He attended the common schools during his youth, completing his education at Abingdon College, of Knox County. During the late war he went to the defense of his country's flag, enlisting February 14, 1864, in Company A. Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry. He participated in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, and in General Sherman's campaign. He was in all of Generals Stoneman and Cook's engagements in which the Fourteenth took part. Mr. Young was captured by the rebels at Atlanta, and was first taken to Athens, thence to Andersonville, where he was confined for five months. After enduring all the hardships and privations known only to those who were confined there, he was removed to Charleston, and three weeks later to Florence, and after being confined at the latter place eight weeks he was paroled. In December, 1864, he was taken to Charleston, thence to Annapolis, Maryland, where he lay in a hospital for many days at the point of death, but through the kind and attentive nursing of the Sisters of Charity he recovered, and in January, 1865, returned to his home, when

he was taken with a relapse, and for many days his life was again despaired of. He received an honorable discharge at Camp Chase, Ohio, in April, 1865, when he returned to his home in Knox County, Illinois. In 1866 he went to southwestern Missouri, returning to Knox County in 1868, remaining there till 1870. November 24, 1870, he was married to Louisa Hendricks, who was born and reared in Knox County, Illinois, a daughter of William and Amanda Hendricks. They have six children—Charlie, Loyd, Bessie, Albert, Rolla and Oscar. Mr. Young removed to Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1870, and after residing there four years came to Clarke County, Iowa, when he settled on his present farm in Knox Township, which contains eighty-five acres of well-improved land under a high state of cultivation. He has a commodious and comfortably furnished residence, and good farm buildings for the accommodation of his stock, and in his general farming and stock-raising he is meeting with success. Mr. Young is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is commander of Knox Center Post, No. 189. He has served efficiently as clerk of his township. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has by his fair and honest dealings won the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

AVERY L. SCOTT, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Rome, Oneida County, New York, April 10, 1834. His parents, John and Serena (Jackson) Scott, were natives of the same State. Mrs. Scott died in New York, and in 1851 her husband removed to Illinois, where he remained until his death, which occurred in August, 1865. Avery L. was reared and educated in his native State. He early

learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed several years. In the spring of 1868 he came to Clarke County and purchased some land in Ward Township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. The farm, which he still owns, contains 160 acres, mostly seeded down to grass, and well stocked. In 1881 he was elected sheriff of this county and served two years. At the expiration of his term of office he engaged in his present business on the northeast corner of the public square, where he keeps a full stock of wagons, buggies, reapers, mowers, plows, barrows, etc. In February, 1860, Mr. Scott married Miss Mary L. Babbitt, of Mercer County, Illinois, and a native of New York. They have eight children—Frank L., residing in Nebraska; Helen, Alice, Walter, Leonard, George, Edward and Gertrude. Mr. Scott is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 77.

DR. ALBERT C. LANDIS is one of the rising young physicians of Hopeville, and bids fair to rank with the highest among the medical men of Clarke County. Doctor Landis was born in Greencastle, Indiana, August 3, 1854, his father, Annanias Landis, being a native of Augusta County, Virginia. He was reared on a farm, and received his elementary education in the common schools of his neighborhood, later attending the Troy Normal at Troy, Iowa. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1860, they locating in Davis County in the fall of that year. Our subject, after completing his education, followed the teacher's profession about ten years, teaching most of the time in Iowa. He went to Minnesota in 1877, returning to Iowa the following year, when he located in Hopeville, and had charge of the schools at that place for four terms. He graduated from the Iowa College of Physicians and

Surgeons at Des Moines, March 4, 1884, beginning the practice of medicine April 1, of the same year, and by his strict attention to his duties, he is succeeding well, building up a good practice. The doctor was united in marriage to Miss Lola G. Burns, March 4, 1886.

BARCLAY F. GARRETSON, one of the oldest pharmacists of Osceola, was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 10, 1839, a son of Pierce and Sarah (Myers) Garretson, who were natives of York County, Pennsylvania, and Maryland respectively, the mother being reared in the city of Washington, Maryland. They were early settlers of Ohio, the father dying in that State in 1874, the mother now making her home in Creston, Iowa. They were the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom three still survive. B. F. Garretson passed his youth principally on a farm, receiving a rudimentary education in the district schools. He subsequently attended Mount Union College, Ohio, where he took a complete course, graduating from that institution in 1861. He was married the same year to Miss Melissa D. Grant, of Stark County, Ohio, and to this union have been born four children, of whom their only son, Franklin P., is deceased. The names of those living are—Minnie Lenore, Martha and Melissa. Mr. Garretson followed farming principally till 1868, when he came to Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, and soon after formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. A. Grant, in the dry goods business, which continued two years, when they sold out their business. In 1871 he bought the drug trade of J. S. Draper, which he carried on in partnership with George Grassel for one year, when the latter disposed of his interest to a brother-in-law of our subject,

named J. O. Grant, who disposed of his interest in the business to N. P. Garretson, of Burlington, Kansas, a brother of our subject, since which the firm has been known as B. F. Garretson & Co. Mr. Garretson takes an active interest in educational matters, and has served as a school director some twelve years. He is a member of the Odd Fellow's order, and is also a Knight of Pythias. Mr. Garretson was reared a Quaker in religious faith, but is now an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



WILLIAM S. LUCE, an enterprising and industrious citizen of Knox Township, residing on section 3, is a native of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, where he was born December 27, 1840, a son of William and Huldah (Rugers) Luce, the father being a native of Maine, and the mother born on Cape Cod. William S. was the third of a family of nine children. When two years old he was taken by his parents to Maine, they locating near Bangor, where they made their home for twelve years, when the family removed to Stark County, Illinois. Our subject passed his youth on a farm, receiving a common-school education. He lived with his parents in Stark County till the breaking out of the war, when, October 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Ninth Illinois Cavalry. He took part in the engagement against General Price, at Waddell Farm, Arkansas, where he was wounded in the left shoulder by being struck by a rifle ball, which unfitted him for duty for six months. He was at Cotton Plant, Arkansas, Tupelo, Mississippi, Guntown and Franklin, Tennessee. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry was noted for the hard fighting in scouting and guarding, and for a time was engaged in guarding the Memphis and Charlestown Railroad. Mr. Luce received an honorable

discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, December 10, 1864, when he returned to his home in Stark County, Illinois, where he remained till 1870. He then came to Clarke County, Iowa, and after living a year in Green Bay Township, he settled on section 8, Knox Township, where he spent one year. He then removed to section 10, of the same township, where he resided four years. In 1875 he bought 120 acres of his present farm on section 3, which he has since improved and brought under excellent cultivation. He has added eighty acres to his original purchase, and now has a valuable farm of 200 acres, and is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Luce was married December 9, 1861, to Jane McVicker, of Bureau County, Illinois, who died September 21, 1882, leaving seven children — Charles, Minnie, Leon, Archibald, Alice, Elgie and Elva. Mr. Luce is a comrade of Knox Center Post, No. 189, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Christian church, and a respected citizen of Knox Township.



FREDERICK NIESTT, a successful and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 16, Madison Township, Clarke County, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born March 4, 1833, his father, Peter Niestt, being a native of the same place, where he lived till his death. Frederick Niestt was reared and educated in the schools of his native country, remaining there till 1850. He then immigrated to America and for eighteen months lived in Perry County, Pennsylvania. He removed thence to Trumbull County, Ohio, and in 1853 he made his home in Burlington, Des Moines County, Iowa. Mr. Niestt was united in marriage in June, 1851, to Miss Catharine Nidig, a daughter of John Nidig,

who is now deceased. Nine children have been born to this union, of whom five are yet living—John O., Ellen M., Tillie, Austin and Lillie May. Mr. Niestt left Burlington in 1870, when he located in Madison County, and in 1871 came to Clarke County, settling on the farm in Madison Township, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has always been a hard-working, industrious citizen, and by his own untiring efforts has acquired his present fine property, having now 200 acres of choice land. He has served acceptably as road supervisor for three years.



NEWTON J. JOLLY, an active and enterprising farmer of Ward Township, residing on section 29, is a native of Lawrence County, Indiana, born near the town of Bedford, September 12, 1845. His parents, Edward and Fanny (Jones) Jolly, were natives of Pennsylvania and Mississippi respectively. They were among the early settlers of Indiana, living there till their death. Both died of spotted fever, in 1863. They reared fourteen children to maturity, eleven sons and three daughters. Eight of the sons served in the late war, four of whom returned home at the end of the war. Two died of wounds and two of disease contracted in the army. Newton J., our subject, enlisted in April, 1862, in Company H., Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, in which he served till 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability. He re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Infantry to serve six months. He again enlisted in the United States Veteran Volunteers, being on garrison duty one year after the war closed. He took part in the following battles: Blue Springs, Knoxville, Jackson, Mississippi, battle of Nashville, battle of the Wilderness. He

received an honorable discharge in March, 1866, when he returned to his home in Indiana. Mr. Jolly was united in marriage in November, 1866, to Mary E. Busick, of Lawrence County, Indiana, a daughter of Kindred Busick, and to them have been born four children—Maggie E., a school teacher; Susie L., William W. and Alva E. Mr. Jolly left his native State in the spring of 1869, coming with his family to Clarke County, Iowa. He then settled on a farm in Washington Township, five miles west of Osceola, where he was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1885. He then sold his farm and removed to Osceola, but during the fall of the same year, settled on his present farm on section 29, Ward Township, where he has eighty acres of well-improved land under high cultivation, a neat and substantial residence, and comfortable farm buildings. In connection with his general farming Mr. Jolly devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, in which he is meeting with success, and has at present on his farm about thirty head of cattle. Mr. Jolly is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic.



A J. BECKETT, assistant agent of the C. B. & O. Railroad, was born in Osceola Township, Clarke County, April 9, 1864. He is the eldest son of Robert and Mary E. (DeLong) Beckett. His early life was passed upon a farm. When he was about seven years of age his parents removed to Osceola, where he entered a private school. Here he continued until seventeen years of age, and then entered the dry-goods store of Johnson & Ream, remaining there two years. Then Johnson sold out to Ream, and he went to Ord, Nebraska, with Ream, where he remained five months. Then he sold out to another

party and Beckett returned to Osceola, after which he assumed his present position. Mr. Beckett belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the band.



JESSE HADLEY, farmer, is a native of Clinton County, Ohio. He came to Iowa at an early day, first settling in Warren County, where he resided one year, then came to Franklin Township, and purchased 200 acres of prairie land and forty acres of timber, on section 29, which he still owns. The parents of Mr. Hadley, Joshua and Rebecca (Powell) Hadley, were born and reared in North Carolina, but moved to Ohio in later life. They had six children, Jesse being the second child. When he was six years old, in 1826, the family moved to Hendricks County, Indiana. The father was born February 8, 1795, and died October 14, 1841. The mother was born June 6, 1791, and died in Hendricks County, December 26, 1862. Their children were—Sarah, who died young; Jesse, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Anna Hunt, now a resident of Hendricks County, Indiana; James, who died July 19, 1832; Isaac, died June 5, 1832, in Dallas County, Iowa, and Alfred, died at the age of one year. Jesse Hadley attended the first school ever held in Hendricks County, it was taught by his uncle, Simon T. Hadley. In 1883 Mr. Hadley visited that school of fifty-six years ago, and found while there that twenty-six out of the fifty-six of his old comrades whose names were enrolled on the list of that first school were still living. Nearly all are professors of religion, and all but one have been prosperous. Mr. Hadley married Miss Rebecca Stanley, daughter of Samuel and Anna Stanley, who was born in North Carolina, October 20, 1823. They have had ten children—Alfred, died March

2, 1862, aged twenty-one years and six months; Rozilla, died June 8, 1863, aged twenty-one years and six months; Naomi, is also deceased; Joshua is a resident of Jewell County, Kansas; Anna M., resides in Dallas County, Iowa, has been a teacher in that county eight years; Samuel died in Kansas, March 3, 1877; Sarah Jane is the wife of T. Cook, of Dallas County; Alistair, Isaac A. and Olive Ellen, are all residents of Dallas County. In 1877 Mr. Hadley rented his homestead, left his family in Dallas County, and went to Kansas, joined his family in 1878, and returned to his old homestead November 26, 1885. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics a Republican.



JAMES C. HARRISON, dealer in groceries, boots and shoes, at Osceola, established his present business in 1867. It was first carried on under the firm name of Read & Harrison. In 1878 Mr. Harrison purchased his partner's interest, and in 1880 added boots and shoes to his stock. Mr. Harrison was born in Clinton, Oneida County, New York, June 20, 1843. His parents, Francis and Catharine (Ward) Harrison, removed to McHenry County, Illinois, where his father died in 1880; his mother still lives in that county. James remained at home until he had attained his eighteenth year, then enlisted as a private in Company F, Fifteenth Regiment, Illinois Infantry. He remained with this regiment until 1863, when he was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Third Regiment, United States Artillery. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and in several skirmishes. He was honorably discharged in April, 1866, at Memphis, Tennessee, and then returned to McHenry County. In July, 1867, he came to Osceola. In 1870 Mr. Harrison married

Margaret C. Hess, of Osceola. They have two children—Grace and James E. Mr. Harrison has served as alderman several terms. He belongs to the Odd Fellows order, and the Knights of Pythias.

D K. MAXWELL, an enterprising citizen of Green Bay Township, residing on section 30, is a native of Fulton County, Illinois, born August 8, 1842, a son of Absalom and Polly Ann (Cameron) Maxwell, the father a native of Virginia, and a pioneer of Fulton County, and the mother born in Florida. They were married in Sangamon County, Illinois, and to them were born nine children—William, Martin, Thomas, Tabitha, David, Martha, Albert, Daniel K. and Emma. Daniel K. passed his early life in assisting on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. August 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, in answer to the call of Abraham Lincoln for more men. He participated in some of the most important battles of the war, among which may be mentioned Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Champion Hills, Raymond, Siege of Vicksburg, and Kenesaw Mountain. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he was wounded in the right leg by a minie ball and confined in the hospital for some time, when he was granted a furlough for five months. He was in the hospital at Quincy, Illinois, for three months, when he was discharged, March 10, 1865, and returned to his home in Fulton County. He came to Clarke County, Iowa, in February, 1868, and settled on his present farm in Green Bay Township, which was at that time entirely unimproved. He was married March 31, 1871, to Sarah Ellen Tanner, of Farmington, Fulton County, a daughter of Daniel and Susan (Berry) Tanner, who

were pioneers of Fulton County. To Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell were born five children—Ora M., Angie G., Florence C., Herbert D. and Bertha G. In 1881 Mr. Maxwell removed to Weldon and purchased a hotel, which he conducted till the winter of 1886, and from 1884 until January, 1886, he filled the position of postmaster at Weldon with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He returned to his farm in April, 1886, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm now contains 200 acres of choice land which is well improved and under high cultivation, and is located three miles northwest of Weldon. In politics Mr. Maxwell is a Republican. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Weldon Lodge, No. 441.

A C. JOHNSON, justice of the peace, Osceola, was born near Spencer, Owen County, Indiana, March 7, 1827. His father, Daniel Johnson, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Frances Johnson, of North Carolina; her parents moved to Indiana when she was a young girl and settled in Owen County, where they opened up a farm and remained upon it until their death. A. C. Johnson was educated at the Spencer Seminary, and followed teaching several years, and afterward was connected with his brother, F. W. Johnson, in business some two years. In 1857 he came to Osceola and taught one term of school in town and one in the country. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster, and held the office until 1866. Soon afterward he received the appointment of deputy sheriff under O. S. Harrison, and served three years. In 1875 he was elected recorder of Clarke County, and held the office four years. He then embarked in the real-estate and loan business.

which he has continued up to the present time. Mr. Johnson was first married to Miss Rebecca Barrows, of Indiana, who died leaving two children—Medora J. and Charles E., now deceased. In 1834 he married Emily Brenton, of Owen County. Five of their nine children are living—Edwin S. Barker, a resident of Armour, Dakota; Homer W., also a resident of Dakota; Anna B., bookkeeper for her brothers in Dakota; Frank H., connected with a lumber yard, and Cornelia M., at school. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Protestant Methodist church. He has served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school; also as class-leader. Mr. Johnson represents the Connecticut Life Insurance Company.

EDWARD LAWRENCE, physician and surgeon, Osceola, was born in the city of Alton, Illinois, March 3, 1836. His parents, John and Keziah Lawrence, were natives of New Jersey. They removed to Randolph County, Illinois, when Edward was a small boy, making a permanent home. Here the mother died in 1873, and the father then removed to Osceola and made his home with Edward, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. Edward received his primary education in the common schools, where he gained a sufficient knowledge to enable him to teach. He followed teaching four years, and during the time studied medicine under Dr. Joseph McDonald, of St. Louis, a professor in the Missouri Medical College, of which Dr. Lawrence is a graduate—of 1859 '60. His first practice was in Wayne County, Missouri. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, the doctor left the State and went over into Illinois. He enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, as Assistant Surgeon.

He served eighteen months, and was mustered out at New Orleans in July, 1865. He then came to Scott County, Iowa, locating in Davenport, where he pursued the practice of his profession until 1876, when he removed to Osceola. At one time the doctor was associated with Dr. Laws, now deceased. The partnership continued about eighteen months and was dissolved by mutual consent. Since then Dr. Lawrence has conducted his business alone. He is acknowledged to be the leading surgeon of the county. In 1858 he was married to Miss Winifred Dollarhide, a native of Muscatine County. Her father was one of the pioneers who came to Iowa from Warren County, Indiana, in 1832. They are the parents of five children—Emma R., Edward J., Harry K., William F. and Ada E. The doctor is a thorough student and is regarded as a fine chemist; has all the appliances for making chemical tests, and for chemical analysis. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Sons of Temperance. While residing in Davenport he was a member of the School Board.

EDWARD JENKS, an enterprising and prosperous agriculturist, residing on the west half of section 16, Ward Township, was born in Monroe County, Iowa, the date of his birth being September 6, 1849. When he was eighteen months old he was brought by his parents, Jeremiah and Mandana Jenks, to Clarke County, they being among the first settlers of the county. Edward Jenks grew to manhood on a farm in Clarke County, and has always followed the avocation of a farmer. He received a good education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and later attended the State University at Iowa City about one year. Mr. Jenks was united in marriage in 1885, to Miss Amelia

A. Tindall, of Wapello County, Iowa, she being a daughter of Robert H. Tindall. Mr. Jenks is classed among the active men of Ward Township, where as a citizen and neighbor he is much respected. He has been quite successful in his farming operations, and now owns a valuable farm of 120 acres, where he resides, and in connection with his general farming he is of late turning his attention to raising cattle of a high grade.

NATHANIEL PORTERFIELD, a prominent representative of the pioneer settlers of Clarke County resides on section 26, Liberty Township, and has been actively identified with all the material interests of Clarke County since he established his residence in Iowa, in May, 1856. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, February 24, 1828. His father, John Porterfield, was of Scotch extraction, but born in Ireland, and with two brothers older, came to the United States when fourteen years of age. His mother, Margaret Robb, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They were married in Pennsylvania, and soon after made their home in Belmont County, being early settlers there. They reared a large family; eight sons and seven daughters lived to maturity. The parents died at the old home in Ohio at an advanced age, the father in his ninety-third year and the mother in her eighty-sixth year. They were known as the oldest couple in Belmont County. Their descendants living at the time of their death numbered about 140, all of whom partake largely of the strong, vigorous physical and mental qualities of their ancestors. Nathaniel Porterfield, in the spring of 1854, visited Clarke County, and bought of the Government the larger part of the homestead he now owns and occupies, the original entry be-

ing 120 acres. In 1856, when he came to stay, he added forty acres near to his homestead. He also owns eighty acres on section 23, eighty acres on section 2, and 20 acres on section 11. He was married to Elizabeth Burson, November 10, 1859. Her parents, Benjamin and Macage (Thomas) Burson, were early settlers in Warren County. Mrs. Porterfield was born in Iroquois County, Illinois, October 26, 1836. To them three children have been born—Jane, now the wife of Clarence Hamilton, of Jackson Township; Clement Harvey and Margaret Emma. The latter died in September, 1881, in her eighteenth year. Mr. and Mrs. Porterfield are members of the Presbyterian church, of about twenty years' standing. In politics Mr. Porterfield in the early days, was a Democrat, but became a Republican when the party was organized. He is now a member of the Greenback and Labor Reform parties. He has held the office of magistrate for the past thirteen years.

J. EMARY, farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 5, Knox Township, is one of the enterprising and progressive young men of Clarke County. He was born in London, England, December 23, 1850, and in 1852 his parents, F. J. and Martha (Forta) Emary, immigrated to America with their family. He was reared to maturity in Mercer County, Illinois, his youth being passed in helping with the work of the farm. He obtained his education at the district schools and at home, his father being a well-educated man. In 1868 the family removed to Clarke County, Iowa, and settled in Knox Township, where our subject lived till 1871. He then returned to Illinois and spent five years in Mercer and Henry counties, after which he returned to Clarke County. He bought

the farm where he now resides in 1880, removing to the same in 1882. He has eighty acres of choice land under high cultivation, a comfortable residence and good out-buildings for his stock, and is classed among the best citizens of his township. Mr. Emary was married December 16, 1882, to Miss Esther Jones, of Clarke County, Iowa, a daughter of Reuben and Susan Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Emary are the parents of two children—Frank and Edna M.

BENJAMIN COPPOCK, one of the leading and influential citizens of Woodburn, and of Clarke County, is one of the pioneers of this sub-division of Iowa. He is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born March 18, 1831, and is the son of Aaron and Amy (Cobb) Coppock, both natives of Virginia. The family resided in Ohio until 1842, the father owning 1,000 acres of land there, but engaging in the disastrous speculation of buying \$10,000 worth of butter and shipping the same to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Little Rock, Arkansas, lost every cent of the venture through the fault and dishonesty of others. He sold out his property, and paying his indebtedness, with some \$1,800, in 1842, came to Iowa, and, locating in the town of Salem, Henry County, opened a store, but after about three years failed at that. In 1849 the gold fever broke out and Benjamin and his father joined a party who went across the plains to the new-found Eldorado of the West, on the golden shores of California. They landed at Hangtown, now Placerville, during the summer of 1849, and opened a small store, but three months later sold out and removed to Sacramento, where the elder Mr. Coppock purchased a lot and started a small store in a tent. In company with another party he purchased a schooner, and loaded it with goods at

San Francisco, they having gone there for that purpose. On their way back they encountered a gale and were wrecked, losing everything except their lives and the clothes they had on, only pants and shirts. Seeing a whaleboat floating by they secured it, and sold it to the first passing steamboat for their passage to Sacramento as they had not a dollar in their pockets. On arrival at the latter city, Aaron Coppock was so disheartened that he would not stay there, but leaving Benjamin in charge of his place started back to Hangtown, fifty-five miles distant, afoot, and then went to mining. Three months later Benjamin closed out the business and joined his father and engaged in the same, digging. When the Gold Lake excitement broke out in June, 1850, the younger Mr. Coppock started for that camp with fifty-five pounds of provisions on his back, but when part way there met the returning prospectors and stopped to prospect, and on the Yuba River struck a rich find, paying two ounces to the man per day, although they had to carry the dirt some distance to wash it. His father started to join him, but missing his road, wandered around a while, and spent the winter in Donnersville, near the head waters of the Yuba River, where he died about the 1st of May, 1851, and was buried on Big Rich Bar. Benjamin in the meantime was looking for him, and at last, at Shasta, heard the mournful tidings of his father's death, and at once proceeded to Donnersville, and commenced mining operations. Here he was joined by his brother, Lindsay, in 1852, and after having spent three years there and at Pine Grove returned to Iowa. In March, 1854, Benjamin and Lindsay Coppock came to Clarke County where they entered land, the former 200 acres at what was afterward Ottawa, the latter 160 acres adjoining. They commenced breaking land in the following month, and raised, that summer, a

large crop of corn from the soil. Their nearest neighbors were four miles away, and between them and Osceola, then but a little hamlet, there was but one house.

THEODORE BARNARD, one of the representative young farmers of Fremont Township, is a native of Shelby County, Indiana, a son of Isaac and Elvira (Swain) Barnard. He accompanied his parents to Iowa in 1867, his father buying 400 acres of land in Clarke County of which he made a fine farm, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1880. The mother is still living on the homestead, her son Thomas having charge of the farm. Our subject was reared a farmer, and has, since attaining manhood, given his attention to agriculture. He now owns forty acres of choice land, his share of his father's estate, which is well improved and is one of the pleasantest homes in the township. He is enterprising and industrious, and his farm shows the effect of having a thrifty and careful owner. Mr. Barnard was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Wells, daughter of John I. Wells. They have three children—Nina M., Roland S. and Myrtle Elaine. In politics Mr. Barnard is a Republican. He has served his county two years as recorder, and his township one term as trustee, and several years as assessor.

HENRY CLAY FOLGER is a native of Stokes County, North Carolina, a son of Jethro S. and Mary (Barnard) Folger, and a grandson of Latham and Matilda (Worth) Folger, and Asa and Hulda (Macy) Barnard. Jethro S. Folger left North Carolina in 1827, and moved to Union County, Indiana. He shortly after entered land in Rush, Henry and Madison counties. In February, 1837, he moved to

Rush County, where his wife died December 25, 1849. Their family consisted of six children—Thomas S., Henry C., Lurera, Adaline and Rufus (twins), and Maria. Mr. Folger was again married, taking as his second wife Mrs. Rebecca (Smith) Ingold. They had two sons—John C. and Homer. Henry C. Folger was reared on a farm in the wilds of early Indiana, and obtained a thorough knowledge of pioneer life, his early years being spent in assisting his father clear and improve a heavily-timbered farm. When twenty-one years old he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed several years in Rush County. In 1853 he went to Vermillion County, Indiana, the former home of his wife, where he lived eleven years. In 1857 he came into possession of some land from his father-in-law's estate, and also bought the interest of one of the heirs. While in Vermillion County he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1864 he moved to Clarke County, Iowa, having previously bought 120 acres of land in the county. After coming here he bought eighty acres, which is the site of his present home. At that time it was partially improved, and by his own exertions he has brought the land under good cultivation and erected substantial and convenient buildings, and now has one of the pleasantest homes in Liberty Township. He is one of the influential and prosperous citizens of Liberty Township, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He takes especial interest in educational matters, and his children receive the advantages of the best schools, thus fitting them for practical, useful citizens. In politics he is a Republican, but in local elections favors the man he considers best adapted to the place. He has held the office of justice of the peace eight years, and is a conscientious and just administrator. He and his wife are active and prominent members of the Methodist Prot-



Henry Clay Folger



Emily Folger

estant church. Mr. Folger was married September 29, 1852, to Miss Emily Coffin, daughter of Dr. William and Fannie Worthing Coffin. They have five children—Laura C., Orange B., Wynnan W., Nelson C. and Mary M. all are married and have families of their own. Laura is the wife of A. L. Gould. Orange married Mary Thomas. Wynnan married Emma Keim. Nelson married Almada Pierce, and Mary is the wife of Theodor Nicholson. Wynnan was educated for the ministry, but his health failing he was obliged to abandon his chosen profession.

WESLEY STIFFLER, postmaster at Murray, is a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, born October 29, 1833, his father, David Stiffler, being a native of the State of Pennsylvania. His early life was passed on the home farm, his education being obtained in the common schools of his native county. At the age of eighteen years he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed fifteen years. He went to Rice County, Minnesota, in 1855, returning to Ohio in the fall of 1857. He came to Clarke County, Iowa, in 1868, when he located in Madison Township and engaged in farming and carpentering. He came to Murray in March, 1883, where he followed the carpenter's trade till January, 1886, when he assumed the duties of his present office, where he is giving entire satisfaction, and by his strict attention to business and accommodating manners he has won the respect of all who come in contact with him. Mr. Stiffler has been twice married, taking for his first wife Rachel Neel, a daughter of John Neel. She died in the spring of 1868, leaving three children—John W., William B., and Boyd. Mr. Stiffler was again married in 1870, to Sarah J. Hayes, a daughter of

Michael Hayes. Mr. Stiffler has served for a time as township trustee, and was justice of the peace in Murray for two years, holding the latter office in Madison Township for nine years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

EDWARD E. WILLIAMSON, a resident of Hopeville, is a native of Caroline County, Maryland, born March 13, 1822. When he was about seven years of age, in 1829, his father, Elijah Williamson, removed with his family to Fayette County, Indiana. Our subject was reared to manhood in Indiana, and in January, 1849, was married to Miss Mary Shields. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, of whom eight still survive—Sarah J., Elijah, Elizabeth, Lillie C., John S., Mary F., Charles E. and Rosetta. Mrs. Williamson died, and, April 6, 1876, Mr. Williamson married his present wife, Mary E. Rice, by whom he has had five children, three of whom are living—Robert W., Thomas A. and William H. Mr. Williamson came to Iowa in 1836, and since the fall of 1858, has been a resident of Clarke County. He is one of the oldest settlers now living in Clarke County, with whose interests he has been identified for almost thirty years, and is one of the respected citizens of Hopeville, where he now makes his home.

FREDERICK MILLER, one of the early settlers of Jackson Township, was born in Canton Aargau, Switzerland, in September, 1836. He came to the United States with his parents, John and Barbara Miller, in 1857, landing at New York City in July of that year. His pa-

rents settled in Seneca County, Ohio, where they now reside with their three daughters—Catherine, Rosa and Fanny. They have one son, Xavier, in Richland County, Ohio. Frederick Miller came to Iowa in 1850, and lived in Burlington until he settled in Jackson Township. In 1855 he bought 160 acres of land on section 34, which he at once commenced to improve. Being a horticulturist he has made tree planting a specialty. He has planted almost every tree that can grow in southern Iowa. For many years his place has been a favorite resort for lovers of the beautiful. Mr. Miller has suffered from ill health for the past few years, and his chief regret is his inability to properly care for his trees and shrubbery. While in Burlington he was employed in a nursery and greenhouse. In 1870 he started a nursery at his own home, selling over \$4,000 worth of trees. He is strictly honest, but has suffered from the dishonesty of others. He is unmarried, and in politics is a Republican.

has been energetic, and by good management has been successful, and now has a fine farm of 100 acres, on section 5, Fremont Township. He has no aspirations for official honors, and although elected constable of his township declined to serve. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, New Virginia Lodge, No. . . . Mr. Trobough married Miss Mary Keiser, daughter of Martin and Sarah Keiser. They have had four children, one son and three daughters—Thomas, Harriet, Ida and Ora.

FERDINAND A. BURGUS, a successful agriculturist, residing on section 27, Madison Township, was born in Prussia, Germany, March 9, 1838, a son of Frederick Burgus, who came with his family to America and settled in Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1861. Ferdinand A. Burgus was reared to manhood in his native country, remaining there till 1861. He lived in Des Moines County, Iowa, till 1869, and was there married in October, 1867, to Miss Rebecca Reis, who was born in Des Moines County, November 14, 1847, a daughter of Christian and Margaret (Luth) Reis, natives of Prussia, Germany, the father born February 21, 1813, and the mother born in 1812. Christian Reis came with his family to America in 1833, and after living in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio for several years, he came in 1840 to Des Moines County, Iowa, when that county was principally inhabited by Indians and wild animals. There he lived in a primitive log cabin with slab floor and clap-board roof, where his furniture was of the rudest description. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reis, of whom eleven grew to maturity, eight still living—Mary, Margaret, Christian, Henry, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Frederick and John. Those who died after reaching maturity are—Cath-

GEORGE A. TROBOUGH is a native of Tennessee, born December 21, 1848, a son of George and Martha (Easterly) Trobough. His father was also a native of Tennessee, born in April, 1818, and was there reared and married. In 1854 he came to Iowa with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, and bought 160 acres of land in Clarke County, where he died January 15, 1863. The mother still lives on the homestead. Their family consisted of seven children—Philip, deceased, Joel, George A., John, Frank, Henry and Nancy. George A. Trobough was reared on his father's farm, and was early inured to hard work, his educational advantages being limited to the common schools of the early day. He

rine, Louise and John, who died while serving in the Union army, in the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Reis are now making their home with our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Burgus are the parents of two daughters—Kate and Hannah. Mr. Burgus bought and removed to his farm in Madison Township in October, 1874, which contains 215 acres of valuable land, and has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the German Lutheran church.

MILION W. NEAL, a resident of section 20, of Jackson Township, came to Clarke County in 1857 with his parents, James B. and Anna (Adamson) Neal. He was then but fifteen years of age, having been born October 10, 1841, in Grant County, Indiana, next to the eldest in a family of nine children, all of whom were with their parents on their emigration to this county. The names of the others are—Mahlon W., now a resident of Osborn County; Sarah, died March 29, 1863, aged twenty-four years; John A., died January 29, 1860, aged fifteen years; Mary N., wife of Jeremiah Brisbin, of Franklin County, Nebraska; Elvira C., died June 29, 1868, aged eighteen years; Joseph A., died July 7, 1877, aged twenty-six years; Margaret Jane, wife of H. H. Lowery, died March 19, 1879, aged twenty-five years; Eri R., a resident of Jewell County, Kansas. Mr. Neal's parents made a home on section 36, Jackson Township, and improved eighty acres of land. Here they passed the remainder of their lives. The mother belonged to the Seventh-day Adventists, and died October 22, 1869, aged fifty years. The father was a member of the Christian church, and died April 4, 1871, aged fifty-five years. August 15, 1862, the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; was first

engaged at Parker's Cross-Roads, in Tennessee, December, 1862; was under the lamented General McPherson at Atlanta; followed Sherman in his march to the sea, and was in the lines of the review of Sherman's Grand Army at the National Capitol. He was honorably discharged at Washington in June, 1865. June 9, 1867, Mr. Neal was married to Miss Mary A. Lewis, daughter of John Lewis, the first settler of Jackson Township. She was born in Monroe County, Iowa, February 27, 1851, and was six weeks old when her parents moved to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Neal settled on section 20 April 16, 1869. Their homestead consists of 160 acres of land, all improved. They have had six children. Their first born died in infancy. The others are—Lizzie L., Rose A., J. Lewis, Agnes G. and Mary M. Mr. and Mrs. Neal are Seventh-day Adventists. Mr. Neal has been identified with the Greenback party.

ANDERSON LYONS was born in Franklin County, Indiana, February 20, 1833, a son of Aaron Lyons, deceased, who was a native of North Carolina. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in the subscription schools of Des Moines, Iowa, his parents having moved to that county in 1839. He was married October 6, 1853, to Sarah A. Franks, a daughter of Alex. Franks. Eight of the eleven children born to them are living—Jonathan F., Matilda E., Emma, Laura, Amanda, William, Rosa and Charles. In 1855 our subject and family, with his father and his family, came to Clarke County, Iowa, in April, 1855, our subject having entered his land the January before. The Indians were their nearest neighbors, both in Des Moines and Clarke counties. Mr. Lyons ate his first meal in Clarke County in a plank shanty, which was then

the best tavern in Osceola. He was obliged to go to Eddyville to mill, a distance of eighty miles; and to get a load of corn, he had to go forty or fifty miles. Burlington was their nearest trading point, that city having large trees growing in what are now the principal business streets. Mr. Lyons, on coming to the county, used his wagon-box as a shelter for his family till he had erected a shanty, which has since given place to a more commodious and convenient residence. Mr. Lyons learned surveying when a boy, and since 1860 has followed that vocation, having held the office of county surveyor for ten or twelve years, and at the same time carried on his farm. He is the owner of 200 acres of well-cultivated land located on section 13, Madison Township, where he resides. Mr. Lyons is a member of the Protestant Methodist church. During the latter part of the war of the Rebellion he was a United States recruiting officer.



JAMES D. COMBS, an active and enterprising farmer of Osceola Township, was born near Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, October 19, 1845; the youngest son of James and Mary (Bailey) Combs, who were natives of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the State of Virginia respectively. James D. passed his youth on the home farm in his native county, and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. At the age of eighteen years he went to Virginia, where he was married in 1865, to Miss Caroline Smith, of Wood County, that State. They have a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. Mr. Combs left Virginia two years after his marriage, and in January, 1868, settled on a farm in Clarke County, Iowa, located near Woodburn. He subsequently re-

moved to the southern part of the county where he operated a saw mill for five years. In 1881 he settled on his present farm in Osceola Township, where he has since been extensively engaged in farming, devoting considerable attention to raising stock. Quiet, unassuming, industrious and strictly honorable in all his dealings, he has gained the confidence of all with whom he has business or social intercourse.



ROBERT M. ADAMS, a successful and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Osceola Township, was born in Warren County, Illinois, July 26, 1846, the eldest son of William and Nancy J. (Milligan) Adams, who were both natives of the State of Pennsylvania. The mother died when our subject was about six years old, and in the spring of 1856 the father came with his family to Clarke County, Iowa, locating in Osceola Township, where he has since made his home. Robert M. was about ten years of age when he was brought to Clarke County, and here he was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and educated in the district schools. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company 1, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and sent to Arkansas. He was in the Seventh Army Corps, under command of General Steele, for eighteen months, most of the time doing guard duty. He was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, in July, 1865, when he returned to his father's farm in Clarke County. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hamer, and to this union have been born five children—Nancy J., Irena C., Bertha E., William P. and Mary E. After his marriage Mr. Adams settled on his present farm on section 13, Osceola Township, where he has eighty acres of improved land under good cultivation, a fine residence and good farm

landings. He has met with good success in his agricultural pursuits, especially in the raising of stock. He was formerly engaged in raising hogs and cattle, but of late years has devoted his attention more especially to the raising of cattle and horses, in which pursuit he is having good success. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, attending service at Davis' school-house. Mr. Adams has served his township as constable with credit to himself and his constituents.

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WILLIAM H. HALL, a prominent dry-goods merchant of Osceola, is one of the oldest continuous business men of the city; one who, by his personal means and energy, has done much to establish the financial character and commercial interests of his county seat. Mr. Hall was born near the thriving town of Henrietta, Washington County, Ohio, June 30, 1840. He is the oldest living of a family of twelve children. His father, Joseph B. Hall, was born in Montreal, Canada. His mother was a native of New Hampshire, and belonged to the old Plymouth stock. They emigrated to Ohio in an early day, where the father died in 1885, in his seventy-fifth year. The mother resides upon the old homestead, and has celebrated her golden wedding. Mr. Hall passed his boyhood days up on his father's farm, receiving his primary education in the common schools, and later attending a graded school one year. At the early age of eighteen he began teaching school, and taught six terms during the winters. In 1864 he entered the dry-goods store of Captain George Benedict, of Marietta, as clerk, where he remained two years. In the spring of 1866 he came to this city, and soon after embarked in the mercantile business for himself, opening a general stock of goods. As

his trade increased he enlarged his stock, until he became one of the principal merchants of Clarke County. Mr. Hall has been twice married, first to Miss ———, of Ohio, by whom he had one son, Charles B., who is in the store with his father. He married his present wife in August, 1885. She was Mrs. Clara Cramer, a very estimable lady. In 1881-'83 Mr. Hall represented Clarke County in the Legislature. In 1881 he was elected State trustee of the institution for the feeble-minded, at Glenwood, and in 1885 re-elected for the term of six years. He is a Mason of high standing, being a Knight Templar and a member of the Scottish Rites. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

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GEORGE N. TILLOTSON, a prominent pioneer and retired farmer, was born in Ontario County, New York, June 9, 1811. His parents, Elijah and Nancy (Heacock) Tillotson, were natives of Massachusetts. His father belonged to the old Plymouth stock, and traces his ancestors to Scotland. The Tillotsons were soldiers of the Revolution, and were all killed except two brothers, who had families, and from these their progeny have spread from Maine to California. The mother was born in 1777, was married at the age of sixteen, and was the mother of thirteen children. Ten lived to maturity—five sons and five daughters; only two are now living—the subject of this sketch and one sister. Elijah Tillotson, with his family, removed to Vigo County, Indiana, and settled in a dense forest, where Indians were plenty. Here the father died in 1843, and the mother in 1856. In January, 1833, Mr. Tillotson married Miss Rhoda Pritchard, of Vermillion County, Indiana. She was a native of Ohio, and removed with her parents to Indiana when a small child. Mr. and Mrs. Tillotson settled upon a farm,

where they remained until 1857; then they removed to Clarke County and purchased a farm near Hopeville, Doyle Township, on section 35. The farm contains 233 acres; he also has another farm of 200 acres. They have had fifteen children, seven of whom are living; they are all married and have families. Mr. Tillotson served as trustee of Doyle Township; was also on the Board of Supervisors. Both are members of the United Brethren church. He is a staunch Republican, and uncompromising in his temperance principles.

JOSEPH W. DANIEL is one of the early settlers of Clarke County, Iowa, having located in Doyle Township in the spring of 1856, where he has since made his home. Mr. Daniel is a son of John and Lucy (Hite) Daniel, the father born in Mercer County, Kentucky, February 22, 1804, and the mother a native of Shelby County, Kentucky. They left their native State in 1829, removing to Putnam County, Indiana, the mother riding on horseback and carrying their few effects, while the father walked by her side, Putnam County being at that time principally inhabited by Indians and wild animals. They had a family of ten children, of whom Joseph W., our subject, was the eldest, he being born in Putnam County, Indiana, July 16, 1830. The parents came to Clarke County, Iowa, in the fall of 1856, where the father died in November, 1866, the mother surviving her husband till September, 1874. Joseph W. Daniel was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has made that his life's work. His education was obtained in the log-cabin schools of his day, which were then taught by subscription. He was first married December 20, 1849, to Mary E. Witt, a daughter of Booker Witt, and to this union were born ten children, nine of whom sur-

vive—John M., Emma, Charles P., Albert, Eva, William H., Ella, Elijah and Mary E. Mr. Daniel has ten grandchildren, his five eldest children being married. Mrs. Daniel died December 6, 1877, and Mr. Daniel was again married February 11, 1879, to Mrs. Ann (Kellogg) Wetherell, daughter of Albert B. Kellogg, of Kewanee, Illinois, and widow of Albert H. Wetherell. Mr. Daniel came to Clarke County when but little improvement had been made, and he has witnessed the many wonderful changes which have taken place since that time, being identified with the growth and advancement of the county during the past thirty years. His home farm is on section 18, Doyle Township, where he is devoting his attention to farming and stock-raising. He has been prosperous through life, owing to his industrious habits and excellent management, and is now the owner of 1,065 acres of good land. He has held the office of county supervisor three terms, and has served his township as school director and trustee. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church, and respected citizens of Doyle Township.

ELIJAH HART, an enterprising farmer of Osceola Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Muskingum County, December 10, 1833. His father, John Hart, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ohio. The mother died when Elijah was quite small, and his father afterward moved to Morrow County, where he was reared and educated. In 1853 he came to Iowa and lived in Muscatine County eighteen months. In the winter of 1856 he located in Clarke County, on what is known as the old Mormon Tract, in the southern part of the county, where he lived until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the defense of his

country, and was assigned to Company F, Sixth Iowa Infantry. He was with his regiment at Shiloh, Corinth, Resaca, New Hope Church, and with Sherman on his march to the sea, his last battle being at Griswoldsville. He served faithfully four years and received an honorable discharge in July, 1865. After the war he came again to Iowa, and engaged in farming in Clarke County. He was married in February, 1866, to Miss S. E. Wade, and after his marriage located on the farm where he now lives, on section 1, township 72, range 25, which contains 200 acres of valuable land, the most of which is now under cultivation. He has given considerable attention to stock-raising, and has been successful in that industry, having a fine grade of horses, cattle and hogs. Mr. Hart was elected justice of the peace in 1881 and served four years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, taking an interest in everything that pertains to his comrades in arms. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, which he has served as elder. They have two children—William and Effie E.

HENRY SPELLERBERG, was born in Hanover, Germany, the date of his birth being March 9, 1828, his father, Frederick, being born in the same country, where he lived till his death. Our subject was brought up in his native place, and for fifteen years was engaged in the mercantile business before immigrating to America in August, 1854. He spent the first two years of his residence in this country in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, going from there to Detroit, Michigan, where he lived about a year. In the spring of 1857 he located at Dubuque, Iowa, where he followed the butcher's trade till 1865. Mr. Spellerberg was united in marriage March 27, 1862, to Miss Min-

nie Sinnhold, a daughter of Frederick Sinnhold. They have had eight children born to them, six still living—Richard married Emma Hinde, and lives in Dubuque; Charles, August, Frederick, Frank and Edward. Mr. Spellerberg left Dubuque in 1865 and settled on his present farm on section 11, Madison Township, Clarke County, where he has since devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising. He is one of the successful agriculturists of Madison Township, where he has a valuable farm containing 168 acres of good land. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order.

GEORGE CARDER, an old pioneer of Clarke County, Iowa, residing on section 9, Troy Township, was born in Pendleton County, South Carolina, the date of his birth being April 27, 1803. His father, Armsted Carder, was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, born near Culpeper Court-House, and followed farming and the hatter's trade through life. Our subject grew to manhood on his father's farm, his education being limited to the rude, log-cabin subscription schools. In 1816 he removed with his parents to Wayne County, they settling among Indians and wild animals, their first home being made of clapboards, the father having to go to Cincinnati to enter his land there. A few years later they removed to Parke County, Indiana, where our subject lived till 1856, with the exception of two years spent in southwestern Missouri. He was first married January 13, 1831, to Nancy A. Cornelison, a daughter of Marsh Cornelison, and of the twelve children born to this union eight are yet living—John, Elizabeth, William, George W., Phoebe J., D. Oliver, Francis M. and Cynthia A. Mr. Carder came to Clarke County, Iowa, in the summer of 1856, bringing with him thirty-two

head of cattle. He first located in Madison Township, the country being at that time in a wild state. There were but twenty-six voters in Madison Township when he settled there. All the hardships incident to life on the frontier were endured by him, but he has lived to see the once wild country scattered over with thriving towns and well-cultivated farms. His wife died November 8, 1858, and he was again united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Mendenhall, daughter of Joseph Mendenhall, January 23, 1850. By his second marriage he had six children, one of whom is deceased. Those living are—Clarissa C., Dosha M., Frank W., Charles L. and Howard B. In 1881 Mr. Carder removed to Murray, and in 1883 settled on the farm where he has since made his home. He has held several of the township offices since becoming a resident of Clarke County, being justice of the peace twelve years, and serving as township clerk, assessor and county supervisor, each several years.



JAMES STEPHENSON, one of the early settlers of Clarke County, and a successful agriculturist of Washington Township, was born in Kentucky, on the Ohio River, April 20, 1820, a son of John and Margaret (Lewis) Stephenson, who were born, reared and married in the State of Pennsylvania. James Stephenson was seventeen years old when he left his native State, where he received the most of his education. He was married in 1841, and immediately after his marriage started for Iowa, locating first at Keosauqua, Van Buren County, removing later to Monroe County, and in the fall of 1851 settled in Clarke County in Knox Township, where he remained two years. Mr. Stephenson then bought his present farm on section 33, Washington Township, on which he settled

and began making improvements in his pioneer home, where he experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to a life in a new country. His wife died February 4, 1870, leaving seven children: Margaret A., wife of E. Mitchell; John K.; Sarah J.; Mary, wife of Wilson Loomis; James, Jr.; Melissa E. and Dora. Mr. Stephenson is one of the self-made men of Clarke County, beginning life without means, he having come to Iowa with but \$1.75 in cash. But by his persevering energy and strict economy, combined with good business management, he has prospered even beyond his expectations, meeting with success both in his farming and stock-raising, in the latter business making a specialty of short-horn cattle. He at one time had 1,000 acres in Clarke County, part of which he has given to his children. He still owns 600 acres of choice land, and the small frame house in which he spent the first years of his residence in Clarke County has given place to his present commodious and comfortable dwelling. Mr. Stephenson is a Democrat of the Jefferson school of politics. Mr. Stephenson's parents settled in Kentucky after their marriage. They subsequently removed to Rush County, Indiana, remaining there till the fall of 1843, when they removed to Van Buren County, Iowa. From Van Buren County they went to Monroe County, Iowa and in the fall of 1852 came with their family to Clarke County, entering a tract of sixteen acres from the Government on section 33, Washington Township, which the father improved and fenced, making that his home till his death in 1865, the mother surviving her husband till 1871. They had a family of seven children—William, deceased; James, our subject; Winthrop; Mary A. married William Buchanan, died in 1872; John; Lewis, living in Kansas, and Andrew. John Stephenson was one of the sturdy pioneers of Clarke County, possessing great

force of character and determination, which he showed in all his undertakings. He was a good neighbor and an enterprising citizen, always taking an active interest in all enterprises which he deemed for the good of his township. While living in Monroe County he served as trustee and justice of the peace.



MOSSES R. LAMSON, deceased, was a highly-esteemed citizen of Osceola. He was born in Genesee County, New York, August 27, 1824, a son of Adna and Keturah Lamson. He came West with his parents, they locating first in Wisconsin, and from there he came to Iowa, living first in Lee County, and then came in the spring of 1852 to Clarke County. He was married in 1852 to Nancy Harrison, a native of Virginia, daughter of William and Matilda Harrison, who came to Iowa when she was a little girl. To them was born one daughter—Florence A., the first born in Osceola. Soon after locating in Clarke County, Mr. Lamson was elected clerk of the courts, a position he filled with great efficiency six years. He then engaged in the grocery business several years, and subsequently in the drug business, which he continued successfully until his death, May 1, 1874. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge and chapter.



JOHIN M. GATES, one of Clarke County's pioneers, settled with his family on section 28, Franklin Township, in October, 1853, on a tract of 160 acres of Government land he had entered the July previous. Mr. Gates was born in Morgan County, Ohio, September 6, 1817, a son of Stephen and Jane (Mills) Gates, pioneers of Morgan County. His father was born

September 2, 1792, and his mother February 15, 1792. His grandfathers, David Gates and John Mills, were both soldiers in the war of the Revolution. His father died in Lawrence County, Ohio, November 6, 1862, and his mother February 3, 1864. Of a family of twelve children, seven grew to maturity and three are now living. Stephen lives in Winfield, Kansas, and Samuel near Leon, Iowa. John M. lived in his native State until 1853, when he came to Iowa, and has here witnessed the marvelous changes since that date. He was married October 4, 1838, to Louisa M. Jeffers, a native of Athens County, Ohio, born December 14, 1829, daughter of George and Abigail (Miller) Jeffers. The father died in 1833, and the mother February 27, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Gates have one daughter—Eliza J., wife of Joseph N. Bay, of Wayne County, Iowa. They have an adopted son—Ezra Fleming, now of Colorado. In politics Mr. Gates is a Greenbacker. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



BENJAMIN M. ROBINS, physician and surgeon, residing in Osceola Township, on section 15, is a native of the State of New York, born in Jefferson County November 28, 1831, a son of James and Eliza (Mesick) Robins. He was reared on the home farm, his father being engaged in agricultural pursuits. His primary education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood, and later he attended the academy at Mexico, Oswego County, New York. He studied medicine under Drs. Chapin and Fenton, of Pulaski, Oswego County, and subsequently took a full course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in the class of 1854. He then began the practice of his chosen profession in Batavia,

Jefferson County, Iowa, where he remained till the spring of 1869, and during his residence there he built up an extensive practice. The doctor was united in marriage in 1855 to Miss Marena J. Cornell, of Warren County, Ohio, and to this union were born nine children—six sons and three daughters—E. V., O. L., O. P., S. R., E. W., Emma S., Mrs. G. W. Harris, and Mrs. Estella R. Williams (both residents of Indiana) and Almeda, at home. Dr. Robins came to Clarke County in 1869, and settled on his present farm, which is located two and a half miles east of Osceola. At that time his land was an open prairie, and although the opening up of a new farm was a new experience to the doctor, he has succeeded in bringing his forty-four acres under a high state of cultivation, and at the same time carried on the practice of medicine—sometimes going a distance of twenty-five miles to visit a patient during the first few years of his residence in the county. He has of late years devoted considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of thorough-bred short-horn cattle, and now has a well-stocked farm, having at present 150 head of cattle. The doctor is a member of the Odd Fellows order, an organization in which he takes much interest.

born six children. In 1852 Mr. Emary removed with his family to America, first locating in Mercer County, where he resided till 1858. He then came to Clarke County, Iowa, and purchased 160 acres in the northern part of Knox Township, where he made his home till his death. He was a man of excellent education, and a good business man, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. His widow is a lady of education and refinement, and is counted the best musician in Clarke County.

JAMES A. WADE, one of the enterprising and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Green Bay Township, residing on section 8, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, February 8, 1844, a son of Isaac and Ellinor (Baruhill) Wade, who were natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. They reared a family of nine children—W. S., Sarah Elizabeth, James A., Mary Alice, Eliza Jane, John Henry, Martha Ann, Charles Harvey and Nellie Myrtle. When our subject was two years old his parents came to Iowa, locating in Des Moines County, where the family lived for ten years, coming in 1856 to Clarke County, and settling in Green Bay Township. James A. was reared to manhood on a farm in Clarke County, receiving his education in the common schools of this and Des Moines counties. In October, 1863, he enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, Company H., and was engaged with his regiment in fighting guerrillas and bushwhackers in Missouri and Arkansas, and had many hard-fought skirmishes and battles with those noted rebels. He received an honorable discharge at Davenport, Iowa, when he returned to his home in Clarke County. Mr. Wade was married March 6, 1870, to Miss Eliza Jane Harbin, a daughter of John and Providence (Gard-

J. EMARY, SR., deceased, was a native of Sussexshire, England, where he was born October 8, 1818, the second in a family of six children of Thomas R. and Susan (Russell) Emary. He received good educational advantages at Lewes, in his native shire, and after leaving school he engaged in civil engineering for several years, and for some time was engaged in banking. Mr. Emary was united in marriage September 15, 1845, to Miss Martha Forta, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Nowers) Forta, and to this union were

ner) Harbin, her father being a prominent pioneer and wealthy citizen of Clarke County. Mr. and Mrs. Wade have four children—Levina, Eleanor, Nellie Myrtle, Archibald Fred and Alfred Leslie. Mr. Wade is engaged in stock raising, feeding and dealing in stock, in which pursuit he has met with good success. His farm contains 340 acres of choice land under fine cultivation, with good, two-story residence, a fine orchard and commodious out-buildings and large barn.



GREENE C. ADKINS, son of the late Wyatt Adkins, was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, September 1, 1837. He was reared on the homestead farm in his native county, and there attended the log-cabin subscription schools, with puncheon floor, split-log seats, greased paper for windows, and clapboard roof. In 1856 he came with his parents to Doyle Township, Clarke County, which has since been his home. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Corinth. He was discharged on account of disability in November, 1862. In August, 1863, he re-enlisted in Company H, Iowa Cavalry, and was in the service till February, 1866. He commanded a company of twenty-seven men at Gun Springs, Arkansas, fourteen of whom were killed or wounded. The rest were taken prisoners with the exception of Mr. Adkins, who managed to escape that time. He was taken prisoner in May, and confined in a negro jail at Jackson, Mississippi. The prisoners were taken to Pearl River to bathe, and while returning from the river our subject picked up a railroad spike which he concealed under his clothes. With this spike they managed to pry off a board, then tunneled through a brick wall twenty inches in thickness, and

after climbing twenty-seven feet down a tarred rope, six of them escaped, but three were afterward caught by blood-hounds. Mr. Adkins and two other prisoners reached the river, and while an old rebel was praying, our subject stole his skiff, with which they managed to reach the mouth of Black River, where they were picked up by a Union vessel. Mr. Adkins was united in marriage August 27, 1863, to Catharine Shields, a daughter of John Shields, who is now deceased. They have five children—Elmer, William, Laura, Cora and Lizzie. Mr. Adkins is one of the prosperous farmers of Doyle Township, and is also a successful stock-raiser. He has a well-cultivated farm on section 4, Doyle Township, where he resides, which contains 340 acres. Mr. Adkins is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been a member of the Christian church for the past twenty-nine years.



CHARLES DONNER, a prosperous and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 5, Troy Township, is a son of John Donner, a native of Prussia, Germany. John Donner immigrated to America in the year 1831, and the first two years of his residence in this country were spent near Jacksonville, Illinois. He came to Clarke County, Iowa, in 1833, and settled on section 7, Troy Township, where he followed farming and stock-raising till his death. He was a hard-working citizen, and by his industry and strict economy he accumulated 600 acres of land in Clarke County, the result of years of toil, he having commenced life entirely without means. He was married before leaving his native country to Mary Dunchen, by whom he had nine children, of whom only four are now living—John H., Charles, our subject, Anna and Lizzie. The

father died November 27, 1873, and the mother still lives on the old home-stead in Troy Township. Charles Donner, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Troy Township, Clarke County, November 14, 1855, and received a common-school education in the schools of the county. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has always followed, and is classed among the most successful young farmers of Clarke County, where he owns 800 acres of choice land. He makes a specialty of raising cattle, in which he is eminently successful.



ALVIN R. JOHNSON died at his residence in Washington, D. C., May 21, 1879, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was a native of Portage County, Ohio, in which State and Pennsylvania he spent his early life, coming to Iowa about a quarter of a century ago. He employed himself for the first few years after coming to this State in teaching principally, being eminently successful as a teacher, having taught in Ottumwa, Osceola and Hopeville. In 1857 he began to take a prominent part in the affairs and history of Clarke County, having that year been elected to the office of county assessor. In 1858 he was elected clerk of the District Court, over M. R. Lamson, a very popular and efficient officer, by a majority of three votes, which office he filled one term with much honor and acceptance. In 1863 he was elected to the Legislature as representative from Clarke County, and served in that capacity for one term, taking a prominent part in the leading and exciting political measures incident to the turbulent scenes of the great war of the Rebellion. He had during that year entered the military branch of the service of his country, going out as Captain of Company H.,

Ninth Iowa Cavalry. It was during the summer of 1864, in the State of Arkansas, that he contracted the disease which clung to him with remarkable tenacity all the weary days of his life, until finally, after fifteen years of almost incessant suffering he yielded to the inexorable demands of the grim monster, death. Mr. Johnson was connected with the pension department at the time of his death, and had been for the last thirteen years of his life. He was a man of fine business capacity—fully competent for any position to which he was ever called. He was also a man of more than ordinary ability as a speaker, being thoroughly posted in all the leading moral, political, scientific and religious questions of the day. His mind was well disciplined, and with a ready flow of the most expressive language he was at once ready to discuss, intelligently, privately or publicly, any of the leading issues of the times in which he lived. He left to mourn his loss a wife and daughter in Washington, and five sons in Iowa, and a daughter in Maryland; also many warm friends in this community and throughout the county.



THOMAS ARNETT, one of the early settlers of Clarke County, and an enterprising citizen of Osceola Township, was born near Sharpsburg, in Bath County, Kentucky, the date of his birth being April 16, 1813. His parents, Thomas and Martha (McFerren) Arnett, were both natives of the State of Virginia, and were among the first settlers of Kentucky, the father helping many a pioneer who came after him to his part of that State. They left Kentucky with their family in 1828, and settled in Montgomery County, Indiana, where they lived till their death. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom Thomas, our subject, was the young-

est child. Thomas Arnett passed his youth on the home farm, remaining with his parents till their death. He has been twice married. His first marriage took place in his twenty-fifth year, with Sarah A. Smith, who, at her death several years later, left two children—Mary, now the wife of William Ashley, and Jacob, living in Clarke County. For his present wife Mr. Arnett married Lucinda Mosgarger, a native of Ohio, but at the time of her marriage living in Montgomery County, Indiana. To this union has been born one daughter, named Nancy J. E. Mr. Arnett's son, Jacob, was a soldier in the late war, a member of Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and has never recovered from the injuries he received while in the service. Mr. Arnett has made farming the principal avocation of his life, and since 1870 has followed agricultural pursuits on his present farm, in Osceola Township, where he has forty acres of well-cultivated land. Besides his home farm he owns forty-seven acres of choice land in Jackson Township, which is also under a high state of cultivation. In politics Mr. Arnett was formerly an old-line Whig, later a Republican, and at present affiliates with the Greenback party.



FRANCIS CURTIS was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1809, a son of Henry and Keziah (Flitcraft) Curtis, natives of Baltimore, Maryland, and Pennsylvania respectively. The father died when our subject was a child, leaving the mother with four young children in limited circumstances. The father was an educated, cultured gentleman, his parents intending him to enter the ministry, but he subsequently chose another calling. The family were as follows—Mary, Francis, Jennima and Wesley. The daughters are living in Philadelphia, and

Wesley is deceased. Francis, being the eldest son, was soon obliged to assist his mother, and she obtained a place for him on a farm. When he was fourteen years old he left the farm, thinking the work was too hard, and went to work for James Gambrel, a tobaccoist, with whom he served an apprenticeship of four years. He then was given his freedom, wages for overwork, and a letter of recommendation certifying to his honesty and integrity, which he has always preserved. After working at his trade for some time his health became impaired, and after consulting his wife they concluded to come West and get a farm. Accordingly, they moved to Illinois and located in Fulton County, where they endured all the privations and trials of pioneer life, and had just got a good home when the war of the Rebellion broke out. Two of his sons enlisted in the Union army, and, being left alone, he concluded to again emigrate West, and in 1862 he moved to Warren County, Iowa, and three years later to Clarke County, and settled on section 33, Liberty Township, where he has since lived, and now has a fine farm of 276 acres. He has always been industrious, and his accumulations are the result of his own energy, never having received any material aid, not even from the Government, as he has bought and paid for all the land he owns. His early educational advantages were limited, and he has been obliged to battle with the world without the benefits of that knowledge to be obtained from books, nature and experience being his text-books. January 15, 1834, Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Elizabeth Haines, who was born in Wilmington, Delaware, December 13, 1813, a daughter of Joseph Haines. She was a schoolmate of the present Secretary of State, Bayard, their families being neighbors and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have had six children—James F., Mary V.,

Thomas Benton, Thomas Jefferson, Jiminia and Henry Oscar. James F. was born in Philadelphia November 21, 1834, and March 2, 1865, married Ellen Almond. Mary V. is the widow of Marion Moore, Thomas Benton married Harriet Hodges, who died, and he afterward married Dora Lucas, who is also dead, and he is now living on his father's farm. Jiminia died aged four years, and Henry Oscar aged six years. His sons, Benton and Jefferson, were soldiers in the war for the Union. The former was taken prisoner, and from the effects of hardships and exposures his health became impaired, and has never been restored. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are members of the Seventh-day Adventist church. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat. His great-grandfather, George William Forester, settled in Maryland prior to the war of the Revolution, and when the army was stationed at Valley Forge he acted as commissary. His grandfather, Francis Curtis, was a judge in Maryland, and at one time attorney-general of the State.



 J. HAMILTON is a native of De Witt County, Illinois, born July 1, 1843, a son of Absalom and Olive (Hutchins) Hamilton. When he was six years of age his parents died leaving him a penniless boy, but he found a friend in Captain S. P. Glenn, who took him home and cared for him until he was old enough to depend upon his own exertions. He remained with Captain Glenn until seventeen years old, accompanying him, in 1855, to Iowa. In 1861 he enlisted in defense of his country, and was assigned to Company B Sixth Iowa Infantry. He participated in many hard-fought battles, his regiment being engaged in twenty-seven, and marched 4,000 miles, but a part of the time he was

absent on account of wounds received at Shiloh. He was wounded twice, in the arm and leg, and was absent from his company several weeks. He was at the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, Lookout Mountain and the siege of Vicksburg. He started on the Atlanta campaign, but was wounded at the battle of Resaca. He was in the fight at Macon, Georgia, the siege of Savannah and at the surrender near Goldsboro. He then marched to Washington and was in line at the grand review of Grant's and Sherman's armies. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa, July 20, 1865, having served over four years. While at home on furlough, after his wounds at Shiloh, a band of rebels collected at the residence of Mr. Gobbs, for the purpose of killing the wounded soldiers then at home, but being suspected Captain Glenn took out his company of home guards and captured the entire number. They fired upon the guards but the troop closed in upon them and took their arms. Two of the number were killed and the rest were taken to Osceola, but on taking the oath of allegiance were released the next day. After the war closed Mr. Hamilton returned to Iowa and rented land of Captain Glenn, about two years. He then bought a farm of 210 acres which he improved, and then exchanged it for 200 acres of his present farm, to which he has since added 120 acres on sections 34 and 35. He is the owner of one of the best farms in the county, which he has acquired by industry, frugality and good management. He is one of the substantial and esteemed citizens of the township, having gained the confidence of all who know him, by his strict business integrity and straightforward dealing. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is now Captain of Company A, Fifth Infantry, Iowa National Guard. He was married November 25, 1869, to Miss Amy R. Winters, daughter



W. J. Hamilton

of John and Emma Winters, of Henry County, Iowa. They have had nine children—John A. (deceased), Willie T., Jesse S., Susan L., Robert Glenn, Clarence Blaine, and three who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Christian church, and are among its earnest and liberal supporters.



OLIVER P. ANDERSON, a pioneer of Clarke County, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, March 13, 1832, a son of Alexander and Julia A. (Raborn) Anderson. He remained with his parents until twenty years of age, when he went to McLean County, Illinois, where he was employed as clerk in a dry-goods store until 1854. He then came to Iowa and lived in Marshall County until 1856, when, in August of that year he joined the expedition of James Lane, in behalf of Kansas, as a Free-Soiler, returning to Iowa in September, and the 20th of that month settled in Clarke County. He worked at the carpenter's trade until 1862 and then turned his attention to farming. March 31, 1864, he enlisted in the defense of his country, and was assigned to Company F., Sixth Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battles at Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and in Sherman's march to the sea. He was wounded twice in the Atlanta campaign, and was forty-three days under fire of the enemy on the march to the sea. At the battle at Griswoldsville, Georgia, he received a very severe gunshot wound in the body, penetrating the point of the left lung, which was supposed to be mortal. May 20, 1865, he was discharged by general order of the War Department at Davenport, Iowa, and returned to his home in O ceola. He has never recovered from the effects of his

wound, but although disabled for manual labor he has devoted his care and attention to his farm. He is also largely engaged in fish culture, and has demonstrated the fact that this enterprise can be made a success in Clarke County. He has studied the habits and requirements of carp very closely, and his methods of protection, which are of his own invention, are very commendable. Mr. Anderson was married in 1860 to Miss Margaret C. Gregg. They have two children—Ernest F. and Eva May. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.



THEOBALD KLEIN, deceased, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, born February 22, 1840, a son of Theobald Klein, who is also deceased. Our subject was reared and educated in his native country, remaining there till reaching maturity. When a young man he immigrated to America, and first settled in Des Moines County, Iowa, where he made his home for a number of years. He was united in marriage May 14, 1868, to Miss Mary C. Stifel, she being a daughter of Jacob Stifel of Burlington, Iowa. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Klein five are living—Jacob, Annie, Minnie M., Emma C. and Kate C. Mr. Klein was a cooper by trade which vocation he followed the greater part of his life. He became a resident of Clarke County, Iowa, in the spring of 1876 when he located on section 4, Madison Township, living there till his death which occurred November 28, 1884. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and a good citizen and neighbor, and during his residence in the county won the respect of all who knew him by his honest and upright dealings with his fellow citizens. May 14, 1864, Mr. Klein enlisted in Company D, First

Iowa Infantry, and served three months. December 14, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Second Iowa Cavalry and served until the regiment was mustered out June 7, 1865. He was taken prisoner December 17, 1864, at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and was held captive until exchanged at the close of the war.

ILLIAM H. ADKINS was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, November 21, 1835. He is the eldest of a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, two of the sons being the offspring of a second marriage. His father, Wyatt Adkins, and mother, Mary Adkins, removed to Monroe County, Indiana, in October, 1840, where, on September 18, 1851, his mother died. In those days, during the early settlement of the State, the facilities for even an ordinary education were poor, there being no public-school system in existence at that time. Consequently, our subject spent most of his school days under the instruction of private teachers, or, as it was termed then, "subscription schools," the terms of tuition being from \$1.50 to \$2 per pupil for a quarter of thirteen weeks. The larger proportion of the teachers at that time were poorly educated, and the schools were often taught in churches or private residences, there being but few school-houses erected previous to the year 1850, at which time the public-school system was introduced in that State. The school-houses were usually constructed of round or hewn logs, with little or no accommodation in the way of light, seats or heating. Such a thing as school-house furniture, apparatus and fixtures known to modern schools was even undreamed of then. But in those days they had singing schools, spelling schools and debating societies, all of which were at-

tended, and their advantages largely realized by our then youthful subject. In addition to this, and socially, the young people had their "chopping," "corn husking," "quilting" and "comfortable-tacking" bees, which all attended and enjoyed to the fullest extent. On the 21st day of April, 1856, the family started for Iowa, and May 19, arrived in Clarke County and settled near Hopeville. Here in August following, of the same year, Mr. Adkins, then twenty years of age, began his career as teacher in the public schools, and also, shortly after, began to teach classes in vocal music, to both of which callings he has devoted a considerable portion of his life. In the spring of 1859 he entered the Osceola High School, under the principalship of Professor J. H. L. Scott, where he attended five months. In September, 1859, he returned to Indiana, where he taught during the winter, attending the State University at Bloomington during the intervals elapsing between, until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in the service of his country, and was mustered into Company 1, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Their regiment was commanded by Colonel Sol. Merideth when it entered the service, and was brigaded with the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin regiments during its first year-and-a-half's service, at the end of which time the Twenty-fourth Michigan was added to it. It was then called, and is known in the history of the Rebellion, as the "Iron Brigade." Shortly after Mr. Adkins entered the service he was promoted to a Corporal; then appointed company clerk, and in the spring of 1862 was promoted to Third Sergeant, which rank he held when mustered out, April 23, 1863, by reason of a gunshot wound received August 28, 1862, in the battle of Gainesville, Virginia. In July, 1863, he returned to Iowa in very poor health; but in October following, his health somewhat improving, he

took charge of a general retail store in Hopeville, owned by F. W. Johnson, which he continued to superintend until the fall of 1867, at which time he turned his attention to farming, to which he devoted himself mainly until 1875. During the time he was farming he taught classes in vocal music pretty much every fall and winter, and occasionally taught in the public schools, both in Hopeville and in the country districts. From 1875 to April 1, 1878, he continued to teach, at which time he received the appointment of postmaster in Hopcville, which office he held (except for a year, when he resigned in favor of David Newton) until September 13, 1886, when he was relieved, on account of not being in accord politically with the party in power. In July, 1879, Mr. Adkins entered again the general mercantile business, which he has continued to follow ever since; and while he has not been eminently successful in this pursuit, he says he has "made a fair living." Mr. Adkins was married February 11, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth A. Will-

iamson, second daughter of Edward B. and Mary Williams on, pioneer settlers in Clarke County. Since that time they have had ten children born to them—five sons and five daughters. Two sons—the eldest two—died at the age of two and a half years. The names of the present living children are Effie M., Mary Alice, Bertha S., Emma F. and Jesse H. (twins), Albert, Nina L. and a little boy about a year old, unnamed, which the family call "Bub," the vocabulary of names being so nearly exhausted, so Mr. Adkins says, that they can not agree upon a name. In politics Mr. Adkins is a Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He has been honored by his township with offices time and again, having been elected to the assessor's office six times. In point of business capacity his qualifications are good. Religiously he is a member of the Disciples, or Christian church, and is an active worker both in church and Sunday-school. Mr. Adkins is also a member of Wilson Post, G. A. R.









INTRODUCTORY.

WITHIN one brief generation a dense and unbroken wilderness has been transformed into a cultivated region of thrift and prosperity, by the

untiring zeal and energy of an enterprising people. The trails of hunters and trappers have given place to railroads and thoroughfares for vehicles of every description; the cabins and garden patches of the pioneers have been succeeded by comfortable houses and broad fields of waving grain, with school-houses, churches, mills, postoffices and other institutions of convenience for each community. Add to these a city of 2,500 inhabitants and numerous thriving villages, with extensive business and manufacturing interests, and the result is a work of which all concerned may well be proud.

The record of this marvelous change is history, and the most important that can be written. For forty years the people of Clarke County have been making a history, that for thrilling interest, grand practical results, and less as that may be perused with profit by citizens of other regions, will compare favorably with the narrative

of the history of any county in the great Northwest; and, considering the extent of territory involved, it is as worthy of the pen of a Bancroft as even the story of our glorious Republic.

While our venerable ancestors may have said and believed

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless continent is ours."

they were, nevertheless, for a long time content to occupy and possess a very small corner of it; and the great West was not opened to industry and civilization until a variety of causes had combined to form, as it were, a great heart, whose animating principle was improvement, whose impulses annually sent forward armies of noble men and women, and whose pulse is now felt throughout the length and breadth of the best country the sun ever shown upon—from the pinneries of Maine to the vineyards of California, and from the sugar-canes of Louisiana to the wheat fields of Minnesota. Long may this heart beat and push forward its arteries and veins of commerce.

Not more from choice than from enforced necessity did the old pioneers bid farewell to the play-ground of their childhood and the graves of their fathers. One generation after another had worn themselves out in the service of their avaricious land-

lords. From the first flashes of daylight in the morning, until the last glimmer of the setting sun, they had toiled unceasingly on, from father to son, carrying home each day upon their aching shoulders the precious proceeds of their daily labor. Money and pride and power were handed down in the line of succession from the rich father to his son, while unceasing work and continuous poverty and everlasting obscurity were the heritage of the working man and his children.

Their society was graded and degraded. It was not manners, nor industry, nor education, nor qualities of the head and heart that established the grade. It was money and jewels, and silk and satin, and broad-cloth and imperious pride that triumphed over honest poverty and trampled the poor man and his children under the iron heel. The children of the rich and poor were not permitted to mingle with and to love each other. Courtship was more the work of the parents than of the sons and daughters. The golden calf was the key to matrimony. To perpetuate a self-constituted aristocracy, without power of brain, or the rich blood of royalty, purse was united to purse, and cousin with cousin, in bonds of matrimony, until the virus boiling in their blood, was transmitted by the law of inheritance from one generation to another, and until nerves powerless and manhood dwarfed were on exhibition everywhere, and everywhere abhorred. For the sons and daughters of the poor man to remain there, was to forever follow as our fathers had followed, and never to lead; to submit but never to rule; to obey, but never to command.

Without money or prestige, or influential friends, the pioneers drifted along one by one, from State to State, until in Iowa—the garden of the Union—they have found inviting homes for each, and room for all. To secure and adorn these homes

more than ordinary ambition was required, greater than ordinary endurance demanded, and unflinching determination was, by the force of necessity, written over every brow. It was not pomp, or parade, or glittering show that the pioneers were after. They sought for homes which they could call their own, homes for themselves and homes for their children. How well they have succeeded after a struggle of many years against the adverse tides let the records and tax-gatherers testify; let the broad cultivated fields and fruit-bearing orchards, the flocks and the herds, the palatial residences, the places of business, the spacious halls, the clattering car-wheels and ponderous engines all testify.

There was a time when pioneers waded through deep snows, across bridgeless rivers, and through bottomless sloughs, a score of miles to mill or market, and when more time was required to reach and return from market than is now required to cross the continent, or traverse the Atlantic. These were the times when our palaces were constructed of logs and covered with "shakes" riven from the forest trees. These were the times when our children were stowed away for the night in the low, dark attics, among the horns of the elk and the deer, and where through the chinks in the "shakes" they could count the twinkling stars. These were the times when our chairs and our bedsteads were hewn from the forest trees, and tables and bureaus constructed from the boxes in which their goods were brought. These were the times when the workman labored six and sometimes seven days in the week, and all the hours there were in a day from sunrise to sunset.

Whether all succeeded in what they undertook is not a question to be asked now. The proof that as a body they did succeed, is all around us. Many individ-

uals were perhaps disappointed. Fortunes and misfortunes belong to the human race. Not every man can have a school-house on the corner of his farm; not every man can have a bridge over the stream that flows by his dwelling; not every man can have a railroad depot on the borders of his plantation, or a city in its center; and while these things are desirable in some respects, their advantages are oftentimes outweighed by the almost perpetual presence of the foreign beggar, the dreaded tramp, the fear of fire and conflagration, and the insecurity from the presence of the midnight burglar, and the bold, bad men and women who lurk in ambush and infest the villages. The good things of this earth are not all to be found in any one place; but if more is to be found in one than another, that place is in our rural retreats, our quiet homes outside of the clamor and turmoil of city life.

In viewing the blessings which surround us, then, we should reverence those who have made them possible, and ever fondly cherish in memory the sturdy old pioneer and his log cabin.

Let us turn our eyes and thoughts back to the log-cabin days of a quarter of a century ago and contrast those homes with comfortable dwellings of to-day. Before us stands the old log cabin. Let us enter. Instinctively the head is uncovered in token of reverence to this relic of ancestral beginnings, early struggles and final triumphs. To the left is the deep, wide fire-place, in whose commodious space a group of children may sit by the fire, and up through the chimney may count the stars, while ghostly stories of witches and giants, and still more thrilling stories of Indians and wild beasts, are whisperingly told and shudderingly heard. On the great crane hang the old tea kettle and the great iron pot. The huge shovel and tongs stand sentinel in either corner, while the great andirons patiently wait for the huge back-log. Over the fire place

hangs the trusty rifle. To the right of the fire-place stands the spinning wheel, while in the further end of the room is seen the old-fashioned loom. Strings of drying apples and poles of drying pumpkins are overhead. Opposite the door in which you enter stands a huge deal table; by its side the dresser, whose pewter plates and "shining delf" catch and reflect the fire-place flames as shields of armies do the sunshine. From the corner of its shelves coyly peep out the relics of former china. In a curtained corner and hid from casual sight we find the mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed, while near them a ladder indicates the loft where the older children sleep. To the left of the fire-place and in the corner opposite the spinning wheel is the mother's work stand. Upon it lies the Bible, evidently much used, its family record telling of parents and friends a long way off, and telling, too, of children

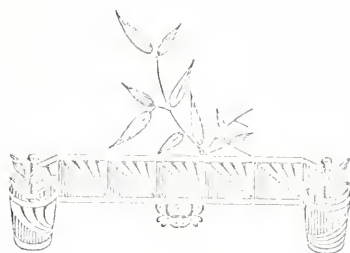
"Scattered like roses in bloom,
Some at the bridal, some at the tomb."

Her spectacles, as if but just used, are inserted between the leaves of her Bible, and tell of her purpose to return to its comforts when cares permit and duty is done. A stool, a bench, well-notched and whittled and carved, and a few chairs complete the furniture of the room, and all stand on a coarse, but well-scoured floor.

Let us for a moment watch the city visitors to this humble cabin. The city bride, innocent but thoughtless, and ignorant of labor and care, asks her city-bred husband, "Pray, what savages set this up?" Honestly confessing his ignorance, he replies, "I do not know." But see the pair upon whom age sits "frosty, but kindly." First, as they enter, they give a rapid glance about the cabin home, and then a mutual glance of eye to eye. Why do tears start and fill their eyes? Why do lips quiver? There are many who know why,

but who that has not learned in the school of experience the full meaning of all these symbols of trials and privations, of loneliness and danger, can comprehend the story that they tell to the pioneer? Within this chinked and mud-daubed cabin we read the first pages of our history, and as we retire through its low door-way, and note

the heavy-battened door, its wooden hinges and its welcoming latch-string, is it strange that the scenes without should seem to be but a dream? But the cabin and the palace, standing side by side in vivid contrast, tell their own story of this people's progress. They are a history and a prophecy in one.



EARLY AND CIVIL HISTORY.

DURING the Territorial period of Iowa's history the region now known as Clarke County was in undisputed possession of the Indians, and the other children of nature, lower in the scale of creation, which lived and died and left none to tell the story. During this time it was nominally a part of the county of Des Moines. January 13, 1846, by act of the Territorial Legislature, it was established as a county,

though then totally uninhabited, and named in honor of James Clarke, then Governor of the Territory. It then lacked its present easternmost tier of townships, but included the eastern half of the present county of Union, making it five townships long and three wide. The present boundaries were established in 1849.

DESCRIPTION.

Clarke County is bounded on the east by Lucas, south by Decatur, west by Union, and north by Madison and Warren counties, and contains 432 square miles, or 279,480 acres. The assessment, however, only shows 274,026 acres, as town lots, with

wagon roads, school and church lots, and other exemptions, absorb 1544 acres.

The county has twelve congressional townships, each of which is six miles square (thirty-six sections), but any congressional township can be divided into as many civil townships as may be agreed upon by those interested. This county, with all others, except Henry and Des Moines, in the second tier from the southern boundary of the State, contains from one-third to two-fifths less territory than ninety other counties in the State, a fact to be borne in mind when making comparisons of wealth, population, etc.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first whites to claim this county as their residence were stragglers from the Mormon army that, not being cordially treated in Illinois, found it best to leave Nauvoo and cross the plains to a region remote from other settlements. This was in 1847. A large body spent the following winter at Garden Grove, Decatur County, but a few families, losing their way, fixed their winter residence at a point since appropriately called "Lost Camp," about six miles south of where Osceola now is, and in the present township of Green Bay. Four families were in this camp—those of John and James Conyer, and John and

James Langley. In the spring of 1848 the Langleys made farms in Fremont Township, about two miles apart, while the Conyers remained near Lost Camp, and broke ground on section 17, Green Bay. The heads of these families were all vigorous men, from thirty to thirty-five years of age, with small families. They had no idea of remaining here permanently. They merely wanted to get a stock of provisions and domestic animals, with which to make the long overland journey and make a start on the deserts of Utah, and perhaps they were waiting for fuller reports from those who had gone before. They remained here about three years, selling out to others who came to stay in Clarke County.

The next comer was one Wilson, in 1848. He settled in Franklin Township, near the Lucas County line, and resided there three or four years, when he sold to a man named Glenn. George G. Glenn, one of his sons, was elected assessor of the county at the first election for county officers. The family left the county some years later, their farm being next occupied by Martin Hood. Alonzo Williams came here with Glenn, who was his father-in-law.

In the spring of 1850 several settled in Clarke County. Robert Jamison, who is yet living, the oldest settler of the county, located in Franklin Township, as did also John Kyte, who is yet living. William Rook settled in Liberty in May, 1850, and is now living in Washington. In Green Bay Township settled Bernard Arnold and Iverson Ellis, both of whom were prominent in county affairs, Ellis being the first sheriff; they are now dead. Alexander Collier, dead; and William and Levi Gardner, living. All of these were men of families except the Gardner boys, who afterward married and reared families.

A little army of pioneers came in during 1851, almost every township receiving some permanent settlers. Among the arrivals of

that year was the Hopeville colony, in Doyle Township, composed of the following persons: David Newton and Thomas Gregg, yet living in the county; William Keplinger, William R. Osman, J. B. Nunn, E. G. Lamson, M. R. Lamson and William Prior, all dead; Amos Lamson, now in Dakota, and Allen Darnell, living in Missouri. In Ward Township settled George Coon, now living in Cainesville, Missouri, and William Vest, now dead. Madison received Lewis F. Perry and James Cadle, now dead; Robert Beckett, living at Osceola, and Sam. Saint, removed from the county. In Fremont settled Dickinson Webster, living at Osceola, and Archibald Ratcliffe, now dead. To Green Bay came Jerome Bartlett, who was the first physician in the county, practicing until 1864; Jesse Bartlett and Thomas Harper, now dead. John Lewis, living, settled in Jackson this year, as did John Baldwin, dead, and Nicholas Johnson, whose death in 1852 was the first in Clarke County. W. G. Evans settled in Washington, and is yet living. William Bell, yet living, and John Kennedy, now dead, settled in Ward. John Shearer and George W. Howe were the pioneers of Osceola. William Vest settled in Osceola Township. In Fremont Township Ben. Woolman and Isaac Farley bought the Langley claims; the former is living in Nebraska, and the latter is dead. Alfred Rhodes and his son-in-law, John Campbell, settled in Liberty Township; both are living, the latter in Nebraska. Richard Williamson also settled in Liberty, in 1851, and yet resides there.

The county now had made a respectable beginning toward settlement. After 1851 the new arrivals were very numerous for about five years.

ORGANIZATION.

The Legislature of 1850-'51 ordered the organization of the county. The first elec-

tion was held in August, 1851, at the residence of William Vest, about three miles southwest of the present county seat. Thirty-seven votes were polled, and the following were the officers elected: John A. Lindsley, County Judge; Alonzo R. Williams, Clerk; Perez Cowles, Treasurer and Recorder; George G. Glenn, Assessor; Iverson Ellis, Sheriff; Robert Jamison, School-Fund Commissioner; Jerry Jenks, Surveyor, and Dickinson Webster, Sr., John Shearer and Bernard Arnold, County Commissioners.

The county commissioners exercised the functions of their office only until the new code took effect, after which their office perished, and their powers passed to the county judges. They held their first meeting August 21, 1851, at the house of John Conyer.

COUNTY SEAT.

By the legislative act for the organization of the county, Beverly Searcy, James Graham and Samuel D. Bishop were appointed to locate the seat of justice for Clarke County. They made selection of the present site of Osceola, being the southwest quarter of section 17, township 72, north of range 25 west. They made their report on the 16th day of August, 1851. The land on which the county seat was located had been entered at the land office in Chariton on the 14th day of March, 1851, by George W. Howe. Other additions to the town were subsequently laid out, so that it now contains some 250 acres.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

John A. Lindsley was the first of the county judges, under whose absolute rule the county was for the ten years beginning in 1851. Judge Lindsley organized Osceola Township, then embracing the whole county, in January, 1852. In July of the same year Doyle was created. From time to

time others were added, until there were twelve—Liberty, Fremont, Washington, Madison, Troy, Ward, Osceola, Jackson, Franklin, Green Bay, Knox and Doyle. Each of these coincides with a congressional township. Recently Osceola City has been made a township, and there are now thirteen civil townships.

In 1855 Jerry Jenks succeeded John A. Lindsley, and held the office until 1861, when he resigned. By a new statute the chief direction of the county's affairs was placed in the hands of a board of twelve supervisors, one from each township. This board was organized in January, 1861. The office of county judge became now less lucrative, only fees attaching to it, and Judge Jenks therefore resigned. James Rice was appointed in his place, and by successive re-elections held the office until abolished in 1868. During the last year of his incumbency he was ex-officio county auditor, this office being newly created.

FIRST COURT.

The first court was held at Osceola in 1854, by Judge Townsend. Every neighborhood seemed anxious to bring something before the new tribunal, and one of the first cases was between Alfred Rhodes and his son-in-law, John Campbell, both of Liberty Township. They had traded horses, and each accused the other of lying. Then each sued the other for slander. This was in a justice's court—Squire Miller's. Then it was necessary to transfer the scene of war to the Circuit Court, before which the whole neighborhood was summoned as witnesses. William Campbell, an uncle of the John Campbell concerned in the suit, testified, and then the other side decided to impeach "old lyin' Bill Campbell." Al. Stacy was first called on, and swore that Bill Campbell had a bad reputation for veracity. Another neighbor testified in the same strain, and then another. To the fourth

witness, John Lambert, was then put the usual question:

"How is Mr. Campbell regarded in your neighborhood as to truthfulness, etc.?"

"Oh," drawled he, "I guess he's about an average of the neighborhood!"

This, in connection with the preceding testimony as to Campbell's lack of reliability, was considered an excellent joke on "the neighborhood," and was well remembered through the county for a long time. The jury in this case gave Campbell one cent, and Rhodes 62½ cents, each to pay costs.

FAST INTERESTS AT STAKE.

Another early case of litigation, though no more interesting than many others, is copied here from the records as a fair sample of many of the lawsuits carried on by the pioneers.

"G. W. Burt vs. D. W. Monical. On this second day of March, 18—, the papers in the above entitled cause were delivered to me in my office on change of venue from Jacob Butcher, J. P. G. W. Burt filed his petition and claim against D. W. Monical for the sum of \$15, charged as follows:

"To 1 day's work at \$1 per day.....	\$1.50
" 1 blind bill.....	2.50
" 55 pounds beef.....	5.50
" 3 days' attendance at court as witness for D. W. Monical.....	5.00
" Mileage as witness.....	0.50
	\$15.00

"Comes now defendant by his attorney and demurs to that part of plaintiff's cause of action claimed as witness fees. Demurrer sustained. Plaintiff asked leave to amend petition. Granted. Amended petition filed. Defendant demurs to amended petition, to all that portion that claims witness fees and mileage, claiming that this court has no jurisdiction in the cause. Demurrer sustained. Comes now defendant and files his answer and counter-claims. Denies that he owes the plaintiff the sum of \$15 or any other sum, and further says that plaintiff owes him the sum of \$30.86 on account as follows:

"To balance on gun.....	\$2.00
" " " note of hand.....	2.00
" interest on same.....	0.46
" use of butcher tools.....	3.00
" wintering one sheep.....	2.50
" 12 bushel corn.....	0.50
" beef hooks.....	0.50
" balance on beef.....	3.90
" damage by taking hay.....	5.00
" use of spring wagon three days.....	3.00
" raising dog.....	5.00
" salt.....	0.50
" hauling plaintiff to Osceola and back, five days.....	2.50
	\$30.86

"And after the examination of the witnesses, and hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, and arguments of counsel, it is considered that the said D. W. Monical recover of the said G. W. Burt the sum of \$10.46, with cost of suit, taxed at \$7.30."



POLITICAL

FOR a few years after its organization as a separate county, Clarke was, like the State of Iowa, Democratic. In many elections some of the candidates on each ticket were successful; still, in general terms, the county may be said to have been reliably Democratic until 1856. For the first five years of the county's history we had no rigid party affiliations, no machine conventions under the iron rule of "bosses," and no disciplinary caucuses, whose decrees must be followed under penalty of political death. Candidates were run almost entirely on personal popularity, for local and county offices, and so free was the expression of opinion that a man who received the almost unanimous vote of one township would not have a single follower in any other township. This independence continued until about 1856, since when it has not been so general, although it prevails to a certain extent even now.

From an old paper preserved by Robert Beckett, of Osceola, we learn that in 1832, there were fifty-two votes for President, Pierce receiving thirty-two, and Scott twenty.

The causes of the defeat of the Whigs in 1852 are well known. The Anti-slavery people were suspicious of the party leaders, and finally were completely alienated; and the party of Clay and Webster, falling into weaker hands after the death of those statesmen, was not only defeated but killed for all time. In 1854 and 1855 a new party arose on its ruins and absorbed the strength of the Whigs, the Free-Soilers, and after a few years many Northern Democrats. Since the birth of the Republican party, this county has given varying majorities for that organization, except on two or three occasions when unusual combinations were effected against it. In the first national campaign the Republican party put forward as its first standard bearer, General John C. Fremont, the popular Western hero, who was, however, defeated, by the veteran statesman and politician, James Buchanan, nominated by the Democratic convention. A large vote was polled in this county, Fremont receiving a meager plurality. The American, or "Know-Nothing" party had placed before the people Millard Fillmore, who received a few votes in this county.

From the office of the Secretary of State we find that in 1854 Clarke County gave J. W. Grimes, Whig, for Governor 86 votes to 73 for Curtis Bates, Democrat. In 1857 it gave R. P. Lowe, Republican, 495

votes, and B. M. Samuels, Democrat, 320 votes.

The year 1858 is the first for which the election returns have been preserved. In June of that year Clarke County gave almost its entire vote in favor of a State bank, and a substantial majority for the general banking law. At the autumn election—the first regular election under the new Constitution, adopted in 1857—the Republicans elected their county ticket. But two offices were to be filled, yet more votes were cast than the year following, when a full State and local ticket was in the field. Out of 848 votes for clerk, C. R. Johnson's majority was but 4, and J. M. Campbell received 54 votes for Recorder and Treasurer more than Robert Beckett. M. R. Lemson, Mr. Johnson's competitor, contested the election—the first case of contest in this county—but lost, and was obliged to pay the costs, amounting to over \$94. At this same election the county gave 250 majority against a proposition to restrain stock from running at large. In 1859 the Republican majority for Governor was 111, and the entire Republican ticket won, but by varying majorities. The lowest was 17, and the highest 109. For three offices there was little or no contest, and the Republican candidates went sailing in triumphantly.

In the memorable campaign of 1860, just before our civil war, the voters of the United States were called upon to choose between Abraham Lincoln (Republican), Stephen A. Douglas (Northern Democrat), John C. Breckinridge (Southern Democrat) and John Bell (Union). Through the disagreement of the Northern and Southern wings of the Democracy, Lincoln was elected though he received but two-fifths of the popular vote. The campaign in Clarke County was unusually exciting, and a heavy vote was polled, with this result: Lincoln, 572; Douglas, 447. Lincoln's plu-

rality, 147. The remainder of the State and local tickets received about the same number of votes.

The breaking out of the war brought great political advantage to the Republicans. This was noticeably the case in Clarke County, where the Democratic vote dwindled away at one time to about 25 per cent. of the total vote. In 1861 the Republican State ticket received from 400 to 500 majority, while six county officers were chosen by an average majority of 200. The Democrats, indeed, made nominations, even, for only three offices. For some places there were two Republican candidates, one "regular," and one independent. This state of thing lasted for several years. The Republican majority in 1862, on a moderate vote, was about 200. In 1863 about 1,100 votes were cast, the Republican majority reaching nearly 400 on State ticket, and over 500 on county ticket. This difference was caused by the soldiers' votes cast in the field, which were counted for county officers, but which, for State officers, was canvassed only by the State authorities, and hence do not appear in the returns on file in the county.

The next presidential election fell in the last year of the war. The Democracy placed in the field George B. McClellan, in opposition to Lincoln, who was renominated. The sentiment of the North being emphatically with the administration, Lincoln was re-elected. In this county he received 611 votes, to 207 for McClellan. The majority was 404, and the State ticket received throughout almost exactly the same vote. The county Democracy made no nominations, and the Republicans had a walk-away for the five county offices filled this year.

The Republican majorities in 1865 were over 200, except one. In 1866 this figure was doubled, and the same result followed in 1867.

The reconstruction era brought another presidential contest, in 1868. The Republicans nominated their war hero, Ulysses S. Grant, while the Democrats selected as their standard-bearer the eminent New York Governor, Horatio Seymour. The result was a Republican victory. This county went heavily for Grant, giving him 1,062 votes, to 426 for Seymour, or a majority of 636. This was the largest figure ever attained in this county in a presidential year, before or since, except in 1880. It was about the same for the State and county ticket.

The total vote polled in 1869 was about 200 less than that of 1868, but the Republican majorities were nearly as large. In 1870 a full vote, 1,563, was polled, and the Republican majorities were mostly over 700, larger than in 1868, and the largest ever reached in Clarke County by any ticket. There was considerable "ticket scratching" this year, and rigid party lines were not adhered to. The Democrats made no nominations for county offices, but supported a list of independent Republican candidates. This year three supervisors were chosen on the county ticket, the old township system having been dropped by law. Two of the three elected were independent Republicans, and the third was a Democrat. In 1871 the Republican majority for Governor was 546, but the county politics was somewhat mixed. The ticket, composed of Democrats and independent Republicans, ran the straight Republican ticket very close, and elected two candidates. All the majorities for the local offices were less than 100.

Dissatisfied with Grant's administration, a number of Republicans, calling themselves Liberals, met in convention in 1872, and nominated the distinguished editor and philanthropist, Horace Greeley, Grant having been renominated by the Republican convention. Disheartened, or rather hop-

ing to achieve success by fostering a division in their rival party, the Democratic leaders, in convention assembled, endorsed Greeley. This was very unsatisfactory to a large percentage of Democratic voters, who accordingly refused to vote on election day. A few cast their ballots for Charles O'Connor, the "straight out" Democratic candidate, but they were not sufficiently numerous to influence the result. Grant received an overwhelming majority, not so much by his own popularity as from the half-heartedness of the Democrats in supporting Greeley. In this county Grant received 1,035 votes; Greeley, 482, and O'Connor, 5. Grant's plurality, 553. The Republicans got the county offices by majorities ranging from 300 to 400.

From this on the Republicans lost ground in this county for several years. In 1872 the Grange movement was at its height, and the Grangers put in nomination an Anti-Monopoly ticket, which was supported by the Democrats. This ticket was successful in Clarke County, the Republicans electing only the sheriff and coroner. The campaign was one of the most exciting ones ever experienced in this county, and every voter was brought out. In 1874 the Republicans fared better, the Anti-Monopolist vote having already begun to diminish. Their majority on State ticket was about 165, and their county ticket went through by varying majorities. The Democrats elected only the supervisor. In 1875 the Republican majority was over 300. The Democrats elected their county superintendent by a plurality of five, on account of two Republican candidates dividing the vote of that party. At this election a courthouse tax was voted down by a majority of 406.

The centennial year brought with it a political race, unequaled in history for closeness and doubtful results. The choice was between Rutherford B. Hayes (Republi-

can). Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat and Peter Cooper, the candidate of a new political element styling itself the Greenback party, and later adopting the name of the National party. This party has had in Clarke County over 300 votes, but is now on the decline. The only success it has achieved has been gained by joining forces with the Democrats and running a "fusion" ticket. This has been the usual procedure in late years. The vote for President was in 1876: Hayes, 1,405; Tilden, 816; Cooper, 121. Hayes' plurality, 589. The State ticket received nearly the same majority, but the county ticket received a somewhat smaller vote.

In 1877 the body of the Nationals supported the Democratic ticket, and three candidates on the latter were successful. A proposition to levy a tax for a court-house was again defeated, by the discouraging majority of 969. The contest in 1878 was a very close one, the Fusionists being successful on the State ticket, and the Republicans winning the county offices. In 1879 another vote was taken on a tax to build a court-house, the negative majority being 479. The Republican plurality for Governor this year was 635, and their majorities on the local ticket were substantial, the Democrats and Nationals not pooling their issues.

General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, represented the two great parties in the presidential campaign of 1880. The National party put forward General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, and the Prohibitionists nominated Neal Dow, of Maine. Once more, but for the last time in a continuous line, the Republicans triumphed, and Garfield was inaugurated, to enjoy for a few months the highest office in the land, before his vigorous life was cut short by the assassin's bullet. He received in Clarke County a plurality of 768, the largest ever given a presidential candidate

in this county. The Republicans won on the local issues, though by smaller figures, as the other two parties "fused."

In 1881 another vote was taken on the question of a court-house tax, which was defeated by only twenty-one votes. The Republican plurality for Governor this year was 581, and was about the same throughout the list. All their candidates were successful, but one or two received small pluralities. At the special election in June, 1882, the prohibitory amendment received a majority of 1,159, in a total vote of 2,063. At the autumn election of the same year, the plurality for the Republican State ticket was over 600, and less for their local ticket. In 1883, Governor Sherman's plurality in this county was 454; the county officers receiving majorities ranging from ninety-two to 281.

The warmly-contested campaign of 1884, with its disagreeable episodes and its many candidates, is fresh in the minds of all. First nominated was General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, by the National party, and afterward by the Anti-monopoly and Labor conventions. The Republican convention at Chicago, in the month of June, nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine, for President, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, for Vice-President. In the same city, a month later, the Democratic convention selected as its nominee for President, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and for Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. The prohibitionists put forward John P. St. John, of Kansas, and played a very important part in the campaign, to the delight of the Democrats, and the chagrin of the Republicans. In the State of New York they drew to St. John, twenty times the number of votes by which Blaine was defeated in that, the pivotal State. The campaign was conducted with unusual vigor in Clarke County, and 2,224 votes were polled. Of

these, Blaine received 1,310 votes, and Cleveland, 1,110. Blaine's plurality 200. The Republican candidates on the county ticket were also successful.

In 1885, Governor Larrabee's plurality was 196, and all the Republican candidates were successful except one. J. J. Taylor received a majority of four for county superintendent.

The political character of the several townships is as follows: Liberty, Republican on a straight vote, Fusion when Democrats and Greenbackers unite; Fremont, strongly Republican; Washington, always Democratic; Madison, Democratic for many years past; Troy, Republican; Ward, Republican, but formerly Democratic; Osceola and Osceola City, Republican always; Jackson and Franklin the same; Green Bay, Democratic thirty years ago, Republican since; Knox, formerly strongly Republican, now "on the fence;" Doyle, always Republican.

The vote for Governor, at the election of 1885 was, by townships:

LARRABEE. WHITING. MAJORITY.			
Liberty,	68	99	31
Fremont,	101	40	61
Washington,	51	96	45
Madison,	51	85	34
Troy,	148	119	29
Ward,	57	50	7
Osceola,	81	45	36
Osceola City,	260	168	92
Jackson,	115	96	19
Franklin,	65	59	7
Green Bay,	72	53	19
Knox,	76	89	13
Doyle,	131	81	50
	1,276	1,080	196

Clarke was in the First Congressional District until 1863; then in the Fifth until 1873; then in the Seventh for ten years, and since 1883, has been in the Eighth. It has been represented in Congress directly by no one, but as a part of a District by Bernhart Henn, Augustus Hall, Samuel R. Curtis, James F. Wilson, John

A. Kasson, Grenville M. Dodge, Frank W. Palmer, H. J. B. Cummings, F. H. Gillette and W. P. Hepburn.

For judicial purposes, Clarke County belonged to the Fifth District until 1856, then to the Ninth until the new constitution took effect in 1858. Since then it has formed a part of the Third Judicial District.

For the election of a Senator, the county now forms a district with Decatur. Before that, it was for some time joined with Union and Lucas. It has generally formed a district by itself for representative purposes.

On the following pages is given an abstract of elections from 1858 (the earliest that are preserved) to 1885:

JUNE 28, 1858.

<i>State Bank.</i>	
For.....	497
Against.....	18

<i>General Banking Law.</i>	
For.....	214
Against.....	134

OCTOBER 12, 1858.

<i>Clerk of District Court.</i>	
C. R. Johnson.....	426
M. R. Lamson.....	422
<i>Recorder and Treasurer.</i>	
J. M. Campbell.....	456
Robert Beckett.....	402

<i>Restraining Stock.</i>	
Against.....	431
For.....	151

OCTOBER 11, 1859.

<i>Governor.</i>	
Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	463
A. C. Dodge.....	351

<i>Lieutenant Governor.</i>	
M. J. Rusch.....	462
L. W. Babbitt.....	351

<i>Supreme Judges.</i>	
R. P. Lowe.....	463
Caleb Baldwin.....	462
L. D. Stockton.....	456
Charles Mason.....	352
T. S. Wilson.....	351
C. C. Cole.....	316

<i>Senator.</i>	
James C. Hagan.....	461
Reuben Rhugs.....	352

<i>Representative.</i>		<i>Lieutenant Governor.</i>	
J. L. Millard.....	418	John Needham.....	509
Cornar Hunt.....	531	Charles D. Weger.....	96
<i>County Judge.</i>		Jesse Williams.....	107
Jeroy Jenks.....	410	<i>Congressman.</i>	
M. R. Lamson.....	323	James F. Wilson.....	506
<i>Treasurer and Recorder.</i>		J. E. Neal.....	174
J. M. Campbell.....	610	<i>Supreme Judge.</i>	
<i>Sheriff.</i>		Ralph P. Lowe.....	509
James Hall.....	398	J. M. Elwood.....	160
J. B. Nunn.....	370	<i>Representative.</i>	
<i>County Superintendent.</i>		William M. Calfee.....	544
A. H. Barrows.....	577	Jonny Jenks.....	313
Jesse Lewis.....	53	<i>Recorder and Treasurer.</i>	
J. H. L. Scott.....	5	J. M. Campbell.....	574
<i>Coroner.</i>		N. M. Ridgeway.....	361
Alexander Stewart.....	470	<i>County Judge.</i>	
E. M. Lawes.....	10	James Rice.....	567
NOVEMBER 6, 1860.		M. R. Lamson.....	368
<i>President.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Abraham Lincoln.....	594	David Bonar.....	522
Stephen A. Douglas.....	447	E. L. Orr.....	344
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>County Superintendent.</i>	
Elijah Seils.....	592	Thomas R. Oldham.....	543
J. M. Corse.....	445	L. M. Wilson.....	330
<i>Auditor of State.</i>		<i>Surgeon.</i>	
Jonathan W. Cattell.....	593	William Bennett.....	545
G. W. Maxfield.....	447	A. Lyons.....	355
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>		<i>Coroner.</i>	
John W. Jones.....	594	Alexander Stewart.....	847
J. W. Ellis.....	447	OCTOBER 14, 1862.	
<i>Register of State Land Office.</i>		<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Amos B. Miller.....	594	James Wright.....	456
Patrick Robb.....	447	Richard H. Sylvester.....	302
<i>Attorney-General.</i>		<i>Auditor of State.</i>	
Charles C. Nourse.....	591	Jonathan W. Cattell.....	495
William McClintock.....	447	John Brown.....	300
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>		<i>Treasurer of State.</i>	
George G. Wright.....	591	W. H. Holmes.....	494
D. F. Miller.....	446	Samuel S. Lorch.....	303
<i>Congressman.</i>		<i>Register of State Land Office.</i>	
Samuel R. Curtis.....	597	J. A. Harvey.....	492
C. C. Cole.....	444	Frederick Gottschalk.....	302
<i>Members Board of Education.</i>		<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
William S. Stevens.....	504	C. C. Nourse.....	494
<i>Clerk of District Court.</i>		Benton J. Hall.....	304
Allen H. Barrows.....	574	<i>Congressman.</i>	
M. R. Lamson.....	460	John A. Kasson.....	195
OCTOBER 8, 1861.		D. O. Finch.....	200
<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Judge of District Court.</i>	
Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	595	James G. Day.....	414
William Merrill.....	174	Samuel Clinton.....	250
Benjamin F. Samuels.....	125		

District Attorney.

C. E. Millard.....	458
R. B. Parrott.....	280

Clerk of District Court.

A. H. Burrows.....	664
W. C. Jackson.....	211
H. C. Jackson.....	37

Surveyor.

Anderson Lyons.....	575
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OCTOBER 13, 1863.

Governor.

William M. Stone.....	665
James M. Tuttle.....	286

Lieutenant-Governor.

Enoch W. Eastman.....	671
John F. Duncomb.....	282

Supreme Judge.

John F. Dillon.....	671
Charles Mason.....	286

Senator.

Ziba Brown.....	644
Robert Coles.....	792

Representative.

C. R. Johnson.....	803
Jeremiah Hewitt.....	286

Treasurer and Recorder.

J. M. Campbell.....	829
Abner Deagle.....	285

County Judge.

James Rice.....	823
L. M. D. Sherrick.....	287

Sheriff.

David Bonar.....	815
John B. Thompson.....	288

County Superintendent.

W. G. Kennedy.....	814
Cyrus K. Guthrie.....	288

Surveyor.

Anderson Lyons.....	807
Isaac Warfel.....	289

Coroner.

William Watts.....	802
Isaac Fouch.....	286

NOVEMBER 8, 1863.

President.

Abraham Lincoln.....	611
George B. McClellan.....	207

Secretary of State.

James Wright.....	612
John W. Wallace.....	207

Treasurer of State.

William H. Holmes.....	612
J. B. Lash.....	207

Auditor of State.

John A. Elliott.....	612
E. C. Henderson.....	207

Register of State Land Office.

Josiah A. Harvey.....	612
D. B. Holbrook.....	207

Attorney-General.

Isaac L. Allen.....	612
Charles M. Dunbar.....	207

Supreme Judge.

Chester C. Cole.....	612
Thomas M. Moore.....	207

Congressman.

John A. Kasson.....	612
M. D. McHenry.....	207

Senator.

E. E. Edwards.....	609
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Representative.

James D. Howard.....	580
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Clerk of District Court.

A. H. Burrows.....	734
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Treasurer.

W. G. Kennedy.....	670
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Recorder.

H. H. Hess.....	707
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Coroner.

Samuel Webster.....	72
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OCTOBER 19, 1863.

Governor.

William M. Stone.....	559
Thomas H. Lenton.....	359

Lieutenant-Governor.

Benjamin F. Gue.....	574
W. W. Hamilton.....	352

Supreme Court.

George G. Wright.....	482
H. H. Trimble.....	350

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Oran Faville.....	582
J. W. Sennett.....	370

Senator.

C. R. Johnson.....	565
Jacob Swank.....	370

Representative.

John F. Lannis.....	55
Calvin Minton.....	377

County Judge.

James Rice.....	525
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Treasurer.

W. G. Kennedy.....	577
James Hall.....	339

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
William L. Brown.....	581
O. P. Anderson.....	352
<i>County Superintendent.</i>	
James Jenkins.....	584
D. L. Chaney.....	318
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
A. C. Rarick.....	578
Anderson Lyons.....	328
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Samuel Webster.....	368
H. C. Sigler.....	27
David Bonar.....	18
E. M. Ledgerwood.....	47
E. Burt.....	16
OCTOBER 9, 1866.	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Ed. Wright.....	748
S. G. Van Anda.....	311
<i>Auditor of State.</i>	
John A. Elliott.....	748
R. W. Cross.....	246
George S. Stone.....	65
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>	
Samuel E. Rankin.....	748
George A. Stoea.....	245
R. W. Cross.....	65
<i>Register of State Land Office.</i>	
C. C. Carpenter.....	747
L. P. McKinney.....	310
<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
F. E. Bissell.....	748
W. Ballinger.....	311
<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>	
E. H. Stiles.....	748
Fred. Gottchalk.....	309
<i>Clerk of Supreme Court.</i>	
Charles Linderman.....	748
A. Stoddard.....	310
<i>Congressman.</i>	
G. M. Dodge.....	749
J. M. Tuttle.....	309
<i>Judge of District Court.</i>	
James G. Day.....	751
P. J. Goss.....	305
<i>District Attorney.</i>	
Charles E. Millard.....	744
Joseph S. Warner.....	310
<i>Clerk of District Court.</i>	
A. H. Burrows.....	743
W. C. Jackson.....	314
<i>Recorder.</i>	
H. H. Hess.....	740
G. P. Dodd.....	310

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
E. M. Ledgerwood.....	563
William Creighton.....	310
F. M. Kyle.....	16
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Garner Hunt.....	744
G. C. Jewett.....	308
<i>Court-House.</i>	
Against building one.....	688
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OCTOBER 8, 1867.	
<i>Governor.</i>	
Samuel Merrill.....	741
Charles Mason.....	324
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>	
John Scott.....	739
D. M. Harris.....	325
<i>Supreme Court.</i>	
Joseph M. Beck.....	749
John H. Craig.....	326
<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
Henry O'Connor.....	739
W. T. Barker.....	326
<i>Superintendent Public Instruction.</i>	
D. Franklin Wells.....	741
Maturin L. Fisher.....	324
<i>Senator.</i>	
William Hartshorn.....	739
Robert Colus.....	324
<i>Representative.</i>	
Barclay Burrows.....	733
Robert Beckett.....	329
<i>County Judge.</i>	
James Rice.....	731
James Thompson.....	323
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Ebenezer M. Ledgerwood.....	727
William Creighton.....	326
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
William G. Kennedy.....	740
Jonathan S. Williams.....	322
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Abraham C. Rarick.....	741
C. K. Guthrie.....	325
<i>County Superintendent.</i>	
Jesse L. Adkins.....	725
William Jackson.....	326
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Jonas Smith.....	735
James Brown.....	321
JANUARY 7, 1868.	
<i>Senator.</i>	
J. D. Wright.....	556
J. W. Freeland.....	220

NOVEMBER 3, 1869.

President.

Ulysses S. Grant.....	1,062
Horatio Seymour.....	426

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright.....	1,061
David Hammer.....	427

Auditor of State.

John A. Elliott.....	1,061
Harvey Dunlavy.....	427

Treasurer of State.

Samuel E. Rankin.....	1,061
L. McCarty.....	427

Register of State Land Office.

Cyrus C. Carpenter.....	1,060
A. D. Anderson.....	427

Attorney-General.

Henry O'Connor.....	1,060
J. E. Williamson.....	427

Congressman.

Francis W. Palmer.....	1,058
P. Gad Bryan.....	430

Circuit Judge.

James W. McDill.....	1,060
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Clerk of District Court.

Allen H. Burrows.....	1,048
James R. Hall.....	428

Recorder.

Harvey H. Hess.....	1,051
John A. Gaumer.....	431

Coroner.

John F. Wright.....	1,059
James Brown.....	429

OCTOBER 12, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill.....	942
George Gillespy.....	333

Lieutenant-Governor.

Madison M. Walden.....	913
A. P. Richardson.....	333

Supreme Judge.

John F. Dillon.....	943
W. F. Brannon.....	333

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Abraham S. Kissell.....	913
Edmund Jeger.....	303
H. O. Dayton.....	30

Representative.

J. S. Millard.....	568
James R. C.....	370
Robert Beckett.....	321

Auditor.

F. M. Kete.....	931
George Carder.....	329

Treasurer.

D. H. Johnson.....	705
John Lewis.....	397
Columbus Majors.....	253

Sherriff.

O. S. Rarick.....	916
William Creighton.....	330

County Superintendent.

J. L. Adkins.....	856
John A. Gorman.....	321
J. A. Gaumer.....	60

Surveyor.

A. C. Rarick.....	931
Anderson Lyons.....	254

Coroner.

Thomas Dare.....	833
W. L. White.....	59
D. C. Lucas.....	2

OCTOBER 11, 1870.

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright.....	1,144
Charles Doerr.....	419

Auditor of State.

John Russell.....	1,124
W. W. Garner.....	419

Treasurer of State.

Samuel E. Rankin.....	1,144
W. C. James.....	419

Register of State Land Office.

Aaron Brown.....	1,143
D. F. Ellsworth.....	419

Attorney-General.

Henry O'Connor.....	1,141
H. M. Martin.....	420

Reporter of Supreme Court.

Charles Linderman.....	1,121
William McLennan.....	419

Supreme Judges.

C. C. Cole.....	1,135
J. C. Knapp.....	418
William E. Miller.....	1,144
P. Henry Smyth.....	419

Congressman.

F. M. Palmer.....	1,091
B. T. Montgomery.....	145

Judge of District Court.

J. W. McDill.....	1,555
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District Attorney.

M. L. McPherson.....	1,139
W. W. Morsman.....	419

Circuit Judge.

Samuel Forey.....	1,129
-------------------	-------

Clerk of Courts.

A. H. Burrows.....	608
W. H. Adkins.....	62

Recorder.

H. H. Hoss	87
D. S. Cone	682

Superintends.

John Stephenson	876
W. N. Barnard	830
William Ford	799
Casper Carter	672
Jacob Proudfoot	695
T. F. Mardis	695

OCTOBER 10, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter	1059
J. C. Knapp	513

Lieutenant-Governor.

Henry C. Ballis	1062
M. M. Hann	512

Supreme Judge.

James G. Day	1060
J. F. Duncomb	511

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy	1064
Edward M. Munn	509

Senator.

R. A. Dague	724
R. B. Parrott	686

Representative.

James Rice	797
Dickinson Webster	658

Auditor.

F. M. Kyle	779
Ellis Gardner	690

Treasurer.

D. H. Johnson	795
Jamer Hall	719

Sheriff.

Joseph N. Ballou	728
O. S. Rorick	681
William Creighton	91

County Superintendent.

H. C. Ayres	695
Miss Jennie Board	653

Surveyor.

S. E. Lincoln	755
Daniel Perdue	733

Coroner.

O. G. Brown	762
T. P. Johnson	723

Seizure.

J. W. Daniel	751
W. N. Barnard	703

NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

President.

Phyless S. Grant	1035
Horace Greeley	482
Charles O'Coner	5

Secretary of State.

Isaiah T. Young	1040
E. A. Gilbert	501
Charles Baker	5

Auditor of State.

John Russell	1050
J. P. Cassiday	500
Frank Wilson	1

Treasurer of State.

William Christy	1075
M. J. Rhoads	455
D. B. Beers	4

Register of State Land Office.

Aaron Brown	1050
Jacob Butler	494
David Sherwood	5

Attorney-General.

M. E. Cutts	1046
A. G. Case	501

Congressman.

John A. Kasson	1046
O. L. Palmer	500

Circuit Judge.

J. W. Hewitt	1051
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District Judge.

Samuel Forrey	951
J. W. Warner	587

District Attorney.

W. T. Laughlin	1047
J. R. Welpton	513

Clerk of Courts.

John H. Jamison	948
E. L. Rankin	614

Recorder.

A. C. Johnson	976
W. G. Kennedy	582

Superior.

Jacob Proudfoot	957
John Lewis	597

Poor Farm Appropriation.

Against	576
For	467

OCTOBER 14, 1873.

Governor.

Jacob G. Vale	776
Cyrus C. Carpenter	765

Lieutenant-Governor.

C. E. Whitting	770
Joseph Dysart	770

Supreme Judge.

Joseph M. Beck	758
B. J. Hall	754

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

D. W. Pri die	774
Alonzo Abernathy	764

Representative.

S. H. Bonham.....	768
William W. Wilson.....	722

Auditor.

Philip L. Fowler.....	823
F. M. Kyte.....	747

Treasurer.

J. M. Linder.....	775
John B. Thompson.....	769

Sheriff.

J. N. Ballou.....	835
Jacob F. Diehl.....	654

County Superintendent.

Arthur P. Jenks.....	845
H. C. Ayres.....	646

Surveyor.

James Elliott.....	826
Anderson Lyon.....	699

Coroner.

Aaron Harlan.....	1,532
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Supervisor.

John McDonough.....	774
B. Dietrich.....	756

OCTOBER 13, 1874.

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young.....	703
David Morgan.....	541

Auditor of State.

Buren R. Sherman.....	705
J. M. King.....	541

Treasurer of State.

William Christy.....	728
Henry C. Hargis.....	517

Attorney-General.

M. E. Cutts.....	706
J. H. Kentley.....	541

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Edward J. Holmes.....	706
G. W. Ball.....	541

Reporter of Supreme Court.

J. S. Rumrills.....	704
J. M. Warr.....	541

Register of State Land Office.

David Secor.....	705
R. H. Rosemarmel.....	538

Congressman.

John A. Kasson.....	683
J. D. Whitman.....	545

District Judge.

Samuel Forney.....	683
J. S. Warner.....	557

District Attorney.

Smith McPherson.....	625
G. L. Fitch.....	600

Senators.

Benjamin Arnold.....	652
James Rice.....	588

Clerk of Courts.

John H. Jamison.....	1,225
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Recorder.

A. C. Johnson.....	734
L. B. Freeman.....	599

Supervisor.

John Stephenson.....	628
Joseph W. Daniel.....	617

Poor Farm Appropriation.

For.....	841
Against.....	113

OCTOBER 12, 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	1,673
Shepherd Leffler.....	763

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joshua G. Newbold.....	1,682
E. B. Woodward.....	757

Supreme Judge.

Austin Adams.....	1,684
William J. Knight.....	760

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy.....	1,689
Issiah Doane.....	763

Senator.

Samuel S. Bestow.....	1,606
Smith H. Mallory.....	787

Representative.

Jacob Proudfoot.....	1,624
John Stephenson.....	854

Auditor.

P. L. Fowler.....	924
Edward B. Warner.....	775

Treasurer.

Jacob M. Linder.....	956
John F. Read.....	889

Sheriff.

Joseph N. Ballou.....	1,093
J. H. Collier.....	731
J. M. Ball.....	43

County Superintendent.

Henry A. Tallman.....	717
Miss Jennie Bonar.....	714
Robert Turney.....	319

Surveyor.

James Elliott.....	1,650
J. H. Gore.....	772

Coroner.

Jane C. Bonar.....	1,647
James Brown.....	779

<i>Supervisor.</i>	
William T. Mathews.....	1,652
Conrad Mowrey.....	798

<i>Court-House and Jail Tax.</i>	
Against levying.....	811
For levying.....	408

NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

<i>President.</i>	
Rutherford B. Hayes.....	1,105
Samuel J. Tilden.....	816
Peter Cooper.....	121

<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Josiah T. Young.....	1,105
John H. Stubenrauch.....	824
A. Macready.....	115

<i>Auditor of State.</i>	
Buren R. Sherman.....	1,104
William Groneweg.....	825
Leonard Brown.....	115

<i>Treasurer of State.</i>	
George W. Bemis.....	1,105
Wesley Jones.....	825
George C. Fry.....	115

<i>Register of State Land Office.</i>	
David Sevier.....	1,106
N. C. Ridgway.....	824
George M. Walker.....	115

<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
John F. McJunkin.....	1,105
J. C. Cook.....	825

<i>Supreme Judge.</i>	
William H. SeEVERS.....	1,105
Walter I. Hayes.....	824

<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
Carl W. Von Coelln.....	1,103
J. N. Nash.....	115

<i>Congressman.</i>	
H. J. B. Cummings.....	1,365
Samuel J. Gilpin.....	801
Andrew Hastie.....	167

<i>Circuit Judge.</i>	
J. W. Hewitt.....	2,072

<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>	
John H. Jamison.....	1,415
E. E. Rankin.....	917

<i>Recorder.</i>	
H. E. Mudge.....	1,284
David Sutherland.....	1,012

<i>Supervisor.</i>	
J. E. Wick.....	1,179
A. McKeever.....	1,101

OCTOBER 9, 1877.

<i>Governor.</i>	
John H. Gear.....	1,054
David P. Stubbs.....	813
John P. Irish.....	267
Edw. Jessup.....	19

<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>	
Frank T. Campbell.....	1,139
A. Macready.....	608
W. C. James.....	340

<i>Supreme Judge.</i>	
John G. Day.....	1,139
John Porter.....	639
H. D. J. Boardman.....	388

<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
Carl W. Von Coelln.....	1,139
S. T. Ballard.....	613

<i>Representative.</i>	
John Stephenson.....	1,067
Henry Stivers.....	921
Uriah Garriss.....	109

<i>Auditor.</i>	
F. M. Kyle.....	1,068
E. R. Kennedy.....	937
T. J. Morrow.....	123

<i>Treasurer.</i>	
Ran. Bates.....	1,014
P. L. Fowler.....	993
W. M. Duncan.....	119

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
J. N. Ballou.....	1,193
A. Waggoner.....	850
J. O. Swan.....	98

<i>County Superintendent.</i>	
James Molesworth.....	1,133
W. H. Adkins.....	1,099

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
H. G. Riley.....	1,164
J. H. Gore.....	816
A. C. Rarick.....	143

<i>Coroner.</i>	
James Bonar.....	1,134
R. Beckett.....	839
L. B. Freeman.....	147

<i>Supervisor.</i>	
Thomas C. Funston.....	1,129
A. Lyons.....	822
J. H. Marquis.....	130

<i>Court-House Tax.</i>	
Against levying.....	1,277
For levying.....	308

OCTOBER 8, 1878.

<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
E. M. Farnsworth.....	1,078
John A. T. Hull.....	1,070

<i>Auditor of State.</i>	
Joseph Eiboeck.....	1,077
Buren R. Sherman.....	1,018

<i>Treasurer of State.</i>	
M. L. Devin.....	1,078
George W. Bemis.....	1,019

<i>Register of State Land Office.</i>	
M. Farrington.....	1,077
James K. Powers.....	1,021

<i>Attorney General.</i>		<i>State.</i>	
John Gibbons.....	1,077	W. M. Weston.....	922
John F. M. Jenkins.....	1,020	S. H. Mulvey.....	628
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>		W. H. R.	479
Joseph C. Keady.....	1,081	B. J. A. Arnold.....	97
James H. R.	1,028	<i>Representative.</i>	
<i>Clerk of Supreme Court.</i>		J. H. Merindale.....	1,127
Alexander Remyon.....	1,078	John Stephenson.....	625
E. Howard J. Holbert.....	1,021	James Rice.....	461
<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>		<i>Assessor.</i>	
J. B. Elliott.....	1,079	F. M. Kyte.....	1,362
John S. Rummell.....	1,019	C. T. Ayres.....	858
<i>District Judge.</i>		<i>Treasurer.</i>	
E. S. Sullivan.....	1,082	Ran. Bates.....	1,243
R. C. Henry.....	1,020	T. W. Armstrong.....	631
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>		W. B. H. Huttmiller.....	329
M. A. Wells.....	1,067	<i>Sheriff.</i>	
D. D. Gregory.....	1,033	J. N. Hall.....	1,193
<i>District Attorney.</i>		W. J. Bruffey.....	1,017
Smith McPherson.....	1,116	<i>County Superintendent.</i>	
J. L. Brown.....	964	S. F. Higley.....	814
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>		Eliza Mitchell.....	800
John H. Jamison.....	1,151	James Molesworth.....	575
C. C. Horton.....	951	<i>Surgeon.</i>	
<i>Recorder.</i>		C. W. Colt.....	1,264
Theodore Burnard.....	929	Daniel Perdue.....	560
D. G. Edmonson.....	685	A. C. Rarick.....	391
G. B. Williams.....	472	<i>Coroner.</i>	
<i>Superintendent.</i>		J. M. Haiper.....	1,021
John W. Richards.....	1,059	B. F. Raiff.....	595
J. C. Adye.....	1,032	<i>Superintendent.</i>	
AUGUST 3, 1879.		J. C. Jenison.....	1,207
<i>Building Court-House.</i>		Jerry Felger.....	628
Against Appropriation.....	1,019	Ira Smith.....	353
For Appropriation.....	540	NOVEMBER 2, 1880.	
OCTOBER 11, 1879.		<i>President.</i>	
<i>Governor.</i>		James A. Garfield.....	1,369
John H. Gear.....	1,220	Winfield S. Hancock.....	622
H. H. Trimble.....	585	James B. Weaver.....	377
Daniel Campbell.....	417	<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
D. B. Dungan.....	12	John A. T. Hall.....	1,333
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		A. B. K.	920
Frank T. Campbell.....	1,250	George M. Walker.....	379
J. A. O. Yeoman.....	581	<i>Auditor of State.</i>	
M. A. Moore.....	497	William V. Lucas.....	1,302
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>		Charles I. Barker.....	621
J. M. Beck.....	1,249	George V. Swearingen.....	379
Ruben Noble.....	579	<i>Treasurer of State.</i>	
N. H. Jones.....	495	Edwin H. Conger.....	1,292
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>		Martin B.	621
Chas. W. Von Coudin.....	1,246	Matthew Harrington.....	379
Erwin Boler.....	583	<i>Register of State Land Office.</i>	
J. A. Nathan.....	497	James K. Powers.....	1,302
		Daniel Dougherty.....	621
		Thomas H.	379

<i>Attorney-General.</i>		<i>Treasurer.</i>	
Smith McPherson.....	1,390	Ran. Bates.....	1.47
Charles A. Clark.....	620	W. J. Brunkley.....	487
W. A. Spurrer.....	379		
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>	
D. D. Gregory.....	1,380	Avery L. Scott.....	571
J. L. Young.....	995	J. H. Collier.....	683
		R. L. Crist.....	179
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>		<i>County Superintendent.</i>	
R. S. Findlay.....	1,291	Miss Mary A. Osmond.....	860
Richard M. Lewis.....	1,080	Miss Eliza Mitchell.....	836
<i>Recorder.</i>		<i>Surgeon.</i>	
J. M. Linder.....	1,328	Anderson Lyons.....	1,038
N. D. Oliphant.....	1,010	I. S. Smith.....	473
<i>Supervisor.</i>		<i>Coroner.</i>	
E. T. Dufor.....	1,337	Samuel Webster.....	1,062
Wesley Stillier.....	1,018	Thomas Johnson.....	447
		James Harper.....	224
<i>Constitutional Convention.</i>		<i>Supervisor.</i>	
Against.....	866	Tobias Teller.....	1,044
For.....	436	T. C. Funston.....	474
<i>Prohibitory Amendment.</i>		Isaac Middleswart.....	220
For.....	751		
Against.....	566		
FEBRUARY 28, 1881.		JUNE 27, 1882.	
<i>Court-House.</i>		<i>Prohibitory Amendment.</i>	
Against Levy.....	658	For.....	1,911
For Levy.....	637	Against.....	482
For Location on Square.....	730		
Against Location on Square.....	108		
OCTOBER 11, 1881.		NOVEMBER 7, 1882.	
<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Euren R. Sherman.....	1,047	John A. T. Hull.....	1,008
L. G. Kinne.....	466	T. O. Waller.....	482
D. M. Clark.....	236	William Gaston.....	301
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		<i>Auditor of State.</i>	
Orlando H. Manning.....	1,047	John L. Brown.....	1,082
J. M. Walker.....	466	William Thompson.....	486
James M. Holland.....	235	G. A. Wyant.....	300
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>		<i>Treasurer of State.</i>	
Austin Adams.....	1,049	Edwin H. Conger.....	1,100
H. B. Hendershot.....	495	John Foley.....	482
W. W. Williamson.....	233	George Derr.....	301
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>		<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
John W. Akers.....	1,048	Smith McPherson.....	1,097
W. H. Butler.....	466	J. H. Bremermann.....	481
Mrs. A. M. Swain.....	231	James A. Rice.....	304
<i>District Attorney.</i>		<i>Supreme Judge.</i>	
James P. Flick.....	1,066	William H. Soevers.....	1,100
E. N. Curry.....	467	Charles E. Bronson.....	482
		M. H. Jones.....	301
<i>Representative.</i>		<i>Clerk of Supreme Court.</i>	
W. H. Hall.....	661	Gilbert B. Pray.....	1,100
J. O. McAuley.....	648	G. F. Bonorden.....	482
L. B. Ingold.....	77	E. M. Clark.....	204
<i>Auditor.</i>		<i>Reporter of Supreme Court.</i>	
F. M. Kutz.....	1,057	Ezra C. Ebersol.....	1,100
I. W. Armstrong.....	471	Leroy A. Palmer.....	482
J. B. Dague.....	210	J. H. Williamson.....	301

Congressman.

William P. Hepburn.....	1,082
Louis Bonnett.....	459
D. M. Clark.....	337

District Judge.

John W. Harvey.....	1,096
George P. Wilson.....	817

District Attorney.

James P. Flick.....	1,110
P. J. Goss.....	737

Clerk of Courts.

R. S. Findlay.....	1,152
D. P. Regan.....	633

Recorder.

W. E. Harper.....	1,076
Amanda Lamson.....	741

Supervisor.

W. N. Barnard.....	596
B. Pritchett.....	817

OCTOBER 9, 1883.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman.....	1,147
L. G. Rhine.....	623
James B. Weaver.....	368

Lieutenant Governor.

Orlando H. Manning.....	1,182
Justus Clark.....	973
Samford Kirkpatrick.....	354

Supreme Judge.

Joseph R. Reed.....	1,178
Walter I. Hayes.....	688
Daniel W. Church.....	347

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John W. Akers.....	1,192
Edgar P. Fair.....	680
Miss Abbie O. Canfield.....	339

Senator.

John McDonough.....	1,103
S. T. Ballard.....	1,037

Representative.

W. H. Hall.....	1,141
John Stephenson.....	1,049

Auditor.

F. M. Kyte.....	1,222
William Taylor.....	999

Treasurer.

Ram Bates.....	1,199
Conrad Mowery.....	999

County Superintendent.

Mary A. Osmond.....	1,221
C. B. Eggleston.....	940

Surveyor.

A. Lyons.....	1,172
John W. Stiller.....	1,023

Coroner.

Dr. D. K. Douthett.....	1,148
B. F. Raiff.....	1,033

Supervisor.

E. D. Dufray.....	1,493
B. Brichett.....	1,086

NOVEMBER 6, 1883.

Sheriff.

E. E. Rankin.....	1,112
A. L. Scott.....	1,104

NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

President.

James G. Blaine.....	1,310
Grover Cleveland.....	1,110
Benjamin F. Butler.....	4

Secretary of State.

Frank D. Jackson.....	1,311
James Dooley.....	1,119

Auditor of State.

John L. Brown.....	1,306
J. E. Henriques.....	1,119

Treasurer of State.

Voltaire P. Twohally.....	1,313
George Derr.....	1,121

Attorney General.

Andrew J. Baker.....	1,310
M. V. Gannon.....	1,115

Supreme Judge.

James H. Rothrock.....	1,301
E. L. Burton.....	1,120

Congressman.

William P. Hepburn.....	1,286
S. R. Davis.....	1,141

Circuit Judge.

John Charney.....	1,413
T. L. Maxwell.....	967

Clerk of Courts.

Robert S. Findlay.....	1,240
R. M. Lewis.....	1,172

Recorder.

W. E. Harper.....	1,312
J. C. Stull.....	1,203

Supervisor.

Tobias Teller.....	1,293
C. T. Ayres.....	1,117

Constitutional Amendment.

For November Elections.....	754
Against November Elections.....	110

NOVEMBER 3, 1885.

Governor.

William Larnabee.....	1,246
Charles E. Walling.....	1,180
James Mickleweil.....	10

Lieutenant-Governor.

J. A. T. Hill.....	1,289
E. H. Gillet.....	1,271
W. L. M. Stear.....	10

Supreme Judge.

Joseph M. Beck.....	1,290
William F. Brannan.....	1,075
Isaac Rogers.....	9

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John W. Akers.....	1,292
F. W. Moore.....	1,072
T. F. Titchston.....	8

Representative.

W. G. Agnew.....	1,368
J. E. Wick.....	943

Auditor.

F. M. Kyte.....	1,331
Daniel Regan.....	1,031

Treasurer.

William S. Richards.....	1,176
T. W. Armstrong.....	1,173

Sheriff.

J. C. Bonar.....	1,205
D. O. McPhail.....	1,156

County Superintendent.

J. J. Taylor.....	1,170
Mary A. Osmond.....	1,166

Surgeon.

Anderson Lyons.....	1,286
A. C. Rarick.....	1,073

Coroner.

D. K. Douthett.....	1,290
James Harper.....	1,071

Supervisor.

W. N. Barnard.....	1,256
John W. Hood.....	1,105

The following list includes county officers from its organization to present time:

RECORDERS AND TREASURERS.

Perez Cowles, 1851-'53; E. G. Lamson, 1853-'55; Robert Boilett, 1855-'57; Valentine Thompson, 1857-'58; Alexander Beard, 1858; J. M. Campbell, 1858-'64; W. G. Kennedy, 1864. Offices separated.

RECORDERS.

H. H. Hess, 1855-'72; A. C. Johnson, 1873-'76; H. E. McIntyre, 1877-'78; Theodore Barnard, 1878-'80; J. M. Linder, 1881-'82; W. E. Harper, 1883.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

Isaac Miller, 1851-'52; M. R. Lamson, 1852-'56; C. R. Johnson, 1857-'60; A. H. Burrows, 1861-'72; John H. Jamison, 1873-'80; R. S. Findlay, 1881.

TREASURERS.

The recorders were *ex-officio* treasurers from 1855 to January 1, 1865.

W. G. Kennedy, 1865-'69; D. H. Johnson, 1870-'73; J. M. Linder, 1874-'77; Ran. Bates, 1878-'85; W. S. Richards, 1886.

AUDITORS.

The county judge was *ex-officio* auditor for 1869.

F. M. Kyte, 1870-'73; P. L. Fowler, 1874-'77; F. M. Kyte, 1878.

SHERIFFS.

Iverson Ellis, 1851-'53; John Butcher, 1853-'55; William Watts, 1855-'57; James Hall, 1857-'61; David Bonar, 1862-'65; William L. Brown, elected, but never qualified; E. M. Ledgerwood, 1866-'69; O. S. Rarick, 1870-'71; J. N. Ballou, 1872-'81; Avery L. Scott, 1882-'83; E. E. Rankin, 1884-'85; James C. Bonar, 1886.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

A. H. Burrows, 1860-'61; Thomas R. Oldham, 1862-'63; W. G. Kennedy, 1864; James Jenkins, 1864-'67; Jesse L. Adkins, 1868-'71; John H. Jamison, 1871; H. C. Ayres, 1872-'73; Arthur P. Jenks, 1874-'75; Henry A. Tallman, 1876-'77; James Moleworth, 1878-'79; S. F. Higley, 1880-'81; Mary A. Osmond, 1882-'85; J. J. Taylor, 1886.

SUPERVISORS (TOWNSHIP SYSTEM).

1861.—Barclay Burrows, Jackson, Chairman; George Corder, Madison; T. M. Glenn, Green Bay; John F. Landers, Doyle; Enoch D. Dye, Troy; Isiah Hawks, Ward; Robert Jamison, Franklin.

Jeremiah Hewitt, Washington; Jacob M. Linder, Knox; Robert Boden, Liberty; William N. Barnard, Osceola, and S. P. Glenn, Fremont.

1862.—Barclay Burrows, Jackson, Chairman; Jeremiah Hewitt, Washington; William N. Barnard, Osceola; Robert Jamison, Franklin; Jacob M. Linder, Knox; Robert Boden, Liberty; Thomas C. Funston, Fremont; J. D. Carroll, Green Bay; Enoch D. Dye, Troy; Isaiah Hanks, Ward; George Carder, Madison, and J. F. Laudes, Doyle.

1863.—Barclay Burrows, Jackson, Chairman; George Carder, Madison; Enoch D. Dye, Troy; Isaiah Hanks, Ward; J. D. Carroll, Green Bay; A. J. Skelly, Doyle; Thomas C. Funston, Fremont; Jeremiah Hewitt, Washington; William N. Barnard, Osceola; Alexander Beard, Franklin; L. B. Freeman, Knox, and William Lafollett, Liberty.

1864.—Barclay Burrows, Jackson, Chairman; William Lafollett, Liberty; Thomas C. Funston, Fremont; Jeremiah Hewitt, Washington; William N. Barnard, Osceola; Alexander Beard, Franklin; L. B. Freeman, Knox; Enoch D. Dye, Troy; Isaiah Hanks, Ward; Barnard Arnold, Green Bay; William M. Prior, Doyle, and George Carver, Madison. Mr. Burrows removing from his township, J. H. Joy was appointed supervisor from Jackson Township, and Thomas C. Funston was chosen chairman of the board at the June session.

1865.—William N. Barnard, Osceola, Chairman; George Carder, Madison; Isaiah Hanks, Ward; William S. Lowe, Jackson; Barnard Arnold, Green Bay; L. B. Freeman, Knox; William M. Prior, Doyle; F. R. Stacy, Liberty; E. H. Wiley, Fremont; John Stephenson, Jr., Washington; John Davenport, Franklin, and Cyrus Holcomb, Troy.

1866.—William N. Barnard, Osceola, Chairman; F. R. Stacy, Liberty; E. H. Wiley, Fremont; John Stephenson, Wash-

ington; John Davenport, Franklin; L. B. Freeman, Knox; George Carder, Madison; John Swabb, Troy; Joseph Chambers, Jackson; Levi Koontz, Green Bay; G. N. Tillotson, Doyle, and Samuel Crooks, Ward.

1867.—William N. Barnard, Osceola, Chairman; George Carder, Madison; Joseph Chambers, Jackson; Levi Koontz, Green Bay; George N. Tillotson, Doyle; Samuel Crooks, Ward; John Swabb, Troy; William Lafollett, Liberty; Robert Jamison, Franklin; John H. Thompson, Fremont; John Stephenson, Washington, and Jacob M. Linder, Knox.

1868.—William N. Barnard, Osceola, Chairman; John H. Thompson, Fremont; John Stephenson, Washington; Robert Jamison, Franklin; Jacob M. Linder, Knox; William Lafollett, Liberty; John L. Turner, Madison; Cyrus Holcomb, Troy; George W. Clapp, Ward; F. C. Rowland, Jackson; John E. Chaney, Green Bay, and Joseph W. Daniel, Doyle.

1869.—William N. Barnard, Osceola, Chairman; John L. Turner, Madison; Cyrus Holcomb, Troy; George W. Clapp, Ward; John E. Chaney, Green Bay; Joseph W. Daniel, Doyle; William Lafollett, Liberty; S. P. Glenn, Fremont; Simon Reese, Jackson; J. W. Cannon, Franklin; William Ford, Knox, and John Stephenson, Washington.

1870.—William N. Barnard, Osceola, Chairman; William Lafollett, Liberty; S. P. Glenn, Fremont; John Stephenson, Washington; J. W. Cannon, Franklin; William Ford, Knox; A. E. Johns, Troy; J. F. Knotts, Madison; Isaiah Hanks, Ward; John McDough, Jackson; A. G. Talbott, Green Bay, and T. A. Trent, Doyle.

SUPERVISORS (BOARD OF THREE).

1871.—William N. Barnard, Osceola, Chairman; John Stephenson, Washington, and William Ford, Knox.

1872.—John Stephenson, Washington, Chairman; William Ford, Knox, and J. W. Daniel, Doyle.

1873.—John Stephenson, Washington, Chairman; J. W. Daniel, Doyle, and Jacob Proudfoot, Liberty.

1874.—Jacob Proudfoot, Liberty, Chairman; J. W. Daniel, Doyle, and John McDonough, Jackson.

1875.—John McDonough, Jackson, Chairman; Jacob Proudfoot, Liberty, and John Stephenson, Washington.

1876.—John McDonough, Jackson, Chairman; John Stephenson, Washington, and William T. Mathews, Green Bay.

1877.—William T. Mathews, Green Bay, Chairman; John Stephenson, Washington, and J. E. Wick, Troy.

1878.—William T. Mathews, Green Bay, Chairman; J. E. Wick, Troy, and Thomas C. Funston, Fremont.

1879.—J. W. Richards, Osceola, Chairman; Thomas C. Funston, Fremont, and J. W. Daniel, Doyle.

1880.—J. W. Richards, Osceola, Chairman; Thomas C. Funston, Fremont, and J. C. Jenison, Franklin.

1881.—J. C. Jenison, Franklin, Chairman; J. W. Richards, Osceola, and E. T. Dufur, Troy.

1882.—J. C. Jenison, Franklin, Chairman; E. T. Dufur, Troy, and Tobias Teller, Washington.

1883.—Tobias Teller, Washington, Chair-

man; E. T. Dufur, Troy, and William N. Barnard, Osceola.

1884.—Tobias Teller, Washington, Chairman; E. T. Dufur, Troy, and William N. Barnard, Osceola.

1885.—William N. Barnard, Osceola; Tobias Teller, Washington, and E. T. Dufur, Madison.

1886.—Tobias Teller, Washington; William N. Barnard, Osceola, and E. T. Dufur, Madison.

REPRESENTATIVES.

John S. Townsend, 1852-'3; S. P. Yeomans, 1854-'5; D. W. Scoville, 1856-'7; John Edwards, 1858-'9; John L. Millard, 1860-'1; William M. Calfee, 1862-'3; Calvin R. Johnson, 1864-'5; John F. Landes, 1866-'7; Barclay Burrows, 1868-'9; John L. Millard, 1870-'1; James Rice, 1872-'3; Smiley H. Bonham, 1874-'5; Jacob Proudfoot, 1876-'7; John Stephenson, 1878-'9; John H. Martindale, 1880-'1; William H. Hall, 1882-'5; W. G. Agnew, 1886.

SENATORS.

Henry B. Hendershott, 1852-'3; Dan. Anderson, 1854-'9; J. C. Hagans, 1860-'1; M. L. McPherson, 1862-'3; Ziba Brown, 1864-'5; Edward E. Edwards, 1866-'7; James D. Wright, 1868-'71; Robert A. Dague, 1872-'5; Samuel S. Bestow, 1876-'9; William M. Wilson, 1880-'3; John McDonough, 1884.





THE CIVIL WAR.



F there is any one thing more than another of which the people of the Northern States have reason to be proud, it is of the record they made during the dark and bloody days when red-handed rebellion raised its hideous head and threatened the life of the nation. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—working the mines, making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the Free States were buoyant with hope, looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the insurment of comfort and competence in their declining

years; they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the slave States of the South. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's souls"—the struggle for American Independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquillity, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh, of others—aye, even trafficking in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came, with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Major Anderson, U. S. A., Commandant, was fired on by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed was looked upon as the mere bravado of a few hot-heads—the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and hatred were crazed by the excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraph wires that Major Anderson had been forced to surrender to

what had first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future, from undertakings half-completed, and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the Government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare to question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, for his own purposes, had given them. But they "reckoned without their host." Their dreams of the future, their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy, were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln—America's martyr President—who, but a few short weeks before, had taken the oath of office as the nation's Chief Executive, issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months. The last word had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house, every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Party lines were for the time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven; and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were not

enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call, either for men or money, there was a willing and ready response.

And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the North, among whom the sons of Clarke County made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record. Of the offerings made by these people during the great and final struggle between freedom and slavery, it is the purpose now to write.

April 14, A. D. 1861, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been and now are violently opposed in several States, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way; I therefore call for the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress said combinations and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid in this effort to maintain the laws and integrity of the perpetuity of the popular government, and redress wrongs long enough endured. The first service assigned to the forces, probably, will be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. Let the utmost care be taken, consistent with the object to avoid devastation, destruction or interference with the property of peaceful citizens.

in any part of the country, and I hereby command persons composing the above combination to disperse within twenty days from date.

"I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th day of July next, to determine upon measures for public safety which the interest of the subject demands.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States.

"WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*"

Clarke County had at this time a population of but little over 5,000. With a people mainly devoted to agriculture, it could hardly be expected that a war-like spirit would be easily aroused. But we know little of the spark of patriotism which slumbers in the farmer's breast until occasion calls it forth. Though there was, in 1861, no railroad in this county, the news of the fall of Sumter was but two or three days in spreading everywhere among the people. The villages and school-houses became gathering points for the excited citizens, who were nearly unanimous in pledging their support to the cause of the Union.

The first call of President Lincoln required of Iowa but one regiment, and so many companies were at once tendered by telegraph to the Governor that the remote counties such as Clarke then was, took no immediate steps to furnish troops. In May, however, a militia company was raised with great enthusiasm. Samuel P. Glenn, being Captain, to be ready to offer its services on the first intimation that they would be accepted. The company was known as the Clarke County Guards, and drilled every Saturday, for a number of weeks. On the first of July, orders were received from Des Moines, to assemble and report at Burlington, for organization and assignment. On the 4th, "Independence Day," a grand celebration was held

at Osceola, and the company was organized for service.

Previous to this, and because it was supposed the company was too large for all to be received, a number of the volunteers went to Chariton, Lucas County, where they were received as a part of Company B, Sixth Infantry. These were: Sergeant, Elwin F. Alden; Corporal (afterward Sergeant and Lieutenant), David S. Sigler; Corporal, John H. Keplinger; Corporal, William C. Fitch; Corporal, George B. Brown; Musician, Addison J. Skelly; and Privates, Greene C. Adkins, Jesse L. Adkins, Miles Atwater, Otis Burbank, William L. Brown, William H. Brandon, Charles J. Cheny, James S. Cain, Newton J. Gordon, Edwin R. Godfrey, Charles H. Griggs, Charles H. Harvey, James H. Hess, Valentine Harland, Lemuel G. Knott, Elijah J. Kent, Abmon Ketchum, Sarah M. Lanning, Jacob L. Miler, Andrew Miller, Kellogg Poesell, Lewis B. Ridgeway, Orio S. Rarick, John M. Sayer and James E. Thomas.

These were mustered into the service no sooner than the full company from Clarke County, which became Company F, Sixth Infantry. This band of patriots set out with teams July 9, for Eddyville, Wapello County, whence they proceeded by rail to Burlington, arriving on the evening of the 11th. They were mustered into the service of the United States, July 17, by Lieutenant Alexander Chambers, U. S. A. This being the first company from Clarke County their names are considered worthy of record in this place.

Captain, Samuel P. Glenn; First Lieutenant, Calvin Minton; Second Lieutenant, John T. Grimes; Sergeants, Abraham C. Rarick, Elihu Gardner, Edwin R. Kennedy, Jerry Rhodes and George W. Hess; Corporals, John Diehl, John W. Kling, Zephaniah F. Delany, Jackson Wiggins, Moses T. Johnson, Nathaniel Thresher,

Francis M. Kyte and Andrew Byers; Musicians, Samuel Early and George Gatches; Wagoner, Henry C. Stewart; Privates, Samuel Applegate, Colman Barber, Ira A. Bare, Joseph N. Ballou, Robert Buell, Robert Balis, George Babington, Edward Chambers, Thomas Carson, Andrew B. Dilley, Isaac Day, Charles Daho, Homer Dodd, Abraham Ford, Elin Ford, James Fouch, Thomas P. Gray, William J. Hamilton, Benjamin H. Hilling, Samuel Hindman, Bladen A. Harrison, Jeremiah Hanks, John M. Hunter, Samuel Hart, Jonathan L. Hagerty, Caleb Jeffers, Thomas H. Kirkpatrick, Edwin R. Kennedy, George W. Lamb, Grundy Lock, William J. Love, James Mitchell, James Mardis, David McBride, William S. Moore, Charles W. Miller, James T. R. McCully, Oren S. Medcalf, Austin May, David McFarland, D. F. M. Musselman, Thomas A. Nelson, Hervey D. Owen, Harrison Owen, William Pagett, Alfred G. Romine, Adam C. Rarick, William H. Stewart, Abram T. Stark, Peter P. Shuck, John G. Scoville, David Shearer, Abner W. Sharp, Alexander Stewart, Henry Terry, Clark Tripp, Aaron Vanscoy, Oliver P. Wilson, Vashni Webster, William J. Wilson, Hugh West, John P. Willeby, James H. Weaver, Joseph Weininger and Henry C. Zink.

Of the above, these are still living, in Clarke County: Samuel P. Glenn, Francis M. Kyte, Abraham C. Rarick, John Diehl, Joseph N. Ballou, George Gatches, Colman Barber, Thomas Carson, William J. Hamilton, William S. Moore, William Pagett and Adam C. Rarick. The following are living, but not in Clarke County: Calvin Minton, Edwin R. Kennedy, Henry H. Adams, John W. Kling, John Tobin, Andrew Byers, Moses T. Johnson, Samuel Early, Joseph B. Adams, Henry C. Stewart, Robert Balis, Edward Chambers, Abraham Chambers, Elin

Ford, Bladen A. Harrison, John M. Hunter, Caleb Jeffers, Thomas H. Kirkpatrick, Charles W. Miller, Austin May, David McFarland, Thomas A. Nelson, Harrison Owen, Alfred G. Romine, William H. Stewart, John G. Scoville, Henry Terry, Clark Tripp, Aaron Vanscoy, Oliver P. Wilson, Vashni Webster, William J. Wilson, John P. Willeby, Joseph Weininger and Henry C. Zink.

Samuel P. Glenn, the first Captain of the company, resigned May 30, 1862, and was succeeded by Calvin Minton, who had been First Lieutenant, and who in turn, resigned June 11, 1864. Edwin R. Kennedy then commanded the company until the close of the war. John T. Grimes, who went out as Second Lieutenant, was promoted to First Lieutenant June 1, 1862, and was killed at Big Shanty, Georgia, June 15, 1864. Francis M. Kyte, the present popular auditor of Clarke County, was promoted from Seventh to Fifth Corporal, then to Fourth Sergeant, and July 25, 1864, was commissioned as a First Lieutenant, which was his rank at the close of the war. Abraham C. Rarick was promoted from First Sergeant to be Second Lieutenant. Thomas H. Kirkpatrick was mustered out as First Sergeant, but was afterward commissioned as Second Lieutenant.

In Company B three Clarke County volunteers earned commissions. Orin S. Rarick became Captain, James E. Thomas became First Lieutenant, and David S. Sigler, Second Lieutenant.

The Sixth Iowa Infantry remained at Burlington a few weeks, and in September, 1861, was transported down the river to St. Louis, Missouri. Thence it proceeded to Jefferson City, where it received its arms, about October 1. Marching to Syracuse, it was then organized under General John C. Fremont as a part of the army of Southwest Missouri. It was then ordered to

Springfield, Missouri, and then back to Sedalia. There the regiment was divided, part wintering at Tipton and part at Syracuse. March 10, the various companies went to Missouri on cars, and thence down the Mississippi and up the Tennessee to Pittsburg Landing, where the Sixth was the first regiment to disembark. But three weeks elapsed before the regiment was called upon to take a prominent part in its first great battle, the famous engagement of Shiloh.

On the morning of Sunday, the 6th of April, when the attack was made on Grant's center, the regiment was immediately brought into line of battle, and kept in position for more than two hours, when it was ordered to fall back. The battle at this time was raging fiercely in the center, and extending gradually to the right. The line was slowly yielding to a superior force. The regiment again formed in line of battle, after changing its position. Here Lieutenant Grimes, of the Clarke County company, was wounded and carried from the field. The regiment did not remain here long, however, but moved about half a mile over a broken and open field, entering the woods. A new line was formed, and the regiment moved forward to meet the advancing foe. Here the regiment withstood a shower of leaden hail and bullets, which now was pouring in upon it with deadly effect.

Notwithstanding a vastly superior force, and with no support, the regiment gallantly maintained this position for more than two hours, and when it became apparent that no succor was coming to it, and after the enemy had already turned its right flank and began pouring a galling cross-fire upon it, the regiment was ordered to retire. It fell back in good order, and was assigned to the support of batteries near the river, where it remained all night. The next day the regiment was not formed as a whole,

but a detachment under Lieutenants Minton and Allis in were connected to an Illinois regiment, and the major portion, under Captain Walden, voluntarily joined Colonel Garfield's command, and participated in the engagement throughout the day, until the enemy fled in great confusion. In this two-days' engagement the regiment lost 64 killed, 100 wounded and 47 missing, out of 650 engaged.

The gallant John M. Corse, of Burlington, served as Major until shortly after Shiloh, when he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel. In March, 1863, he became Colonel; in August of the same year, Brigadier-General, and in October, 1864, brevetted a Major-General. He was the hero of Allatoona Pass, and one of the finest soldiers contributed by the State of Iowa.

After Shiloh the regiment was stationed at Memphis until the 4th of November, when it proceeded to Grand Junction and wintered. March 1, 1863, the men were mounted and employed in raiding through Tennessee, gathering horses and mules until June 1, when it entered on the Vicksburg campaign under General Grant. Vicksburg fell on the 3d of July, and the Sixth at once joined the expedition against Jackson, Mississippi. Arriving near that place after some disagreeable experience, the Sixth was finally ordered to push up the Jackson & Canton Railroad, keeping the line at right angles with that road. This was done under the leadership of Colonel Corse, until the enemy made a stand on the regiment's left, when Colonel Corse massed Companies D and F, and charged them, driving them through the woods into their own works. The right of the regiment had been halted by Colonel Sanford, commanding the brigade, and the two lines were connected by pickets, and kept in that position until morning, when another advance was made. The enemy resisting, a charge was ordered by Com-

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but a detachment under Lieutenants Min-ton and Allis were connected to an Illinois regiment, and the major portion, under Captain Walden, voluntarily joined Colonel Garfield's command, and participated in the engagement throughout the day, until the enemy fled in great confusion. In this two-days' engagement the regiment lost 64 killed, 100 wounded and 47 missing, out of 650 engaged.

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panies K, E and B, who, with yells and fixed bayonets, drove the men out of the ditch they held, killing and wounding quite a number. The ground gained was held, and after forty hours of most arduous labor the regiment was relieved by another line. On the morning of the 16th the Sixth again pressed forward, capturing some prisoners, killing quite a number, clearing the forest, railroad, fences and corn-fields in their front, and driving the enemy into their works. A battery of siege guns enfiladed our line, and a battery of howitzers immediately in front commenced a heavy fire. Colonel Corse made a reconnaissance in person, while the men were lying down on the ground, and after learning all that was required by General Sherman, ordered the regiment back into the woods. The next morning Jackson was entered. General W. L. Smith wrote a highly congratulatory order to the regiment for its part in this brief campaign.

The next place the regiment was enabled to perform distinguished service, was at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, under Brigadier-General Corse and Major-General Sherman, the whole being under the direction of General Grant. January 4, 1864, at Scottsboro, Alabama, the regiment re-enlisted. The men were sent home on veteran furlough about the middle of March, and May 12 they re-assembled at Chattanooga. From this time the regiment was in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, then on the march to the sea, through the Carolinas and to Washington. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865, and paid, and disbanded at Davenport.

The Fifteenth Iowa Infantry was raised in the autumn of 1861, and in November some twenty-five men from Clarke County were received into Company I. Robert W. Hamilton, from Clarke County, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and

served as such until killed at the battle of Shiloh. Ensign H. King went out as First Sergeant; was made Second Lieutenant July 4, 1862, and Adjutant of the regiment April 22, 1863. September 16, 1864, he was appointed Chaplain, which position he held until the close of the war.

The Fifteenth was organized at Keokuk, February 22, 1862, and destined to take the field on the Tennessee. It joined Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing, where it went through its "bloody baptism" on April 6 and 7, with a loss of over one-fourth of its number engaged in the two days' fights. It formed a part of Grant's army of the Tennessee (especially under the lamented Major-General McPherson), until General Sherman succeeded General Grant in command, in the autumn of 1863, from which time, as part of the old Seventeenth Army Corps, it shared the hardships, the memorable battles, sieges and hundreds of skirmishes, as well as the glory, of Sherman's army moving upon and capturing Atlanta, Savannah, the Carolinas, Goldsboro, North Carolina, and Raleigh, North Carolina, where Johnston's rebel army—defeated in a hundred battles during the preceding year—was finally brought to surrender April 26, 1865. The regiment was stationed at 128 different points before its disbanding at Davenport, August 3, 1865. During its service the regiment traveled and marched in all 8,518 miles.

In the month of July, 1862, a company was raised in Clarke County, which was assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry and given the letter B. William M. Duncan was commissioned as Captain; James M. Boring, First Lieutenant, and William Stonaker, Second Lieutenant. Stonaker was made Captain of Company A December 14, 1862, and resigned October 20, 1864, being succeeded as Captain of the same company by Lieutenant Boring, of Company B. James M. Higgins went out

as Sergeant, became Second Lieutenant, and then First Lieutenant. George W. Bullock also earned the rank of Second Lieutenant.

The following history of the regiment is from the pen of Colonel Hugh J. Campbell, the last commander of the Eighteenth, after Colonel Elwarls was made a Brigadier-General:

"The regiment was enlisted under the call of July 4, 1862, for 300,000 men, but was commenced under special authority. It was raised during the spring and summer of 1862, under numerous difficulties and discouragements. The public feeling was apathetic. The time was the busiest season of the year, and consequently enlistments were slow, and the companies were nearly all only of minimum strength. The pernicious practice of offering exorbitant bounties, which was subsequently adopted, and which aided to recruit the next regiments more rapidly, was not then in operation, and the entire regiment was enlisted with only the regular bounty of \$100, \$25 of which was paid in advance.

"The regiment rendezvoused at Clinton, Iowa, and was organized by Adjutant-General Baker, and mustered into the United States service, August 6, 1862, with a total aggregate rank and file of 860 men, under the command of Colonel John Edwards.

"August 11, 1862, the regiment started *en route* to Missouri, to join an expedition then fitting out under General Schofield against the enemy in Southwestern Missouri. It arrived at Sedalia, Missouri, August 28, and was almost immediately ordered to Springfield, Missouri, where it arrived September 13. There the Army of the Frontier was rapidly organized by General Schofield, and the Eighteenth was assigned to the First Brigade, Colonel Dan Husted, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, commanding, and Second Division, under Brigadier-

General Totten. September 20, the Army of the Frontier moved from Springfield toward the rebel force then lying at and about Neosho and Newtonia. At Newtonia the advance of our forces under General Brown came up with the rebels and engaged them. General Totten's division was ordered up on double-quick to the support of General Brown, but at their advance the enemy retired, leaving the field in our possession.

"The Eighteenth Iowa, during the forced night march previous to the morning of the battle, came in contact with an advanced post of the enemy, which they drove in after some firing, in which the regiment lost one man killed and three wounded. The army pursued the rebel forces rapidly to Fayetteville, Arkansas, where the advance, consisting of the Eighteenth Iowa, again came upon the rebel rear-guard and skirmished with them for six or seven miles, encountering the enemy's fire without any further casualties. The Army of the Frontier was here ordered to return to Missouri, and the Eighteenth Iowa was ordered to Springfield, where it arrived November 14, 1862. During this campaign, the regiment being raw and suffering from the measles, which spread through the whole regiment, lost severely by exposure and fatigue. The entire casualties, including those who died from disease contracted by the exposures of the campaign, was ninety men.

"During the winter of 1862-'3 the regiment was stationed at Springfield. January 8, 1863, the rebel forces, 3,500 strong, under Marmaduke, attacked Springfield, then held by the Eighteenth Iowa and a few hundred militia. The regiment was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cook. After a severe engagement, lasting the whole of the day, the enemy retreated, leaving 180 killed and 1 wounded. The Eighteenth Iowa suffered severely in the action, losing fifty enlisted men killed and wounded,

and two commissioned officers killed—Captain William R. Blue, Company C, and Captain Joseph Van Metre, Company H, who died of wounds received in the action—and two commissioned officers wounded, Captain Landis, Company D, and Lieutenant Conaway, Company C. The regiment behaved nobly, standing their ground against three times their number, and by their coolness and determination, saving the town and its valuable stores on which the Army of the Frontier, thence drawing its supplies, depended for its existence. Had they not then repulsed Marmaduke, and had he succeeded in capturing Springfield and its stores, the Army of the Frontier would have been compelled to fall back, and would not have been enabled to confront Hindman and save Missouri from invasion, as they subsequently did at Prairie Grove. The regiment received a well-merited compliment from Brigadier-General Brown, commanding, for their bravery and gallantry in this action.

"During the spring and summer of 1863, different portions of the regiment, under command of Major Campbell, made three long marches of 110 miles each, two of them forced marches, beside doing very heavy fatigue and guard duty, in which they were taxed to their utmost strength, by reason of the smallness of the garrison and the constant proximity of the enemy. In the latter of these marches they participated in the campaign against Shelby, who invaded Missouri and penetrated nearly to the Missouri River. The regiment was ordered to Cassville, Missouri, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, to co-operate in heading off Shelby's retreat. October 9, Springfield being considered in danger, a part of the regiment was ordered back by forced marches, and marched the distance of fifty-five miles in twenty-seven hours, including halts.

"October 16, Companies D and F, under

command of Captain Ray, marched from Cassville to Fayetteville as escort to a supply train, and at Cross Timbers encountered the enemy under Colonel Brooks, who attacked the train with five hundred men. After a short but severe contest, the enemy retired with a loss of ten men killed and wounded.

"October 17, the remainder of the regiment, under command of Colonel Edwards, moved along with all the forces of the district of Southwestern Missouri, under Brigadier-General McNeil, in pursuit of Shelby, who was then retreating from Missouri, and reached Fort Smith, Arkansas, after an animated pursuit, during which they marched night and day, fording deep streams, and crossing the Boston mountains, October 31, 1863.

"January 2, 1864, a portion of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, marched to Roseville, Arkansas, to prevent an anticipated attack upon a supply train on the way from Little Rock, in charge of Captain Clover, Company K, Eighteenth Iowa, with a detachment of the regiment, and returned to Fort Smith, January 8, 1864, having marched seventy-five miles in the depth of winter, the snow being six inches deep, without tents or shelter of any kind. During the rest of the winter, the regiment was engaged in excessive labor, in fatigue, escort, and guard duty, men and officers going on duty for months every other day, and living upon half rations.

"March 22, 1864, the regiment, under command of Captain Duncan, Colonel Edwards commanding the First Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell being detained at Little Rock by a severe hurt, which disabled him entirely from walking or riding, moved with the Third Division to join General Steele, who with the Seventh Army Corps was moving on Camden, Arkansas, to co-operate with General Banks.

"April 12 the regiment participated in the battle of Prairie d'Anne. April 13, the Third Division, being the rear-guard of the army, was attacked by the enemy in force at Moscow. In this engagement, the Eighteenth Iowa, with the Second Indiana Battery, held the enemy in check until the rest of the division came up, and forced the enemy to retire. Captain J. K. Morey, Company F, then acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Brigade, was highly complimented by Colonel Edwards, commanding the brigade, for bravery in this action.

"April 18, the regiment, under command of Captain Duncan, moved from Camden to re-enforce Colonel Williams, Second Kansas Colored, who was escorting a large forage train. About fourteen miles from Camden, at Poison Springs, Colonel Williams was attacked by the enemy 6,000 strong, under Generals Marcy and Fagan. He had with him the Eighteenth Iowa, the First Kansas Colored, one section of the Second Indiana Battery, and about 200 cavalry. His small force was completely surrounded and separated, and after a fierce and sanguinary conflict, in which the rest of the command was entirely routed and scattered with great loss, the Eighteenth Iowa was completely isolated and hemmed in on all sides. It retired slowly rod by rod, reforming and charging the enemy seven times, and finally cut its way through the enemy's lines and returned to Camden. The casualties in this engagement were eighty enlisted men killed, wounded and missing, and one commissioned officer wounded. The regiment received great credit for the deliberate and determined courage with which it held together in the face of such desperate odds and forced its way out. The officers and men behaved gallantly. Captain Thomas Blanchard, when wounded, and under a heavy fire, seized the colors and held

them, by ordering the men to form upon him.

"April 30, the regiment participated in the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, at Saline River, where the enemy attacked General Steele's army, then retreating from Camden, and endeavored to prevent his crossing, but was repulsed after a day's hard fighting, with a heavy loss on both sides.

"The regiment returned to Fort Smith May 15, 1864, having marched 730 miles, through swamps and over mountains, subsisting part of the time on raw corn, wading whole days and nights in mud and water, and suffering hardships that have been surpassed in no campaign of the war.

"The subsequent months of the summer and fall of 1864, and the winter of 1864-'5, were occupied with a series of long and rapid marching, the intervals of which were employed in severe labor on the fortifications around Fort Smith, and extremely heavy guard duty. Different bodies of the enemy, under Shelby, Gano, Cooper, Fagan, and Brooks, emboldened by their successes against General Steele, hovered closely around Fort Smith, cut off our communications, captured supply trains, and completely held the surrounding country. During the whole time the troops at Fort Smith were kept upon two-thirds, and during the greatest part of the time half rations, and the subsistence that was furnished consisted, for a long time, mostly of damaged bread and meat.

"May 25, 1864, the regiment, under command of Major Morey, together with the Second Kansas Colored and a section of the Second Kansas Battery, all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, moved to Clarksville, Arkansas, to hold that place and keep open the navigation of the river, upon which the army at Fort Smith depended for supplies. The regiment lost on the march, two men killed by guerrillas. While here, Sergeant

Vance, Company C, Eighteenth Iowa, with twenty-eight men, in charge of a baggage train, was attacked ten miles from Clarksville by forty rebels, but repulsed them and saved his train, killing two and wounding two of the enemy, and losing one man wounded.

"August 6, Clarksville was evacuated by order of Brigadier-General Thayer, and the Eighteenth Iowa, under command of Major Morey, together with a battalion of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and a large train of Government stores and refugees, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, marched for Fort Smith. On their march they were followed closely by the enemy, who harassed them slightly, but without doing serious injury.

"From August 11 to December, the regiment was sent under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell upon four successive expeditions. In November, a large supply train of 400 wagons, *en route* for Fort Smith, was lying at Neosho Crossing, Cherokee Nation, deterred from advancing by the threatened intervention of Gano's forces between them and Fort Smith. The supplies at Fort Smith were exhausted, and the possibility of holding it at all depended upon the safe arrival of this train. November 22, the Eighteenth Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, marched to Fort Gibson to meet the train. On arriving there, he was ordered to proceed by forced marches toward Neosho Crossing, 100 miles distant, with the Eighteenth, under command of Captain Blanchard, and the First Indiana Infantry, till he met the train. His command drew for rations a peck of corn in the ear per man, and a little coffee, and upon this supply, with no salt and a little fresh beef, killed on the way, the command marched day and night till it reached the train at Neosho Crossing. The suffering from exhaustion on this march exceeded that experienced

in any of the campaigns of the regiment. At Neosho Crossing, the command met the train, escorted by the Second Kansas (colored), the Second and Third Indiana, portions of the Sixth and Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and two sections of Artillery, under command of Major Phillips, who was waiting for re-enforcements. The whole, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, immediately marched for Fort Gibson, and thence to Fort Smith, which he reached December 11, having marched 320 miles in the winter, forded two rivers and numberless swollen streams, making night marches, the only subsistence of his whole command for a part of the time being raw corn and beef, seasoned with gunpowder in lieu of salt.

"February 26, 1865, four companies of the Eighteenth, under Major Morey, were ordered to Van Buren, Arkansas, where they were engaged in garrison and escort duty until July 6, Major Morey commanding the post. July 6, the regiment was ordered to proceed to Little Rock for muster out. There it stayed until July 21, and then started for the rendezvous at Davenport, Iowa, where the men received their discharges and final payments, August 5 and 7, 1865, just three years and two days after their muster into the service.

"The whole number of miles marched by the regiment, since it moved from Clinton, Iowa, is 4,160 miles. Of the original members of the regiment, about 400 returned to Iowa for muster-out. It received 235 recruits, of which eighty-six were from Iowa, seventy-two from Missouri, and seventy-seven from Arkansas and Texas. Of the original officers of the regiment, only eight returned with it to Iowa. The total loss of the regiment, by death and discharges, was 515.

In August, 1862, Clarke County contributed another company, which became Company D, Thirty-ninth Infantry. The

officers were: Captain, Lloyd D. Bennett; First Lieutenant, William T. Mathews, and Second Lieutenant, Casper Carter. About twenty men also entered Company K, under Captain William F. Bennett. The following history of the Thirty-ninth was written by Colonel H. J. B. Cummings:

"The several companies composing the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Iowa Infantry Volunteers, are from the following counties: Two from Madison, two from Dallas, two from Polk, one from Greene, one from Clarke, one from Decatur, and one from Des Moines. These companies were assigned to the regiment, and its Colonel commissioned September 12, 1862; and he was directed to order the companies to rendezvous at Des Moines, and assumed command at once.

"The first company reported at Des Moines on the 20th day of September, and within a week all were in camp except the company from Des Moines County, which did not join the other companies until the removal of the regiment from Des Moines to Davenport. The whole energies of the officers, while remaining at Camp Burnside, near Des Moines, were devoted to instructing the men in drill and other duties of soldiers. On the 26th day of October, pursuant to an order from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the regiment moved to Camp Herron, Davenport. Here the men were speedily uniformed, and on the 4th of November, armed with Enfield rifled muskets, it requiring 773 muskets for that purpose.

"The regiment was mustered into the United States service by Captain H. B. Hendershott, Second Artillery, November 24, 1862. The delay in mustering was caused by two or three companies not having the minimum number of men, and when mustered it was upon a special order of the War Department, to accept the regiment as it was. Captain Hendershott

mustered in an aggregate of 802 officers and men. A minimum regiment consists of 842 rank and file.

"While at Davenport (counting a few cases at Des Moines) the regiment had nearly 300 cases of measles, and the usual proportion of other camp diseases. Many of the men were only convalescent when the regiment was ordered from Davenport to the front, and forty-one men were unable to move with the command, and were left behind in hospital.

"On the 13th day of December, the command left Davenport by rail, with orders to report to Brigadier-General Tattle, commanding at Cairo, arriving there the 14th inst. We lay at Cairo two days awaiting orders, and during this whole time received a disagreeable taste of a Cairo rain and sleet. The men were then transferred to a steamboat, but were so crowded (over 700 being on board) that very many experienced for the first time the exposure they soon learned to endure. From the effect of that exposure, we were for the next six months dropping men from our rolls under the head of 'died' or 'discharged.'

"On the 16th instant, we dropped down the river with orders to debark and report to Brigadier-General Davies, at Columbus, Kentucky. It was dusk upon arriving, and very muddy and rainy. The commanding officer reported as ordered, and I was directed to hunt some place to camp all night. No staff officer was directed to select a camp site, or aid in so doing, and much time was spent and wading done before a half-way dry piece of ground could be found. Those miserable apologies, known as 'shelter-tents,' then for the first time were raised, and on the cold and wet ground the Thirty-ninth made its bed. On the 18th instant, the regiment took cars for Corinth, Mississippi, with orders to report to Brigadier-General G.

M. Dodge. This day the rebel General Forrest first approached the railroad near Jackson, Tennessee, and upon the arrival of the regiment at that place about dark, the command was ordered to debark by Brigadier-General Sullivan, commanding the district of Trenton. Forrest cut the road that evening a few miles north of Trenton, about half an hour after the train conveying the Thirty-ninth passed over, cutting off the train following it. The regiment was kept lying behind earth-works at Jackson for four days, a momentary attack being expected by the commanding General. Here the men suffered much from short rations, and were unable to cook what they had. It finally became apparent that the move on Jackson was but a feint, to hold troops there while Forrest cut the road north of the town. On the 22nd instant, the regiment, with two others, was sent up the road to drive off the enemy and repair the road. We arrived at Trenton on the 26th, having been much exposed to rain, and deprived almost entirely of sleep on the road and at Humboldt. Forrest was known to be at Huntingdon, some thirty miles east. Other troops were ordered to Trenton, and two brigades were organized, the Thirty-ninth Iowa, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, and Fiftieth Indiana comprising the second brigade.

"We were ordered to march at dark of the 27th, each man to carry five days' rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition. Not a team or ambulance with the regiment. *This was the first march of the regiment.* Just from Iowa, many but a couple of weeks out of hospital, all worn out by short rations and loss of sleep, and over-burdened by carrying rations and ammunition, those who have been in the service will appreciate the condition of the men. We marched all night, going in camp nearly daylight. At eight o'clock we were

ordered to again resume the march. We marched all day. The next morning many of the men were completely worn out, others were too foot-sore to proceed, and we were compelled to leave over one hundred men. During the day they attempted to make their way back to Trenton, but at Shady Grove were surrounded by a regiment of Forrest's cavalry, and 101 were made prisoners. (They did not rejoin the regiment until in October, 1863.)

"That night we arrived at Huntingdon. The next day we commenced moving south toward Lexington. Both brigades were at Huntingdon. The Second Brigade moved out alone. December 31, 1862, at Red Mound or Parker's Cross-Roads, ten miles south of Lexington, the Second Brigade, consisting of the three regiments named, a section of artillery, and a company of cavalry, came in contact with Forrest's whole command, numbering between six and seven thousand men, and eleven pieces of artillery. The Second Brigade had 1,545 men and two pieces. We fought from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon under great disadvantages of numbers, artillery and position. At three o'clock the First Brigade made its appearance, and Forrest fled precipitately, leaving in our hands some 300 prisoners, 400 horses, seven cannon and a large number of small arms. The loss of the Thirty-ninth was three killed, thirty-three wounded, and eleven prisoners.

"January 1, 1863, we took up the line of march for Jackson, arriving there the evening of the 2d. On the 6th we took cars with orders to report to Brigadier-General Dodge at Corinth, according to the orders we received at Columbus. At 7 P. M. we arrived, and were by General Dodge assigned to the Third Brigade (Col. M. M. Bane's), Second Division (Brigadier-General Dodge's), Sixteenth Army Corps

(Major-General Hurlbut), of which we are yet a part.

"We remained at Corinth until the 2d of November, 1863, doing usual garrison duty. The regiment made several marches guarding trains that took up two or three days at a time, and once moved to Lagrange, Tennessee, to ward off a threatened attack on the railroad. The raid into Alabama to cover Colonel Streight's movements was made during this time, and will be more fully mentioned. At Corinth we laid out a regular camp, and erected excellent log barracks for officers and men, some eighty in number, admitted by all to be the best quarters in the division. On the 13th day of April, 1863, General Dodge's division moved out, as before stated, to cover the raid of Colonel Streight into Georgia. We marched by easy marches to Bear Creek, where our advance encountered the enemy, who disputed our passage. A pontoon was, however, soon thrown over the creek, and we moved on to Tusculum, skirmishing almost every mile, until we arrived at Town Creek, Alabama.

"The enemy who were under General Roddy were reinforced by General Forrest, and the united forces seriously endeavored to prevent our crossing. The whole forenoon was occupied in artillery duels. We had four fine batteries, and the whole, together with the movements of the troops being within observation, gave us a lively and pleasant day. After noon we built three bridges over the creek under their fire, when we advanced our whole force, and the enemy prudently retired. Colonel Streight had started in a southwesterly direction around them the night before, and our object having been accomplished, we marched back unmolested, General Forrest having turned in pursuit of Colonel Streight. We arrived at Corinth May 2.

"May 6, Company H, which was on

duty guarding a corral a few miles from Corinth, was surrounded by 800 rebel cavalry, and the Captain and most of his company made prisoners. November 2, 1863, the regiment, together with the entire command of Brigadier-General Dodge, left Corinth *en route* for Pulaski, Giles County, Tennessee, a distance of 125 miles. The march occupied ten days, including four days' delay at Iuka. Nothing worthy of mention occurred on the trip. The weather was fine, the daily marches short, and the regiment seemed delighted, as on some holiday excursion. We reached Pulaski, on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, on the 11th. On the 12th a portion of the force was sent south on the railroad, and a portion went north, General Dodge's headquarters being fixed at Pulaski. Our brigade went north, and the regiment was stationed on the railroad at Reynolds' Station, Giles County, seven miles north of Pulaski. Five companies were stationed at regimental headquarters at Reynolds' Station, above mentioned. Three companies were posted at two grist-mills, grinding flour and meal for the command, and two companies were stationed at railroad bridges, guarding them. All the companies erected comfortable log barracks, and the detached companies good stockades. January 21, 1864, regimental headquarters was moved to Culleoka, twenty miles further north, with six companies. The companies detached at the mills were relieved, and two of them stationed at railroad bridges, thus giving the regiment twenty-five miles of railroad and country to hold and maintain quiet. January 26, the enemy made an attack on Athens, Alabama, and, fearing another raid on the road, the regiment was ordered to immediately throw up strong earth-works or stockades. Work was immediately commenced, and the citizens, white and black, in the town and vicinity, were ordered to as-

sist. We thus secured the help of about 150 men. A very strong stockade was erected, 160 x 140 feet. A deep ditch was dug all around it, with embankments thrown up to the port holes. Two cannons were mounted; rifle-pits were also made in the direction from which an attack would most likely come. The work cost a great deal of labor, and when completed was as good and strong a work as could be found on the road. March 12 the regiment with the brigade took up the line of march for Athens, Alabama, arriving the 15th. This was one of the most pleasant marches the regiment ever had.

"At Athens camp was again regularly established, and log barracks, much superior to any we ever had, quickly erected. From this time on, after a short period in camp, the history of the regiment is the same as that of Sherman's army. The story has been elsewhere graphically told of the famous march to the sea, through the Carolinas and to Washington, where the Thirty-ninth was mustered out, June 5, 1865, after earning for itself a reputation that time can scarcely dim.

About twenty men from Clarke County went into the Eighth Cavalry (Company D). The order to raise this regiment was issued by the War Department in February, 1865. Recruiting did not begin, however, till the last week in June, as it was not desirable to interfere with the filling up of the Seventh Cavalry, then in quarters at Camp Hendershott. When the regiment was ordered into quarters, August 20, over 2,000 men had been enlisted. October 17 the command left for Louisville, via Michigan City and Indianapolis. November 4 it commenced its march to Nashville, Tennessee, making the 200 miles in less than two weeks. Here it reported to Major-General Thomas and received orders to report to General Gillem, commanding under Governor Andrew Johnson, the

troops on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad. It was for some months stationed in a disloyal part of Tennessee, and actively engaged in the preservation of good order. During the summer and fall of 1864, it took part in the Georgia campaign. It saw about as hard and continuous service as fell to the lot of any command in the same time. It was retained in the service of the United States until August, 1865, on the 13th of which month it was mustered out, and on the 27th it was paid off at Clinton, Iowa, by Major E. S. Bailey.

In the summer of 1864, about twenty-five men from Clarke County went into Company H, Forty-sixth Infantry (100 days). Aaron S. Johnson was First Lieutenant. The following account of this regiment's brief operations was written by Colonel D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque:

"The Forty-sixth Regiment, Iowa Infantry, was organized at Davenport, Iowa, and mustered into the United States service on the 10th day of June, 1864, to serve for the term of 100 days. On the 11th of June, the regiment was armed and clothed, and on the 14th we took the cars for Cairo, Illinois, at which place we arrived on the 15th. Immediately upon my arrival in Cairo, I dispatched a letter to Major-General Washburn, commanding at Memphis, and on the morning of the 17th of June, I received orders from General Washburn to report with my regiment at Memphis.

"On the evening of the 17th of June, I embarked the regiment upon the John D. Perry, and arrived in Memphis on the morning of the 20th, when I was ordered into camp, two miles east of the city. We remained in camp at Memphis until the 27th, performing heavy picket duty during that time. On the morning of the 27th of June I was ordered to move my regiment to Collierville, Tennessee, take command

of that post, and throw out detachments east and west on the railroad, and was also ordered to guard the railroad against the interference of the rebels who had recently been firing upon the trains in the vicinity of Collierville.

"On the 28th of June, I sent Lieutenant-Colonel L. D. Durbin with two companies, A and I, Captains Guilbert and Wolf, to Camp Look Out, a post three miles west of Collierville, and situated on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. On the same day Major George L. Torbert, with Companies E and K, Captains Harrison and Palmer, moved to Camp Henderson, two and a half miles east of Collierville. Both of these detachments performed their duties faithfully, and not another train was disturbed while they guarded these posts. While the regiment was stationed at Collierville and outposts the men performed very heavy picket duty, being upon guard each alternate day. I partly compensated the men for this by inaugurating a generous system of foraging.

"The enemy did not disturb us but once during the two months that we were stationed at Collierville. The event that I allude to occurred about the middle of August. Lieutenant-Colonel Durbin was informed that a band of guerrillas had captured two men of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry near his camp. He promptly sent out Captain Wolf with sixteen men to relieve the prisoners if possible. When about a mile from camp the party was fired upon by some thirty guerrillas lying in ambuscade, and Captain Wolf and three of his men were brought down at the first volley, the Captain and one man seriously wounded, the others slightly. The men returned the fire, killing one and wounding three of the rebels. The Captain having been shot and supposed to be killed, and being outnumbered two to one the men retreated to a

"On the 1st of September we were ordered to Memphis, where we remained until the 10th, when we were ordered to embark on the Golden Era for Cairo, at which place we arrived on the 14th of September. Taking the cars the same day we started for Davenport, Iowa. On the evening of the 16th of September we reached Davenport, at which place we were mustered out and paid off on the 23d of September, 1864."

Besides the regiments above enumerated there were a few representatives of Clarke County in other commands, and in some belonging to other States. The Ninth Iowa Cavalry had a few in Company H, and a half-dozen went into the Sixth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

In 1861, the first year of the war, the General Assembly ordered an enumeration made the following year of the militia, or able-bodied male population between eighteen and forty-five years of age, in the different counties of the State. This was done, and, January 1, 1863, the total number for Clarke County was reported as 888. One year later this number was reduced to 708. In December, 1864, the Clarke County Regiment was organized, with the following general officers: Colonel, Calvin Minton; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas J. Lowe; Major, Freeborn W. Johnson; Adjutant, A. H. Burrows; Quartermaster, Thomas C. Funston; Surgeon, E. M. Laws; Assistant Surgeon, J. P. Wood. The commanding officers of the eleven companies were: Captain A. C. Rarick, Captain Alonzo Williams, Lieutenant Thomas P. Bonar, Captain Samuel P. Glenn, Lieutenant Thomas P. Johnson, Captain Jacob Broadfoot, Captain Solomon De Long, Captain John M. Lowry, Captain Abraham McKeever, Captain John McDonough and Captain George Weaver.

The county board of supervisors took appropriate action from time to time

toward relieving the families of volunteers. The expenditures on this head increased rapidly at the close of the war, and a special two-mill tax was levied in 1864 and 1865, yielding over \$5,000, all of which was expended. Including the amounts expended in the previous years the total paid out by the county was not far from \$6,000. The county paid no bounties to volunteers, but several of the townships offered various bounties in order to complete their quotas, and the citizens gave liberally out of their private means to the same end. These efforts were so effective that the draft was put in force in but one township—Green Bay—and there but one man was drawn.

The ladies and church people organized numerous societies for assisting soldiers and soldiers' families, and deserve lasting praise for their energy. The volunteers

themselves sent home such amounts from their pay as they could spare. Company F, of the Sixth, started a company bakery in the field, and drew rations of flour instead of bread. More bread was made than needed, and the surplus was regularly sold. Thus a fund of \$75 to \$100 per month was accumulated, which was sent home for use where most needed. This was kept up until the latter part of the war, when the bakery was discontinued.

When the war was over and the regiments mustered out Clarke County's 500 volunteers quietly returned to their homes and resumed their avocations. Many have moved away, and some have closed their earthly accounts. There are now residing in the county over 390 ex-soldiers, more than half of whom, however, enlisted from other States or counties, and have since the war moved here.





THE PRESS



N the development of modern civilization there is no more potent factor than the newspaper, and, at the same time, there has been no greater progress in anything for fifty years past than in American journalism. Fifty years ago the country had few newspapers that could be considered paying property. The metropolitan journals devoted about as much space to foreign as to domestic news, while country weeklies seemed to consider that which

happened at home as of no importance whatever, and imitated the larger papers in style and contents. The telegraph and railroads, assisted by that enterprising spirit which is inseparably connected with successful journalistic management, have wrought most gratifying results. Local news has become the main feature of weekly country newspapers, and all journals of the better class are foremost in advancing the best interests of the localities from which their support comes.

In Clarke County, journalism has kept pace in the march of improvement with other professions and industries. The wide circulation of these papers at present pub-

lished, and the large number of outside papers that are taken here, afford the best possible evidence that the people are intelligent, enterprising and progressive. In Osceola alone 100 copies of outside daily papers are distributed every day by the news-dealer, and many come by mail direct to subscribers.

Although many able writers have been employed upon the county press in former years, without disparagement to any of them it can safely be asserted, that the journals of the county, taken as a whole, were never better conducted than at present. The editors are gentlemen who understand their business thoroughly, and do their utmost to give their patrons good, clean, reliable newspapers.

The oldest paper published in Clarke County is the

OSCEOLA SENTINEL.

This was established July 30, 1859, the precise date not being ascertainable, by Pike & Odham. They called it then the *Courier*. After they had been in control nearly three years, they sold the office to J. H. Caverly, who published the *Courier* for a year or two longer, and then, January 1, 1863, changed its name to the *Union Sentinel*, thereby to accord more fully with the patriotic ideas of the community. The civil war was then in progress, and its in-

fluence pervaded the commonest events of daily life. The name, *Osceola Sentinel*, was appropriate, for its voice was strong and clear for the Union, and in support of the administration of President Lincoln. Some three years after the close of the war the name was changed to *Clarke County Sentinel*, and a few years later the present title, *Osceola Sentinel*, was adopted.

Mr. Caverly sold out in 1867 to J. B. Dague, who soon after received J. C. Stockton in partnership. There have been numerous changes of proprietorship since. Mr. Stockton disposed of his interest to Milo A. Thompson, and he in turn sold to R. A. Dague. The firm of Dague Brothers continued until 1872, and then sold to Hunter Brothers, whose proprietorship was of short duration. The next owner was J. J. Steadman, now of the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*. He sold a one-half interest to S. M. Leach, who is now a banker of Adel, Dallas County. When Mr. Steadman retired, R. A. Dague succeeded to his place, and the firm became Leach & Dague. The latter's share was next the property of B. L. Harding, and the paper was issued under the name of S. M. Leach & Co. R. A. Dague's name next appeared in place of that of Mr. Leach, and he afterward sold to Pierce & Lucas. Mr. Harding sold his interest to Henry Stivers, and in November, 1885, the latter became sole proprietor.

The *Sentinel's* existence dates back to an early period in the history of the Republican party, to whose interests it has always been true. It has been the official paper of the county ever since its establishment. The paper and its appurtenances were once valued at \$1,500, but the last transfer of the paper to Mr. Stivers' hands, was made on a valuation of \$3,000. The paper is issued on Thursdays, and is an eight-column folio. Its subscription price is \$1.50 per year. The circulation is 1,300, and still increasing.

OSCEOLA DEMOCRAT.

J. M. Estes established the *New Era* in 1873, and published it as a Democratic weekly until the spring of 1878, when G. C. Miller took charge and changed the name to that now used. The present proprietors, J. W. & J. H. Sherman, succeeded Mr. Miller in November, 1879. It is at present the only Democratic paper in the county. The *Democrat* was originally a seven-column folio, but under the present management has been made a five-column quarto. It goes to press on Wednesday, and is distributed and dated Thursday. The subscription price is \$1.50 per year. It is due to Sherman Brothers to say that when they undertook the management of the *Democrat* it was in a bad condition financially, and unpopular among the people; but they have made it more than self-sustaining, raised its circulation to 900 in this county alone, and in every way improved its character. Sherman Brothers have been connected with four papers—*Leon Reporter*, *Newton Independent*, *Bona-partre Journal* and the *Osceola Democrat*.

THE SATURDAY MAIL

was established March 27, 1886, by J. Y. Stier, and is consequently the youngest of the four papers now published in Clarke County. It is in politics independent, and has made a very favorable start, having an increasing subscription list. It is a five-column quarto, and is published on Saturdays, at \$1.25 per year.

MURRAY NEWS.

The first paper at Murray was the *Record*, established by J. E. Wick, and by him run for a short time. This was succeeded by the *News*, the first number of which was issued about April 1, 1876, by B. L. Harding. He was followed, in a year or so, by J. F. Bishop, who lived at Afton, and per-

formed his editorial work at that place. The next proprietors were the Bird Brothers, who, in 1879, sold to H. D. Crawford. He afterward received into partnership William Farner. In 1881 Crawford disposed of his interest to J. D. Martindale, and Farner sold his share to E. T. Dufur. The firm of Martindale & Dufur existed one year, and then Mr. Martindale became sole proprietor. The *News* is politically a Republican paper. It is a seven-column folio, issued on Wednesdays, at \$1.50 per year.

THE WOODBURN ARGUS

was the only attempt at journalism at the village of Woodburn. Stier & Mills were the publishers, and the first number appeared January 15, 1885. It was a six-column folio, issued on Thursdays, at \$1 a year, and independent in politics. It was discontinued May 1, 1886, the subscribers whose time had not expired being put on the books of the *Saturday Mail*, which, as

before stated, was started at Osceola in March, 1886, by Mr. Stier.

OTHER JOURNALS.

Several others have been established at Osceola, but none succeeded in winning sufficient support to warrant their permanency. The first of these, and the longest-lived, was the *Republican*, founded by a stock company in 1868, and edited by Allen H. Burrows, now deceased, for two years and one month, until suspended. Then the *Democrat*, founded about 1870, was published two years by G. N. Udell, now of Leon. The *Osceola Beacon* was afterward established by Ayres & Miller, who published it a year or so. The material was then purchased by Rev. Robbins and George Bumgartner, who started the *Iowa Baptist*. This was finally removed to Des Moines. The *Democrat Advocate* was started in 1880, and lived less than a year. Its editor was D. M. Lyons, who had been connected with the Des Moines press.



THE BAR

THE law is a profession which ever attracts a certain percentage of our brightest minds into its ranks. It is now rather more crowded than the other avocations, but this is in itself a proof of the advantages it offers. Of late years it has become curiously common for people to disparage lawyers, applying every sort of epithet, and making them the excuses for hundreds of jokes and stories; yet these same cit-

izens who profess to have a contempt for lawyers will, when in any kind of difficulty, run promptly to one of the profession, place themselves and their property entirely in his guidance, and eagerly follow his suggestions in the weightiest affairs.

Clarke, having always been a small county, has never possessed a large body of attorneys, and those who have practiced here have furnished from their number few who would be considered brilliant in a large city: yet they have been as a rule able, well-read, conscientious and painstaking men, and at the present time, as well as in the past, the county may be truthfully con-

sidered surprisingly free from "shysters." One testimony to their ability is the fact that attorneys are seldom imported from other counties to attend to important cases. During the early years of the county's history, lawyers frequently came from Indianola, Afton and Leon, but now the twelve attorneys residing at Osceola have no competition from outside.

The first lawyer to fix his residence at Osceola was P. J. Goss, who came in 1852, directly from Ottumwa, but originally from east central Illinois. He practiced continuously at Osceola until 1885, when he went to Oberlin, Kansas. His residence here lasted a third of a century, and of course, was longer than any others who have located here. He was a good lawyer, by long experience and close reading, and enjoyed a good practice. He is now about sixty-seven years old, and has a wife and several children. He is a democrat, and during his residence in Clarke County was interested somewhat in local politics.

During the year 1855 three lawyers located at Osceola. D. W. Seoville, the first, was a native of New York, and removed from here to California during the war. He commenced practice in the Golden State, and continued for three or four years, when he died. He stood well in his profession, and also entered politics to some

extent. He was a Democrat, and while here served a term in the House of Representatives, of the General Assembly. He was a middle-aged man, and had a wife but no children.

R. B. Parrott was a native of Ohio. He practiced in Clarke County about ten years, and was then taken with the Western fever. He was gone to the mountains three or four years, and then returned to Osceola, where he remained till 1876. Since that date he has resided and practiced law at Indianola, Warren County. He is spoken well of here, and was undoubtedly an able member of the Clarke County Bar. He held the office of district attorney one term, when the judicial district extended as far as the Missouri River west. Politically he is a Democrat. He has a wife and four children.

A. L. Sprague, the third of those who came in 1855, located here in the last part of that year. He was originally from Ohio. He remained in Clarke County but three years, and then removed to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, to live. He is still practicing law in Saunders County, Nebraska. He made a good reputation during his brief residence at Osceola. He was a Republican, but held no political aspirations here.

James Rice, commonly known as "Judge Rice," came to this county in 1857, and has practiced law continuously since. He held the position of county judge from 1861 to 1868, when the office was abolished, but his official duties did not prevent his performing the regular legal business that came to him. He has become as thoroughly acquainted with Clarke County during his twenty-nine years of residence, and especially during his incumbency as county judge, as any man that has ever resided in it. He has an excellent memory of men and things, and is a representative "old citizen." He is a Republican, and has

served a term in the General Assembly of the State.

John Clark studied with Mr. Scoville, and in 1858 commenced the practice of law. He was married while residing here, and removed with Mr. Scoville to California.

J. J. Hider came here from Sigourney, Iowa, in 1859 or '60. He was a German by nationality. After about two years' residence here he removed to Burlington, where he now resides.

Charles C. Millard located here in 1860, removing from Indianola, and after some four years' residence made another change of home, to Glenwood, Mills County, in the western part of the State. He was a Republican in politics, and stood well in his profession. From here he went to Texas, returned to Osceola, then made another trip to Texas, and finally returned once more to this place, where he died. He was paralytic to a disabling extent for some time before his death, which was the only one that has occurred at Osceola of an attorney in practice.

M. B. Reese studied law in 1864, with Judge Rice, and in 1865 was admitted to the bar. He was a partner of the judge for the next two years. This relation was then discontinued, and he remained three or four years more, before removing to Nebraska, of which State he is now a supreme judge. He is a Republican, and has a family. In so far as the world can estimate success and failure, Judge Reese has achieved perhaps a higher position than any other member of the Clarke County bar.

E. F. Riley came to Osceola in the latter part of 1864, and has practiced more or less since. He has, however, been principally engaged in the land business, and for some years has also been a banker. In both these lines he has been very successful.

R. A. Dague came with Mr. Riley, and

was for two or three years a partner. Since then he has been "coming and going," and is hardly considered a permanent resident of any place. Of late he has held an interest in the *Imperfect American*, published at Creston, but he has sold that, and is now unsettled.

Philip Likes, a native of Ohio, became a resident of Clarke County some thirty years ago, and during the war, or about its close, commenced the practice of law, remaining in it at Osceola, until 1881. He then removed to Nebraska, where he now resides. He is a man of family, and politically a Republican.

John Chaney's residence at Osceola dates from 1867, and he followed his profession continuously until 1883, when the people recognized the reputation he had earned, by electing him circuit judge of the Third Judicial District, including the counties of Clarke, Union, Adams, Montgomery, Page, Taylor, Ringgold and Decatur. Judge Chaney is politically a Republican.

H. L. Karr became a resident in 1868, and is still in the practice of his profession. He has given considerable attention to real estate and financial matters, and has been unusually successful thereat. He is one of the most substantial, as well as respected citizens of Osceola.

J. V. Banta came here in 1868, directly from Vinton, this State, but originally from Indiana. He is still a resident, but has given less attention to the law as a profession, than to land and money matters. He is now president of the Clarke County Bank.

S. P. Ayres came to the county seat in the winter of 1867-'8, and remained until 1882. He is now at Knoxville, running a newspaper. He was politically a Republican.

H. S. Kaley, an Ohian, located here at the same time, and entered into a partner-

ship with Mr. Ayres. In 1872 he removed to Nebraska, where he engaged in real estate dealing, and made money rapidly until his death, a few years since. He left a family in comfortable circumstances. In politics he was a Republican.

C. C. McIntire is among the oldest of the Clarke County bar, actively devoted to the legal profession. He commenced practice here in 1871, and has acquired an extensive practice, and an excellent reputation.

H. C. Ayres preceded Mr. McIntire about three years, and shortly after the latter's arrival, entered into partnership relations with him. This continued three or four years, when Mr. Ayres became connected with a newspaper at Osceola. He afterward removed to Hastings, Iowa, and still later to Dakota, where he is now. He was a Republican in politics, and held the office of county superintendent of schools one term. He is remembered as a good lawyer and an upright citizen.

J. J. McIntire came about eight years ago, and has since been in partnership with his brother, C. C. McIntire.

Dell Stuart, of the firm of Stuart Bros., came to Osceola about 1870, from Chariton, and after a time T. B. Stuart followed. Another brother, Frank, came still later. About 1878 they left, Dell going back to Chariton, and the other two to Denver, Colorado.

Henry Stivers was admitted to the bar at Osceola in 1870, and practiced for about ten years, when he became connected with the Des Moines, Osceola & Southern Railroad, as superintendent. Since April, 1883, he has devoted himself to journalism, being editor and owner of the *Osceola Sentinel*.

James A. Woodbury and Charles W. White purchased the interests of Stuart Bros., in 1883, and have since been in partnership in the practice of law.

W. M. Wilson has been in practice in Clarke County more than fifteen years, and has taken a prominent position in the bar of Southern Iowa. He is a Republican and has served a term in the State Senate.

M. L. Temple, from West Virginia, has been a resident practitioner about ten years. J. N. Estes and W. B. Tallman are among the later recruits to the Clarke County bar.

Many of the above have been given

space in the biographical department of this work. Some are not mentioned in this chapter, but they are those who remained in the county too brief a time to entitle them to a place in this record. The roll of resident attorneys at Osceola in 1886 includes: James Rice, E. F. Riley, H. L. Karr, J. V. Banta, C. C. McIntire, W. M. Wilson, M. L. Temple, J. J. McIntire, James A. Woodbury, C. W. White, J. N. Estes and W. B. Tallman.



THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.



HERE is no calling requiring higher qualifications or involving greater responsibilities on the part of its followers than that of medicine. These requirements are none too highly compensated, especially in a new country. As humanity is everywhere physically imperfect, the first settlers of the county had not been here very long, or become very numerous, before the doctor

was needed, to look after the "chills and fever," or some other ailment. In those days, when people were poor and money was scarce, much of the physician's work was pure benevolence—involving long trips through a sparsely-settled country, at inclement seasons and for uncertain remuneration.

Dr. Jerome Bartlett was the pioneer physician of Clarke County. He settled in Green Bay, in 1851, and practiced until his death, in 1864.

When Judge Rice came to Osceola, in 1857, he found four physicians located at that place. These were L. M. D. Sherrick, Jerome Bartlett, Abraham Carter and J. C. Miller. Sherrick came about 1854, from

Ohio, and deserves remembrance as the pioneer physician of Clarke County, since he resided and followed his profession here for nearly twenty years, acquiring the thorough skill of experience, becoming intimately acquainted with all the residents of the county, and gaining the most extensive practice ever enjoyed in the county by any physician. When he died he left a wife and two children, and they have since removed to Ohio.

Jerome Bartlett located at Osceola soon after Dr. Sherrick, and practiced six or eight years, then removing to Winterset, where he died.

Abraham Carter came to Osceola from Indianapolis. He practiced seven or eight years and then retired from active life, on account of advanced years. He died some ten years since.

J. C. Miller came from Ohio, practiced a few years at Osceola, and then removed to Kansas.

E. M. Lawes, an early settler of the county, was originally from Ohio. He entered upon the practice of medicine, and after a few years started a drug store. While giving his time principally to this, he did not entirely abandon his profession. He died here after about twenty years' residence.

A man named Curran came to Osceola in 1861 or '62, and practiced for three or

four years. He was also a preacher of the Methodist Protestant denomination. He removed hence to Kansas.

H. Love located at Osceola about 1865, and remained in practice until his death, ten years later.

A Dr. Nugent came here about the same time with Love, from Washington, Iowa. He also practiced here about ten years, and is now at Oskaloosa.

I. S. Baker, from Keosauqua, Iowa, was in partnership with Nugent for a time. Since 1880 he has been a resident of California.

Jason Roberts has been at Osceola about ten years, practicing medicine and conducting a drug store.

William Chaney has practiced in the county more than a quarter of a century, and a few years since located at the county seat, where he has since resided.

I. W. Holland, B. F. Raiff, E. H. Wilson and E. Lawrence have all been in practice for a number of years, and F. M. Brady more than a score. D. K. Douthett has been practicing for six years here. J. C. Beard, an eclectic physician, has been here since 1883.

William Wiard, from New Haven, Connecticut, located at Murray in 1869, when the village was just starting, and has practiced ever since at that place, except some periods when he has been absent.

R. C. Grigg fixed his residence at the same point in 1872, and has practiced ever since. For some years he has also kept a drug store.

H. W. Ross, from Indiana, S. L. Landis, formerly of Hopeville, and Jesse Emery, also of Hopeville, are all now residents of Murray.

Dr. T. S. Harding located at Ottawa in 1857 or '58, and carried on farming and practiced medicine jointly until his death, in 1882. He was also something of a preacher.

C. Blythe located at Ottawa during the war, and is now residing and practicing at Woodburn. M. T. Martin has also practiced at Woodburn for several years. One, Sawyer, was at Woodburn for two years, removing in 1880. James Proudfoot, a promising young physician, entered upon the practice of medicine at Woodburn in 1879, and in 1882 removed to Indianola.



EDUCATIONAL

THAT people which has the best books and the best schools is the best people; if it is not so to-day, it will be so to-morrow. These words, from the pen of the French educator and statesman, Jules Simon, deserve to become a household quotation the world over, for no more potent nor expressive truth was ever uttered. Of course, all progress and education are not derived from the study of books, and, as Hosea Ballou has said, "Education commences at the mother's knee," and every word spoken within the hearing of little children tends toward the formation of character; but at the same time no other one agency is so powerful as the common school in developing a nation of self-governing people.

The citizens of Clarke County feel a just pride in their progress in educational methods, which have fully kept pace with the advancement in wealth and the development of material resources. As soon as the county was sufficiently settled to enable any neighborhood to open a school, a

school-house was provided, and the services of a teacher secured. Often a room of a private house was occupied, and sometimes the deserted cabin of a squatter became a temporary school-room, in which the old-time masters, who worked on the tuition plan, flourished the rod and taught the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic. The first school-houses built were structures of the rudest kind, such as no pioneer would be content to occupy as a dwelling. Built of logs, with floors and benches of puncheons, with a huge fireplace and a stick-and-mud chimney, they were little calculated for comfort or convenience. Window-glass was too expensive an article to be used in the construction of a school-house, and therefore greased paper was substituted for it. The writing desk was a notable feature in every school-room. It generally extended across one end or one side of the room, and was made of a slab, held in its place by wooden pins. For architectural effect, probably, certainly not for convenience, it was fastened high up on the wall, and the pupil, in order to use it, must climb upon a high wooden bench and sit there without a support for his back or his feet.

Of the qualifications of the teachers of those days, the less said the better. Many

were accounted good teachers who, in these days, would be unable to secure a certificate even of the third grade. Yet the most of them put to the best use the little talent and less training they had, and succeeded in planting good seed in the minds of their pupils. Some of the best minds this county has produced were those of men whose whole school education was received in the log school-houses of pioneer days.

The progress of education here is only a miniature reproduction of what has taken place more slowly among all civilized nations. In recent years improved methods of mental culture have aided the teachers in securing better results. The primary object of educating children is not that they may escape labor thereby, but that they may labor more intelligently. Children should be taught that employment leads to happiness, indolence to misery, and that all trades and professions whereby an honest livelihood is obtained are honorable. Right living is the end to be achieved, and it is the workers that do the most good in the world. The man who constantly and intelligently thinks, is above temptation. The women who honorably labor in the various trades are to be preferred and honored above those who sit with folded hands. It is education that makes duty more apparent, lessens toil and sweetens life. It is by true education that the moral responsibilities of the human family are better understood.

Methods are now sought for and followed in the school-room. The child's character and capacity are better understood now than in the pioneer days. The rod is laid aside, and children are no longer forced, under the lash, to order and apparent studiousness. Fretful and cruel teachers are giving way to those who love children, and again will mankind draw nearer to the millennium through the influ-

ence of the law of love. In this age better attention is paid to the hygiene and ventilation of the school-room. Houses are lighted, aired and warmed in a rational manner. Since the introduction of the "automatic" school desks there need be no more disagreeable seating in our school-room. The inventor of this desk will have a reward in the blessings of the countless thousands of healthy men and women who, in this generation, as children, are comfortably seated in many of our best schools.

New and better studies have been added to the course of study in our common schools within the last decade. Now, the child is taught to apply what he learns, directing his course of study in the line of his mental activity, cultivating the good and restraining the evil propensities. The time was, not far back, when only a limited knowledge of "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic," could be acquired in the common schools. The highest aim of the youth of the pioneer days was to write a fair hand, spell orally, and solve mathematical puzzles. This age is moving in a better educational sphere. The change was, of course, gradual. It was a long struggle of ignorance and bigotry against education, in which the latter has been crowned the victor. But few teachers cling to the old theory. Little by little they are growing away from the old system. A few teachers who do not improve are yet votaries at the shrine of their idols—the birch, the dunce-cap and other old-fashioned methods. But,

* Too weak the sacred shrine to guard,"

they must soon yield to the new education, and enter the conflict against error and for a better educational life.

In this struggle for better methods, opinions, covered with age and honors, have been marched off the stage of human action and supplanted by facts and princi-

ples which have cost years of toil to discover, and more years to establish. To the close student and observer this theory is new only in its application to our schools. It is the normal or natural method. This is the theory of education that antedates all others. The ancients taught by objects, when but few of the most wealthy men of that day could afford books. In fact, text-book knowledge is a new thing to the world. The first teachers gave instruction orally. They were, by the force of circumstances, independent of text-books. To this excellent plan has been added the written method. Then, it was principally by observation that the pupils received instruction. By placing the objects before the pupils the teacher could easily reach their minds by his lecture. In this age blackboards, spelling-tablets, slates, charts and other school apparatus is in general use in our best schools. In the schools of to-day, it is through the eye that a mental picture is formed from the printed page which children draw upon paper or boards from the ends of their fingers. Well-qualified teachers do not think of depending upon text-books at their recitations, but rather imitate the ancient normal methods. In order to meet the demand for better-qualified teachers, normal training schools have been established in this and other States. The teachers' institute is also an outgrowth of the demand for teachers of a higher standard. Now, true education is admitted to be the drawing-out and developing of that which the child already possesses. Instead of the old crowding theory of pious days.

There is perhaps no question which can so deeply interest the people of a county as that of obtaining teachers of known and tried ability. In the period of the early settlement of this county almost anyone could teach. That time, with all of its rude school appliances, has rolled away.

The claims of to-day can no longer be met by appliances of even a decade ago, for experience is beginning to show that teaching, like every other department of human thought and activity, must change with the onward movements of society, or fall in the rear of civilization and become an obstacle to improvement. The educational problem of to-day is to obtain useful knowledge—to secure the practical part of education before the ornamental, and that in the shortest time. In truth, a free nation's safety is wrapped in the intelligence of its citizens. Only an educated people can long sustain a free republic, therefore, it is the duty of the State to educate, that her free institutions may stand through all ages as sacred and endeared monuments of the enlightened people.

Education sweetens and hedges in the family circle and drives away frivolity and gossip from a community, protecting the members from the inroads of vice and immorality. It is the strong bulwark of education that binds the nation of 56,000,000 people together for advancement that she may shine in the near future the brightest star in the constellation of governments. Rapid strides have been made in education within the last half century, but the field of improvement is yet boundless, and the work of education must still go on, and make perhaps greater changes than those from the time when

"The sacred seer with scientific truth
In Grecian temples taught the attentive youth,
With ceaseless change, how restless atoms pass
From life to life, a transmuting mass,"

to that of to-day, when men's thoughts are directed to the investigation of what they see around them.

The following statistics of school matters show, in a concise form, the condition of education in Clarke County. They are from the last-published report of the State

Superintendent of Public Instruction, and apply to the year 1884:

Number of district townships, nine; number of independent districts, twenty-six; number of sub-districts, seventy-five; number of graded schools, ninety-eight; number of rooms in graded schools, twenty; average duration in months, 6.3; teachers employed, males, forty-six; females, 143; average monthly compensation, males, \$36.10; females, \$25.50; males in county between five and twenty-one, 2,772; females, 1,140; enrolled in public schools, 3,597; total average attendance, 2,055; average tuition, per month, \$1.91; number of frame school-houses, eighty-two; number of brick school-houses, twenty-one; value of all, \$81,400; value of apparatus, \$735.00; volumes in library, sixty-seven; receipts of school-house fund, \$5,319.31; paid for houses and sites, \$2,002.93; paid for library and apparatus, \$62.83;

paid for bonds and interest, \$1,010.25; paid for other purposes, \$825.37; receipts of contingent fund, \$11,792.74; paid for rent and repairs \$979.67; paid for fuel, \$2,564.32; paid secretaries and treasurers, \$819.11; paid for records, dictionaries and apparatus, \$61.17; paid for insurance and janitors, \$1,177.98; paid for supplies, brooms, chalk, etc., \$383.32; paid for other purposes \$2,055.87; receipts of teachers' fund, \$35,698.10; paid teachers, \$23,795.83; paid for other purposes, \$16.57; professional certificates issued, males, two; first-grade certificates, males, nineteen; females, forty-seven; second-grade certificates, males, six; females, fifty-four; third-grade certificates, males, two; females, twelve; applicants rejected, sixteen; average age, males, twenty-four; females, twenty; schools visited by superintendent, ninety; number of visits made, ninety-eight; educational meetings held, two.



AGRICULTURAL

DESIRABLE as are mines and manufactures, a candid observer of the localities where these industries prevail, will admit that the highest prosperity of any community arises from agricultural development. One of the chief reasons is, it attracts a better class of people, and another is, property is more evenly distributed. This is why Iowa will always be a greater State, than, for instance, Nevada or Connecticut.

The soil of Iowa is famous the world over. "As rich as the prairies of Iowa," is a proverbial expression. Perhaps there is no soil in the world for which nature has done so much. Its waxy fatness yields the moist luxuriant growth of vegetation. Its great depth enables the farmer practically to double his acres from time to time, by plowing twice as deep. Its freedom from stumps, stones and inequalities permits the numerous labor-saving machines which every year brings forth, to be used with ease and economy upon almost every acre of its broad extent.

In Clarke County, the soil is a dark alluvial, very flexible, easily worked, uniformly rich, and remarkably productive

and versatile. When thoroughly pulverized, and frequently stirred, this soil holds moisture in an astonishing manner through the most severe drouths. The land in this county, with the exception of creek bottoms and bluffs along a few of the streams, is rolling. Not often rolling enough to cause the soil to "wash," but enough so that the land drains perfectly, and is fitted for the plow very soon after a rain. This is a condition that is highly appreciated by farmers from Illinois or Indiana, where they are unable to enter their fields for weeks at a time. No stagnant ponds, or wet, marshy lands are found in the whole county.

The entire acreage of Clarke County amounts to 276,486 acres, yet scarcely one-half has been subjected to the plow. There still remains thousands of acres of land open to the enterprising settler. Land will never again be as cheap as at present, when it can be bought for \$6 to \$15 per acre. Land at \$20 per acre in Clarke County is cheaper than that given by the Government out West. Here are all the comforts of civilization, school-houses, churches, railroads, nearness to market, flouring mills, good wagon roads, county buildings and other improvements, all made and paid for, light taxes, rich and productive soil, newspapers and good

neighbors. In the States West, these can only be obtained after years of pioneer privation.

The apple, cherry and smaller fruits of the garden, rarely fail to reward the careful grower with abundant crops. That this is a natural fruit country is shown from the abundance of wild fruits to be found in all the groves. This is a natural vine region; standard domestic grapes are growing in great profusion at a trifling cost. For size, flavor and color, they are equal to any grown in the islands of Lake Erie, or on the Hudson and Ohio rivers, and never fail of a bountiful yield. There are many orchards, vineyards and patches of small fruit in the county worth a day's journey to see; and fruits of richer hue, finer texture or more delicious flavor are grown nowhere in America. To know the position Iowa occupies as a fruit country, see any book treating of that industry as it is developed in the United States.

The crops of this county include a great variety of grain, vegetables, fruits, etc., all of which return an abundant yield to the thorough farmer. Wheat is not a standard crop. Rye is a sure crop and highly prized for early and late pasturage. Corn is the king of all crops, about half of the cultivated land being usually planted with that cereal. The crop of corn is largely fed to cattle and hogs within the county. Large numbers of fine hogs may be seen on almost every farm, while good cattle are usually fattened every winter by farmers in every neighborhood. Oats, barley, flax and broom-corn are all grown with profit by good cultivators. Millet, Hungarian, sorghum and all the field and garden vegetables are grown in profusion by ordinary cultivation. But what a country it is for grasses! Prairie grass in scores of varieties can be found on all the wild ranges, and are of invaluable aid to the stockman from April to August, being

equally valuable for pasturage or hay. But tame grasses, the imperial blue, timothy, clover and other varieties are marching to the conquest of the whole country.

Good grades of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are found on every farm. This whole region invites ambitious herdsmen. At present prices of land there are fortunes in sheep and cattle-breeding, grazing and feeding, to any and all who have the good sense, taste and ambition to pursue this noble calling. One important fact, not generally known, is that foot-rot does not prevail among the sheep of this county, and in sheep thus afflicted brought from other districts, the disease soon disappears. This is a matter of vast import, and the future promises great results in sheep-husbandry. The county is capable of sustaining hundreds more of cattle and sheep-growers, without interference with general farming. The number and value of the live-stock of the county are given in the statistics below.

This being one of the finest grass regions in the whole country, the dairy premises to yield rich returns. The field is ample, and the market for first-class dairy products is illimitable. The making of butter and cheese is destined to become a great and paying industry in this county.

People are beginning to realize that there is not only money in better grades of animals, but also in poultry. Very few persons have any conception of the extent of the egg-and-poultry trade, but there seems to be an awakening on the subject, and the time ought not to be distant when every farmer will give a share of his time to chickens and turkeys, and secure larger returns for the investment than from any other source.

The egg traffic of this country has risen to an importance which few comprehend. The aggregate transactions in New York City alone amount July to \$5,000,000 per

anaum, and in the United States to \$30,000,000. A single firm in that line of business in New York handled \$1,000,000 worth of eggs during 1880. In truth, the great gallinaceous tribe in our country barnyards contributes in no small degree to human subsistence, eggs being rich in nutritive properties—equal to one-half their entire weight.

STATISTICS.

Average number of acres in a farm, 145; acres of improved land, 162,435; acres in cultivation, 104,665; acres of unimproved land, 58,058; acres in pasture, 37,927; rods of hedge fence, 108,519; rods of barbed-wire fence, 493,531; rods of other fence, 279,490; farms managed by owner, 1,061; farms managed by manager, 44; by tenant for money rent, 29; by tenant for crop rent, 298; acres of corn, 44,262; bushels harvested, 1,419,025; acres of wheat, 2,015; bushels harvested, 18,521; acres of oats, 27,550; bushels harvested, 484,196; tons of straw, 13,134; acres of rye, 921; bushels harvested, 10,181; tons of straw, 392; acres of barley, 32; bushels harvested, 250; acres of buckwheat, 721; bushels harvested, 3,511; acres of sorghum, 343; gallons sorghum syrup, 39,432; acres of potatoes, 851; bushels raised, 69,426; bushels of beets, 715; bushels of turnips, 2,017; bushels of peas and beans, 1,060; acres of planted timber, 147; acres of natural timber, 24,046; cords of wood cut in a year, 12,255; bearing apple trees, 72,952; bushels gathered in 1884, 45,736; bearing pear trees, 234; bushels gathered in 1884, 47; bearing peach trees, 160; bearing plum trees, 517; bushels gathered in 1884, 265; bearing cherry trees, 7,555; bushels gathered in 1884, 2,321; other bearing trees, 1,424; trees not bearing, 28,942; acres of clover, 471; tons of hay, 333; acres of timothy, 38,726; tons of hay, 38,449; bushels of seed, 7,558; tons of hay from wild grass,

4,449; acres of flax, 1,550; bushels of seed, 10,021; gallons of milk sent to factory, 6,454; gallons of cream sent to factory, 47,865; pounds of butter made outside of factory, 364,775; thorough-bred cattle, 218; graded cattle, 2,630; milch cows, 7,086; all other cattle, 16,417; slaughtered or sold for slaughter, 2,750; horses, 6,105; sold for export in 1884, 261; hogs, 26,639; slaughtered or sold for slaughter, 15,964; average value of farms, \$2,929.

CLARKE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This was organized in 1868, among the prominent members being O. P. Anderson, W. C. Gregg, T. H. Brown, James Brown, R. B. Pariott, John McDonough, A. H. Burrows, R. A. Dague and John Diehl. Three fairs were held, but the society did not prosper, and was allowed to go down. Very soon after, however, John McDonough and E. F. Riley set themselves to the task of re-organizing the society, and the result was the formation of the

CLARKE COUNTY FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the month of June, 1872, at a meeting of the citizens of Clarke County at the court-house in Osceola, the Clarke County Farmers' and Mechanics' Agricultural Society was organized, and the following articles of incorporation were adopted:

ART. I. The name of this society shall be the Clarke County Farmers' and Mechanics' Agricultural Society. The general nature of its business shall be to own and improve a tract of land, and to hold thereon exhibitions of stock and farmers' and mechanics' products and other articles for the encouragement of agricultural and the mechanical arts. Its principal place of business shall be in Clarke County, in the State of Iowa.

ART. II. The commencement of this

society shall be from the first day of July, A. D. 1872, to continue for the term of twenty years.

ART. III. The amount of capital stock shall be \$2,500, with the privilege of increasing the same to \$5,000, and it shall be paid upon the call of the Board of Directors.

ART. IV. The private property of the stockholders of this society shall be exempt from the payment of the debts or liabilities of said society.

ART. V. The denomination and value of the shares of stock of said society shall be ten dollars each, and they shall be transferable upon the books of the society.

ART. VI. The names and places of residence of the original incorporators of this society are as follows: John McDonough, J. F. Knotts, N. Porterfield, Casper Carter, D. Webster, Columbus Majors, W. Mayturn, John Lewis, J. M. Hall, Robert Jamison, O. P. Anderson and E. F. Riley, and their residence is in Clarke County, Iowa.

ART. VII. The general management of the affairs of the society shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of thirteen members, who shall be elected by the stockholders annually, upon the second day of the annual fair of the society at one o'clock P. M., and who shall hold their office for one year, or until the successors shall be elected at the election of directors, and upon all questions voted upon by the stockholders, each share of stock shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote. Until the first election, the board of directors shall consist of the following named persons, to wit: D. Webster, Casper Carter, N. Porterfield, William Mayturn, Columbus Majors, J. F. Knotts, G. W. Smith, W. C. Gregg, John Lewis, R. Jamison, J. M. Hall, William Ford and Joseph Daniel.

ART. VIII. The officers of this society shall be a president, vice president, secre-

tary and treasurer, who shall be elected annually by the board of directors, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

ART. IX. The shares of stock of this society shall be paid in cash upon the call of the Board of Directors, but the bonds of the Clarke County Agricultural Society which formerly existed in said county shall be taken in payment for stock at their face value without interest, provided the holders of such bonds will take one share of stock and pay for it in cash for each bond so paid for stock.

ART. X. The stockholders shall be admitted at all times to the grounds of the society free of charge, and they shall be entitled to free admission for their families to all exhibitions of the society.

ART. XI. When seventy-five shares of stock to be paid in cash shall have been subscribed for, a call for the payment of the same shall be made by the Board of Directors; and when \$500 in cash shall be paid for stock, the present Board of Directors shall call an election of directors by stockholders, and the directors elected at such election shall enact by-laws to govern the further conduct of the society.

ART. XII. This constitution may be amended by a vote of a majority of all the directors at a regular meeting (to be provided for by the by-laws), or at a called meeting with twenty days of notice by publication of the nature of the proposed amendment to be made.

John McDonough was elected President; D. Webster, Vice-President; E. F. Riley, Secretary, and George H. Cowles, Treasurer. Stock was not subscribed as liberally as was expected, and during the year 1872 there was but \$40 paid in on subscriptions. The society could not, therefore, commence operations, but John McDonough and E. F. Riley, President and Secretary, rented the far-grounds, paying

\$75 therefor, got out premium lists, and on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of October, 1872, held a fair, all being upon their own personal responsibility, but in the name of the society. This fair was not a financial success, owing to unfavorable weather and the coolness of the people, caused by their dissatisfaction with former fairs. The managers were able, however, to pay all expenses and 15 per cent. of premiums, and turned over to the society \$19.86 in unclaimed premiums.

During the summer of 1873 the fair grounds of the old society, which were then owned by private parties, were offered at sheriff's sale, and Mr. McDonough made a special effort to obtain subscriptions of stock and raise sufficient funds to buy the grounds. His efforts were very successful, and the grounds were bid in by the society at \$875, August 4, 1873. The requisite amount having thus been raised to enable the society to commence operations, a meeting of the stockholders was called for July 19, 1873. At that meeting the following-named persons were chosen directors: N. Porterfield, John McDonough, Robert Jamison, L. B. Freeman, George W. Fouch, E. Robinson, H. C. Sigler, William Mayturn, William G. Evans, T. A. Morrow, A. G. Talbot, J. W. Daniel and E. F. Riley. John McDonough was chosen President; George W. Fouch, Vice-President; E. F. Riley, Secretary, and George H. Cowles, Treasurer.

August 16, 1873, at a special meeting of the board of directors, the following amendments were adopted:

ART. XIII. The articles of incorporation of this society shall be amendable only by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders present, at a regular meeting to be held on the second Monday of December of each year. Notice of amendments shall be published in some newspaper published within the county, for thirty days previous to such meeting.

ART. XIV. All votes by the stockholders shall be by ballot.

ART. XV. The amount of capital stock of this society shall be \$1,500, with the privilege of increasing the same to \$2,500.

ART. XVI. The shares of stock of this society shall be paid in cash upon the subscription thereof, and ART. IX of the Articles of Incorporation is hereby repealed.

ART. XVII. The directors of this society shall be elected at the regular meeting of the stockholders on the second Monday of December of each year.

The annual fair for 1873 was held September 24, 25 and 26, 1873, and proved a success, both financially and as an exhibition. The society was able to pay all premiums in full and all expenses, and had a surplus left to apply on improvements for which it had gone in debt. The present floral hall was built, and other improvements were made in the summer of 1873, and as the society had but slightly increased its stock, it was unable to pay in cash all its liabilities. At the regular annual meeting, December 8, 1873, the same directors and officers were continued in office, and John McDonough was chosen delegate to the State Convention of Agricultural Societies.

The fair for 1874 was fixed for September 16, 17 and 18. All was in readiness, but the weather proved very unfavorable and the fair was postponed to October 6, 7, and 8, when it went off successfully. But owing to necessary repairs of grounds and the building of additional shedding, etc., the surplus over premiums and expenses was not sufficient to pay off the indebtedness. At the ensuing annual meeting in December the directors were chosen: H. C. Sigler, James Brown, N. Porterfield, John McDonough, Robert Jamison, T. A. Morrow, Hugh Crawford, George W. Fouch, A. P. Young, J. V. Daniel, W. G. Evans,

John Lewis and E. F. Riley. The officers elected were the same as in 1873.

The debt of the society was somewhat increased during the summer of 1873, by the necessary repairs of the fair grounds. The fair of the following autumn was the best ever held in Clarke County up to this time, and was probably the best in South-western Iowa, in 1875. The proceeds, with the annual appropriation of \$200 from the State, enabled the society to pay all its debts. At the December meeting G. W. Fouch, W. G. Evans, A. P. Young, John Hood, John McDonough, A. Waggoner, P. L. Fowler, E. F. Riley, J. H. Collier, N. Porterfield, C. T. Ayres, Sacker Wyatt and W. G. Kennedy were chosen directors. An amendment to the Articles of Incorporation was offered (to be voted on a year later, when it was unanimously adopted) providing that the stockholders should elect the officers, and the latter be *ex-officio* directors. By the invitation of the latter the stockholders assisted at this meeting in choosing these officers for the year 1876: George W. Fouch, President; W. G. Evans, Vice-President; P. L. Fowler, Secretary, and W. G. Kennedy, Treasurer.

The next fair was held September 27, 28 and 29, 1876. The total receipts were \$1,407.84 and after everything was settled up the society was found to be in debt \$31. The premium list amounted to \$934.50. The officers elected in December were as follows: Directors, A. P. Young, Charles Ayres, John Hood, John Lewis, William Kelley, Sacker Wyatt, D. Olmstead, John S. Jamison, W. G. Evans, John McDonough, Joseph Daniels, H. C. Folger and W. N. Barnard; President, A. P. Young; Vice-President, C. T. Ayres; Secretary, L. D. Fowler; Treasurer, S. P. Ayres.

The fifth annual fair, held in 1877, was a financial success, and every department was well represented. Premiums were award-

ed amounting to \$870.49. The annual election of directors resulted as follows: N. Porterfield, H. C. Folger, William Kelley, S. I. Larkins, L. M. Olmstead, W. D. Irwin, John Diehl, C. F. Ayres, Robert Jamison, A. G. Talbott, J. Regan, Joseph Daniel and A. P. Young; C. T. Ayres was elected President; W. G. Evans, Vice-President; W. S. Richards, Secretary and George H. Cowles, Treasurer.

The fair in 1878 was held September 17, 18 and 19, and was gratifying in every respect. But twelve directors were elected from this on, one from each township. Those chosen in December, 1878 were: T. B. O'Neal, H. C. Folger, A. P. Young, Samuel Larkins, D. Olmstead, D. W. Irwin, A. Waggoner, J. McDonough, S. Wyatt, J. Regan, J. H. Collier and Casper Carter. C. T. Ayres was chosen President; A. Waggoner, Vice-President; W. S. Richards, Secretary and George H. Cowles, Treasurer.

The seventh fair, September, 9, 10 and 11, 1879, was memorable for the finest display of stock yet seen in this county. The financial results were satisfactory. For the ensuing year the directors chosen were: T. B. Bond, H. C. Folger, W. G. Evans, S. Larkins, D. Olmstead, Casper Carter, John McDonough, J. W. Hood, J. H. Collier, William Ford, Joseph Daniels and E. Robinson. C. T. Ayres was chosen President; P. L. Fowler, Vice-President; W. S. Richards, Secretary; George H. Cowles, Treasurer.

The eighth annual fair was well carried out, and pleased all concerned. There were five herds of shorthorns and a herd of Jerseys on exhibition. The horse department was well represented with Normans, Clydes and Draft-horse. The secretary reported that there had been a marked improvement in stock since the date of the first fair. The annual meeting, held in December, 1882, resulted as follows: Di-

rectors N. Porterfield, William Mayturn, William Kelley, S. Larkins, D. Olmstead, E. Robinson, John Bond, John McDonough, James Hood, Thomas Keeran, William Ford and Joseph Daniels. President, John McDonough; Vice-President, P. L. Fowler; Secretary, J. O. McAuley; Treasurer, Geo. H. Cowles.

The fair of 1881 was held September 13, 14, 15 and 16, and although all the days were rainy, the people turned out, determined to make the fair a success. It was hardly surpassed by the State fair in horses, cattle and hogs. The premiums were paid in full, and the society proclaimed free from debt. The annual election of officers resulted in the choice of the following: Directors, D. Perdue, William Mayturn, William Kelley, M. G. Prine, B. M. Robins, John Lewis, J. W. Hood, Thomas Keeran, Abner Crew, D. Olmstead, W. B. H. Hutsinpiller and E. Robinson; President, John Diehl; Vice-President, John Bond; Secretary, O. P. Anderson; Treasurer, George H. Cowles.

The tenth fair was held August 29, 30 and 31, and September 1, 1882. The officers elected in December following were: Directors, John Diehl, John McDonough, O. P. Anderson, P. H. McCartney, Henry Stivers, Thomas Keeran, C. T. Ayres, B. M. Rollins, C. Carter, William Mayturn and M. G. Prine; President, P. L. Fowler; Vice-President, W. W. Williams; Secre-

tary, C. O. Atkins; Treasurer, George H. Cowles.

The eleventh annual exhibition, September 25-28, 1883, was pronounced by the secretary, in his report, "the best ever held." The officers elected in December were: President, P. L. Fowler; Vice-President, W. W. Williams; Secretary, C. O. Atkins; Treasurer, George H. Cowles; Directors, John Diehl, John McDonough, O. P. Anderson, P. H. McCartney, Henry Stivers, A. P. Young, C. T. Ayres, T. B. O'Neal, C. Carter, William Mayturn, William S. Richards and Charles Armstrong.

The twelfth fair, September 9-12, 1884, was a further improvement in every respect. The attendance was liberal, and the exhibition of stock was excellent. The directors and officers elected in December were the same as the year previous.

The thirteenth fair, in 1885 was a fine success. \$500 was applied in the payment of indebtedness which had accumulated, leaving the society at present writing about \$600 in debt. One more good fair will wipe this out. The officers are: President, Casper Carter; Vice-President, W. W. Williams; Secretary, Charles H. Currier; Treasurer, George H. Cowles; Directors, Uriah Garis, P. L. Fowler, W. S. Richards, John Diehl, C. T. Ayres, John McDonough, Thomas Keeran, O. P. Anderson, P. H. McCartney, Henry Stivers, Charles Armstrong and T. B. O'Neal.

RAILROADS.

RAPID development of a new country is only possible through a system of railroads, affording speedy, regular, safe and economical transportation. To fully open up a district like Illinois, Indiana or Kentucky, a whole generation was required. Now, by the aid of railroads, the vast Territory of Dakota has within five years received a half a million of inhabitants, and is ready to be converted into two new States—Dakota and Pembina—stars Nos. 39 and 40 in our Federal constellation. By the same agency Asia, Australia, South America and Africa are being rapidly civilized and developed. In short, the known world is being wonderfully enlarged. But for the iron horse, Africa must remain the "dark continent" for countless generations. In view of present developments, it is to be the land of promise for emigrants in the twentieth century.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

The iron horse was slow in reaching Southern Iowa. For nearly twenty years after its first settlement, Clarke County communicated with the outside world only

by stage lines. These ran daily each way, east and west, for about ten years before 1868. The first stage lines, established in 1855, ran tri-weekly. In 1868 the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company had already acquired a controlling interest, was built west through this county. No stock was taken by the county or by townships, but individuals who desired to assist the enterprise took stock to the amount of \$30,000. The owners of perhaps three-fourths of this amount sold the same to speculators before it reached par, and consequently at loss. It has for many years been above par, however, and those who yet hold the stock find that they made a good investment. Of course, the building of this road was highly beneficial to the county, giving every one an opportunity to sell for better prices and buy for cheaper; in other words, taking them nearer to the East. This greatly enhanced the value of land and other property, and increased the population. Clarke County was thenceforth connected with the remainder of the world by rapid transit and communication.

This railroad curves in two places in the county, but its general course is westward, across Jackson, O'Connell, Ward and Murray townships. There are but the three sta-

tions—Woodburn, in Jackson Township; Osceola, in Osceola Township, and Murray, in Troy Township. The total length of the road within the limits of the county is 26.498 miles.

The Burlington company has become known as one of the wealthiest and best-managed corporations in the world. Its capital stock is \$71,942,246.51; bonded debt, \$71,360,690.86; per mile, \$16,108.01; length of track, over 5,000 miles; stations, 325; locomotives, 454; passenger cars, 292; freight cars, 16,477; passengers carried annually, 3,477,755; tons of freight carried, 5,586,140; passenger income, \$4,384,257.89; freight earnings, \$12,343,113.51; operating expenses, \$8,820,309.83; taxes, \$448,540.96; interest on debt, \$4,309,984.71; dividend, \$5,556,480.

DES MOINES, OSCEOLA & SOUTHERN.

This is a local enterprise, having been projected by Osceola parties, and pushed by them to completion. The people of Osceola and Clarke County feel a justifiable pride in the road, therefore, although it has latterly been under a cloud financially. The first to suggest a narrow-gauge railroad from Osceola to Des Moines was B. L. Harding, then of the former place, but now a resident of the capital. The company was organized at Osceola in 1880, with Mr. Harding as President, and Henry Stivers as Vice-President and Superintendent. The project was not allowed to drag, as is often the case after the first enthusiasm, has oozed out, but the preliminary work was entered upon with vigor. Of course, Eastern assistance was invoked, and successfully. Osceola Township voted a subsidy of five per cent., payable in two equal annual installments, after the completion of the road, and Fremont voted a two-and-one-half-per-cent. on the same terms.

The actual work of construction was begun in the spring of 1881, and completed to Des Moines in the summer of 1882. President Harding removed to Des Moines about this time, continuing his relation to the company. During the same year, 1882, the road was built south from Osceola, and in 1884 it was completed through Decatur County to Cainesville, Missouri, the present terminus, making a total length of 116 miles. The cost was over a \$1,000,000, besides the subsidies voted by townships along the line.

Although the road proved a convenience to the communities it passes through, still there was not enough business to support it, and in April, 1885, it passed into the hands of a receiver, E. R. Mason, who yet holds the position. Mr. Harding was president up to this time, and Mr. Stivers continued as vice-president and superintendent until the appointment of the receiver. A suit is now pending to foreclose the mortgage on the road. A committee of the bond-holders has been organized to purchase the whole property, and if this is done, it is proposed to widen the gauge to standard, and extend the line to the Missouri River.

The repair shops have been from the start located at Osceola, and give employment to about forty men. There are seven locomotives on the line, and a freight and passenger train are run each way daily. The road crosses Fremont, Osceola, Knox and Green Bay townships, and has four stations in Clarke County—Jannison, in the center of Fremont Township, seven miles north of Osceola; Osceola; Phillipsburg, four and one-half miles south of Osceola, in Knox Township, and Leslie, seven and one-half miles south of Osceola, in Knox Township. The road has 22.1 miles in Clarke County, which is assessed at \$1,200 a mile.



MISCELLANEOUS.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES.

THE surface of the county derives its character chiefly from the great water-shed which enters its borders a little south of the northwest corner, and passes out about five miles north of the southeast corner. This elevated tract or plateau of prairie impresses its features distinctly upon the topography of the adjacent territory for some distance, as there are leading from it on either side broad prairie tracts resembling it

very closely in appearance and character. Thus the general surface is high, rolling, or undulating prairie, with a soil of a dark sandy loam, yielding in profusion all kinds of cereals usually grown in this latitude. It has no large streams, but is well watered by several small creeks, among which are Chariton River, Whitebreast, Bee, and Long Creeks in the central and southern portion, and South Squaw, North Squaw, Brush, and Otter Creeks in the east and northeast portions. On the west and northwest are Seven Mile Creek and South River. These streams afford at all seasons

of the year, abundant water for stock, but none of them are reliable for mill purposes. There are innumerable smaller streams interspersed throughout the county, having their sources in springs. The water courses of about two-thirds of its surface are tributary to the Mississippi. The remainder flow to the Missouri. Good well water is usually obtained at a depth of about twenty feet.

TIMBER.

Timber is found along nearly all the principal streams. The best-timbered portions of the county are the southeast and southwest townships, but all the townships have more or less timber. Troy, Madison, Washington, and Ward, the four northwest townships, have the least timber. The timber is oak, walnut, hickory, soft maple, elm, linn, hackberry, and cottonwood. Hazel prevails in many places, and as usual, where it grows the soil is especially adapted to wheat. The timber is of fair quality, and although not abundant, there is a sufficient quantity for ordinary purposes. Since the completion of the railroad large quantities of pine lumber have been used here for fencing and building purposes. Farmers are paying some atten-

tion to the planting of groves, especially on the larger prairies.

COAL.

The great coal-measures, two to six feet in thickness, must underlie the entire county, and as one of the best coal regions in the State is in Lucas County, just east, it is not surprising that the people of Clarke County have an abiding faith that coal will yet be mined within its limits. One attempt only has been made to develop this wealth. The Osceola Coal Company was organized in 1876, with J. B. Dague as President; J. O. McAuley, Secretary; and George Grassel, Treasurer. The capital stock was in shares of \$1,000. A ten per cent. assessment was made and a shaft sunk, 4 x 6 feet, to the depth of 220 feet, at Woodburn. At this point they came to a lake of water. Water rose to within fifty feet of the top. They pumped a week, but without lowering it any, and then abandoned it.

BUILDING STONE.

Superior stone is found in various parts of the county, in Ward Township alone there being a dozen or more quarries in operation. The principal ones are three miles northwest of Osceola. It is said that the hard lime rock here taken out is superior to that at Des Moines. Some 300 car loads have been shipped to Creston, to help build the brick blocks of that prosperous city.

BRICK.

Fair brick is made at Osceola, Murray, Woodburn and Jamison. That at Jamison is claimed to be the best.

TILE DRAINING.

There is as yet no tile factory in Clarke County, and little tile is used, but there is

no doubt the advantages of tile draining will soon be perceived. If the farmers could see how extensively and profitably tile is used even on the sandy hillsides of Michigan, they would hesitate no longer.

COUNTY FINANCES.

The financial affairs of Clarke County have been faithfully and honestly administered. Enterprise has impelled the expenditure of thousands of dollars for school-houses, bridges, railways and other purposes; yet every dollar of county obligation has been paid at maturity, and no county debt weighs down upon the people. The county poor-farm is a valuable property, managed in a model manner, and practically self-supporting. The county taxation is nominal, simply enough to keep up current expenses. Homesteaders should bear the fact in mind that here in Clarke County will be found all the conveniences of the older sections without their burdens of debt and taxes. Railroad and telegraph lines leading to the great points of the compass, churches, school-houses, mills, good roads and bridges, a busy, intelligent and prosperous people, enterprising villages and towns, all here, in a locality not known on the map of thirty years ago.

It is worth noting that Clarke is the only county in this tier that is out of debt.

COURT-HOUSE.

The visitor who strolls along the north side of the square at Osceola will find near its northwest corner a weather-beaten, dilapidated, two-story frame structure which the hospitable citizen showing him around will speak of as the "old court-house," and blushing say that "we are hoping to have a new one soon, but no steps have yet been taken to that end." As a matter of fact, this old building is the only court-house the county has ever owned. It was built in

1854, by P. J. Goss, as contractor, the actual work being done by John Gebhart, of Agency City. The contract price was \$1,000, but the customary "extras" swelled the total to \$1,600. In the lower story were four office rooms, and above was the court-room. This building was used nearly twenty-nine years, being finally abandoned January 1, 1883. The building presents the appearance of having been unused for at least ten years. It will not long remain as a landmark of Clarke County's early history, as the voters will soon come to a decision as to the new court-house. Several votes have been taken in regard to a tax levy for this purpose, and the last time the question was up the negative majority was trifling. The principal trouble has been in regard to location, some wishing it erected on the corner lot occupied by the old court-house, but the majority favoring the use for this purpose of the public square, now utilized as a park. Should the latter view prevail, as now seems likely, then the corner lot can be sold, and the old court-house will be converted into kindling.

JAIL.

Clarke County has had a jail of its own but eight years. Before that time its few culprits were boarded in the jails of surrounding counties. In 1878 the small brick building just north of the old court-house was erected, at a cost of \$3,000 and fitted up as the county prison. It is designed to accommodate six prisoners. There are two steel cells for general use, a woman's cell and an insane cell. The whole was built by Pauley Bros., of St. Louis. The jail is now considered in very good condition.

POOR PAUPERS.

Previous to 1874 Clarke County's indigent poor were kept by individuals, at the expense of the county. In that year a tract

of 200 acres of land was purchased on section 4, Osceola Township. The year following a large house was erected, capable of accommodating twenty to twenty-five persons. The whole cost was not far from \$7,000. The farm is located three miles north of Osceola. The average number of inmates does not exceed eight, a remarkably good showing. It should be said, however, that the county still pursues, to some extent, the policy of having paupers kept by individuals—relatives, when possible.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The following list of early marriages is copied from the county judge's record. Most of the ceremonies were performed by the county judge himself. Others were performed by justices of the peace:

Emanuel J. Hinkle and Annie K. Stow, April 20, 1852; David D. Waynick and Martha E. Sherer, September 2, 1852; A. P. Munn and Nancy Star, September 23, 1852; A. C. Wheat and Isabel Smith, October 7, 1852; Edward T. Woodward and Lydia Jane Dierdoff, November 4, 1852; Pleasant S. Roberts and Mary Ann Collier, February 22, 1853; James Cummins and Sarah Dierdoff, April 13, 1853; Mordecai Smith and Elizabeth Williams, April 17, 1853; Edwin Montgomery and Eleanor Glenn, May 8, 1853; Israel Miller and Rachel Sherer, July 2, 1853; Edward Courter and Lydia Jane Field; George B. Williams and Melissa Jane Harper; William J. Getty and Eliza Jane Arnold, January 1, 1854; Hiram Lamb and Sarah Jane Emery, June 29, 1854; A. C. Cameron and Emily C. Vaavorse, October 4, 1854; Nathan McGrew and Elizabeth Fowler, October 15, 1854; Joseph Wray and Rosetta Horn, November 11, 1854; Othaniel Case and Barbara Huff, November 23, 1854; John B. Osis and Elizabeth Griggs, December 3, 1854; Elijah H. Lowe and Nancy Husted,

December 21, 1854; Burnett D. Truman and Phoebe A. Cunningham, December 24, 1854.

A WAR INCIDENT.

About the middle of September, 1864, two soldiers by the name of Brown and Hamilton visited the house of Mr. Goble, in Fremont Township, and a difficulty arising between the soldiers, who were home on furlough, and the civilians, resulted in the former disarming the latter. Mr. Goble then repaired to a neighborhood in Washington Township, and returned with some ten or twelve men for the ostensible purpose of removing his family to the latter place. These friends were all armed, and reached Goble's house after night.

This proceeding was known to many outsiders, and was of itself sufficient to fan the previous ill feeling of the parties into a flame. Runners were dispatched to various parts of the county, with inflammatory appeals and reports, and men eager for a fray rushed wildly to the spot, armed with whatever weapons were most convenient. Early in the night the house was surrounded by 100 or more men, including a large number of Captain Glenn's militia company.

About daylight Captain Glenn, under a flag of truce, sent a message to the men in Goble's house to surrender, and received in reply, on the point of a bayonet, the following remarkable document:

"SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

"To the men by whom these premises are surrounded:

"GENTLEMEN:—

"The demonstrations that have been made to-day are of a very extraordinary character, and if either party has participated in fomenting such difficulty without cause, that party is certainly deserving of the severest reprehension. Now, whether such is the case with you or not, we shall not say; but we feel sure that we verily believe

that we were drawn together by a just apprehension of danger. It is this alone that caused us to convene, and whenever we have reason to believe that our opinions were ill-founded, we shall then have no further reason to hold ourselves in preparation for deadly conflict. We intend to act strictly on the defensive. We shall molest no man. We have understood that you expected a riot; but you may be sure that you can have no conflict, without being the aggressors. Should you assail us, then Heaven defend the right.

"With proper respect,

"PEACEABLE CITIZENS."

Later in the day, a committee from Osceola consisting of Judge Rice, 'Squire Knotts and Major Johnson, held a conference with the besieged, under a flag of truce, which resulted in the unconditional surrender of every man in the house. A few pistol shots were fired during the siege, but no one was injured. The prisoners were marched down to Osceola, and guarded over night. On the following day they were taken to Indianola, and the next day they returned and were tried before 'Squire Proudfoot, of Liberty Township, and discharged. Thus ended the memorable siege of "Fort Goble."

In the meantime, more fatal deeds were enacted in a distant part of the county, growing out of the same transaction. Two men, John Conner and Andrew DeLong, who were among the first in the house of Goble, escaped in the night through the lines of the besieging party. As soon as this fact was known parties were sent out in search of them, the rumor being that they had gone for reinforcements. They were tracked to the house of John Conner, in Washington Township. Late in the night a soldier on furlough by the name of Barker, approached the door of the house and demanded to see John Conner. He was answered by a musket being run

through a port-hole in the door. Seizing the gun he ran round the house and fired through a window, which was shaded by a number of quilts and comforts. Here the matter ended.

Upon examination, DeLong was found killed outright and Conner mortally wounded—the gun being heavily charged with buckshot. Besides these two men, there were also in the house an old man by the name of Shippey, the wife of Conner, and several children. They were all in bed at the time the gun was fired, except the old man, Shippey, who ran the gun through the door. Barker escaped to his regiment, and is reported to have died in the service.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETINGS.

For several years past the old settlers have been holding annual social meetings at the square in Osceola. They are largely attended, and are very enjoyable. No attempts have yet been made to make historical collections.

POPULATION IN 1856.

Doyle, 584; Franklin, 317; Fremont, 243; Green Bay, 328; Jackson, 232; Knox, 427; Liberty, 399; Madison, 206; Osceola, 864; Troy, 122; Ward, —; Washington, 256. Total, 3,978.

POPULATION IN 1860.

Doyle, 828; Franklin, 453; Fremont, 358; Green Bay, 404; Jackson, 391; Knox, 540; Liberty, 511; Madison, 158; Osceola, 950; Troy, 136; Ward, 289; Washington, 373. Total, 5,427.

POPULATION IN 1865.

Doyle, 816; Franklin, 511; Fremont, 366; Green Bay, 448; Jackson, 456; Knox, 554; Liberty, 553; Madison, 175; Osceola, 950; Troy, 131; Ward, 276; Washington, 447. Total, 5,716.

POPULATION IN 1870.

Doyle, 605; Franklin, 677; Fremont, 484; Green Bay, 507; Jackson, 708; Knox, 777; Liberty, 778; Madison, 419; Osceola, 1,880; Troy, 420; Ward, 421; Washington, 504. Total, 8,735.

POPULATION IN 1875.

Doyle, 1,048; Franklin, 663; Fremont, 572; Green Bay, 630; Jackson, 917; Knox, 851; Liberty, 925; Madison, 581; Osceola, 2,147; Troy, 626; Ward, 467; Washington, 691. Total, 10,118.

POPULATION IN 1880.

Doyle, 1,064; Franklin, 671; Fremont, 670; Green Bay, 650; Jackson, 1,150; Knox, 903; Liberty, 791; Madison, 715; Osceola, 2,401; Troy, 1,083; Ward, 647; Washington, 768. Total, 11,513.

POPULATION IN 1885.

Doyle, 930; Franklin, 631; Fremont, 681; Green Bay, 565; Jackson, 988; Knox, 746; Liberty, 790; Madison, 736; Osceola, 2,738; Troy, 1,200; Ward, 557; Washington, 807. Total, 11,369.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Number of dwellings (1885), 2,298; number of families (1885), 2,319; white males, 5,315; white females, 5,478; colored males, 42; colored females, 34; native-born, 10,547; foreign-born, 422; German-born, 124; Irish-born, 87; English-born, 77; Canadian-born, 59; Swedish-born, 21; born in other countries, 54; married population, 4,185; single, 6,820; widowed, 350; divorced, 31; born in 1884, 244; subject to military duty, 2,046; entitled to vote, 2,715; illiterates, 49; aliens, 24.

NATIVITY BY STATES, 1885.

Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 2; California, 12; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 21; Delaware,

9; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 886; Indiana, 58; Iowa, 6,004; Kansas, 54; Kentucky, 105; Louisiana, 4; Maine, 24; Maryland, 30; Massachusetts, 35; Michigan, 41; Minnesota, 7; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 198; Nebraska, 41; Nevada, 2; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 48; New York, 196; North Carolina, 58; Ohio, 1,255; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 424; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 57; Texas,

2; Vermont, 28; Virginia, 178; West Virginia, 161; Wisconsin, 49; Dakota, 1.

ASSESSMENT FOR 1885.

Acres of land, 274,276; value per acre, \$6.91; value of land, \$1,900,112; value of town lots, \$313,242; value of town personality, 732,824; value of railroad property, \$388,871. Total valuation, \$3,335,029.





ATTENTION has already been made of the selection of a site for a county seat, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, in 1851. In the autumn following, John Shearer hauled a quantity of rails, built two "pens" and covered them over, and in these kept boarders until he had completed a two-story hewed-log building, where now stands the Arlington House. This was the first building on the site of Osceola, and is yet standing, an interesting relic, in the eastern part of town, whither it was moved after being used about four years as a hotel.

About the same time that this building was erected, George W. Howe put up a hewed-log structure at the northeast corner of the square, and opened up a stock of dry goods and general merchandise. He sold goods and speculated here until his death, in September, 1864. His was rather an unusual career. He began as a poor

boy at first, but before coming to Osceola he had made a little start by carrying on a mercantile business in partnership with Seth Richards, of Van Buren County. Richards advanced money to Howe after the latter located in Clarke County, and Howe made it pay big interest by lending to settlers locating land warrants. He is said to have realized forty per cent. per annum in this way. He was uniformly successful in his transactions. He was married during the war, but died soon after, in September, 1864, at the age of fifty-four. An inventory of his property looted up \$150,000. This was the largest estate ever belonging to one family in Clarke County, before or since. His brother Charles came here to take possession of his share of the property, and is yet a resident of Osceola, engaged in the dry-goods trade.

Messrs. Goss & Cowling put up a small general store in the latter part of 1852, and a year later were sold out by the sheriff. Jacob Butcher & Co. started a general store in 1853. The "Co." included David Brewer and John Butcher. In 1854 Robert Beckett bought Brewer out, and in 1855 he purchased the interests of the others. John

Butcher afterward was in partnership for a year, and then Mr. Beckett was alone again. When he was elected treasurer and recorder of Clarke County, he sold to James Polly, who, two years later, sold to Brown & Harlan. This firm failed.

The third house in Osceola was a residence, built of hewed logs, on the east side of the square, by M. R. Lamson, who was soon after elected clerk of the courts. Israel Miller built a frame residence in the autumn of 1852, a block from the northeast corner of the square. William W. Hurst built a frame residence in the autumn of 1852, just at the northeast corner.

FIRST MARRIAGE, BIRTH AND DEATH.

The first marriage in the town of Osceola was at the residence of John Shearer, between David A. Waynich and Martha E. Shearer, September 2, 1852. The first birth in the town was that of Florence A. Lamson, daughter of M. R. Lamson, and the first death that of Mary Hurst.

SURVEY AND SALE OF LOTS.

The village moved along slowly for two years more. Then came three years of unhealthy excitement and speculation, followed by the severe crisis of 1857. The town had been laid out by the county in March, 1851, 160 acres of land being purchased from Howe & Richards, and is located on the southwest quarter of section 17, township 72 north, range 25 west. The county paid \$100 for the tract. The town was surveyed in August and September, 1851, and October 13, the first lots were sold, eighty-five being disposed of at an average price of \$22 each. They were all sold very cheap, the out-lots fetching only from \$5 to \$15. Dickinson Webster traded a yoke of oxen for ten lots that afterward brought about \$100 each. Money was plenty, and trades were made with a recklessness that was certain to bring trouble, as it did, in 1857.

Among the first purchasers of lots were Bernard Arnold, Beverly Searcy, W. Buchanan, G. W. Conger, George W. Howe, J. Lewis, J. C. Smith, A. Williams, L. Gardner, Dickinson Webster, Ivison Ellis and Howe & Richards.

COURT-HOUSE.

The court-house was built in 1854, the contract being awarded to P. J. Goss. He hired John Gebhart, of Agency City, to build it, and the latter boarded with Goss. It is related that Thomas Morehouse, an immigrant, had camped on the square, and had a dozen chickens in a coop behind his wagon. Goss had a fat dog, which was coveted by some Indians near town. Gebhart here saw his opportunity to play the middleman, and, accordingly, offered the Indians Goss' dog if they would steal Morehouse's chickens for him (Gebhart). This sinister bargain was made and executed, and the next day the Indians had a toothsome feast of boiled "dorg," while Gebhart refreshed his tired system on "chicken fixings."

PLAN OF THE CITY.

The business houses of Osceola are ranged round a large square, which makes a pretty park of five acres. It is neatly sodded, and planted with a grove of trees in symmetrical lines. Within it is a stand, erected by the city and county together, for public speaking. The park is surrounded by an iron fence, put up in 1853, inside of which runs a board walk. Outside of the whole is a line of heavy posts, connected by a chain, for hitching horses. The park is well cared for, and is a decided ornament to Osceola, though many think it is not in the best location for park purposes. A majority of the people favor building the new court-house in the square.

The streets run due north and south and east and west. The east and west streets

are, north of the square, Washington, Webster, Clay and Ayres; south of the square, Jefferson, Cass, McLane, Vine and Pearl. The north and south streets are, east of the square, Main, Park, Adams and Kessuth; west of the square, Fillmore, Jackson, Temple, Lincoln, Delaware, Exchange, Lake and Gustin.

ADDITIONS.

An addition of sixty-six acres was laid out on the west side of the original town plat in August, 1856, by Dickinson Webster, which is known as West Osceola. The addition known as North Osceola was platted July 28, 1856, by Messrs. Howe & Richards, and comprises twenty acres. Several other additions have been made since. The entire plat of the town lies on a broad, high tract of fine prairie. Its streets are wide and handsome. The rows of trees with which they are lined lend them a very pleasant appearance. In 1883 Jefferson street was macadamized from Fillmore to Jackson, and it is intended to improve similarly all the principal streets when the city is financially able.

MUNICIPAL.

Osceola was incorporated as a city of the second class December 24, 1866. The first mayor was Lyman Wilson. In the spring of 1886 re-incorporation made it a city of the first class.

The first record book of the town of Osceola is lost, and, accordingly, the officers can be given for only the past ten years.

1876.—Mayor, O. P. Anderson; Trustees, I. Q. Dague, D. H. Johnson, W. E. Harper, John F. Reed, W. H. Hall and F. M. Kyte; Recorder, F. M. Kyte; Marshal, J. M. Harrison; Treasurer, W. S. Richards.

1877.—Mayor, I. Q. Dague; Trustees, D. H. Johnson, J. F. Reed, W. H. Hall, W. E. Harper, E. F. Riley; Recorder, F. M. Kyte; Street Commissioner, D. G. Ed-

mons; Treasurer, W. S. Richards; Marshal, J. M. Harrison.

1878.—Mayor, S. P. Ayres; Trustees, John Chaney, G. C. Holt, William Bauer, D. Sutherland and J. Goldsmith; Recorder, F. M. Watts; Marshal, Joseph Harper; Treasurer, J. O. McAuley.

1879.—Mayor, I. Q. Dague; Trustees, T. A. Trent, D. R. Raymond, John F. Reed, N. McGrew, D. H. Johnson and N. W. Deering; Recorder, F. M. Kyte; Marshal, A. J. Patten (succeeded by J. M. Harrison); Street Commissioner, J. Rothrock; Treasurer, J. O. McAuley.

1880.—Mayor, D. H. Clark; Trustees, D. R. Raymond, N. McGrew, D. H. Johnson, John F. Reed, J. H. Reeves and M. Sheridan; Recorder, F. M. Kyte; Treasurer, John H. Jamison; Assessor, J. A. Woodbury. Mr. Reed resigned as trustee and John M. Ball was chosen to fill out his term.

1881.—Mayor, T. A. Trent; Trustees, George C. Holt, D. H. Johnson, J. H. Reeves, M. Sheridan, T. W. Armstrong and John M. Ball; Recorder, F. M. Kyte; Assessor, Nathan McGrew; Treasurer, John H. Jamison.

1882.—Mayor, T. A. Trent; Trustees, J. H. Reeves, M. Sheridan, T. W. Armstrong, John M. Ball, S. B. Gafford and George C. Holt; Recorder, F. M. Kyte; Treasurer, John H. Jamison; Assessor, W. M. Graves; Street Commissioner, Joseph Morehouse.

1883.—Mayor, James Harrison; Trustees, T. W. Armstrong, John M. Ball, S. B. Gafford, George C. Holt, B. Pritchett and T. J. Morrow; Recorder, F. M. Kyte; Assessor, P. L. Fowler; Treasurer, E. F. Riley; Street Commissioner, B. H. Conner.

1884.—Mayor, W. B. H. Butsinger; Trustees, P. L. Fowler, A. B. Williams, B. Pritchett, D. Webster, Isaac Whaling and E. O. Wally; Recorder, R. L. Jennings; Treasurer, Henry Stivers; Assessor, J. M. Estes; Street Commissioner, Asa Fleming.

1885.—Mayor, T. A. Trent; Trustees, B. Pritchett, D. Webster, Isaac Whaling, E. O. Wally, M. Sheridan and J. M. Moore; Recorder, F. M. Kyte; Treasurer, John H. Jamison; Street Commissioner, Asa Fleming.

1886.—Mayor, John M. Ball; Aldermen, John W. Hall and D. H. Shearer (First Ward), M. Sheridan and J. H. Reeves (Second Ward), M. T. Johnson and C. W. White (Third Ward); Recorder, F. M. Kyte; Treasurer, John H. Jamison; Assessor, W. J. Estes; Solicitor, J. J. McIntire; Street Commissioner, Asa Fleming.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The city possesses a volunteer fire department, organized in 1882. N. W. Deering was the first chief, and there were then about thirty members. The city bought a hook-and-ladder outfit, a number of buckets and a fire bell, and at an expense of some \$250 put up a frame building for a mayor's office and a tower for the bell. At present, Levi Taylor is chief and W. E. Harper, secretary. The membership is small, no meetings are held, and nothing short of a big fire will arouse its dormant enthusiasm.

SCHOOLS.

Osceola was under the district-school system until after the war, when it was made an independent district. Different buildings were rented and occupied until 1863, when the west school building was erected, at a cost of \$23,000. It is a two-story and basement brick, surrounded by over an acre of ground. The east building was constructed in 1860, at a cost of \$15,000. It is about the same size as the west building, but is in a five-acre lot, affording a splendid play ground. Both buildings are soon to be heated by steam. They were planned with that intention. The annual expenditures for school purposes

are about \$10,000. The district is in debt \$15,000, bearing 5 per cent. interest. Six teachers are employed in the east building, including the principal, O. A. Shotts, and seven in the west building. The total annual enrollment is over 600, about equally divided between the two schools. The high-school course of four years prepares pupils for any Western college, excellent work being done throughout.

CHURCHES.

The *Methodist Episcopal* society was organized in 1854, by Rev. Mr. Davis, with twelve or fifteen members. Among the prominent ones were Dickinson Webster and wife, L. D. Fowler and wife, E. A. Lunham and wife, Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Winkler. Two years later steps were taken to build a house of worship, and the present church was erected in 1857 and '58, at a cost of \$5,000. It was not entirely completed until 1860. It is a frame, painted white, very substantially built, and is situated on Main street, one block south of the square. H. C. Sigler, who became connected with the church in 1856, Jerome Bartlett and Dickinson Webster, were the building committee. The pastors who have been stationed here are: Revs. Jesse Sherwood, A. Lawback, J. R. Carey, E. H. Winans, Conrad, J. W. Todd, C. C. Mabey, Daniel McIntire, J. C. R. Layton, J. A. Wilson, F. W. Evans, A. P. Hull, P. V. D. Vedder, J. R. Horswell and D. C. Franklin. The present membership is not far from 200. P. L. Fowler is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has from 150 to 175 attendants.

The *Methodist Protestants* were organized in 1857, through the efforts of F. W. Johnson. The original membership was but nine—F. W. Johnson, wife and daughters, A. C. Johnson and wife, and A. Blanchard, wife and daughter. The little congregation was supplied from what was called

the Osceola Circuit, then extending as far as Winterset. A carpenter shop was fixed up and painted blue for holding services. This was known as the "Blue Church," and was used by other churches in turn. It is accordingly well remembered by the pioneers. In 1870 this congregation built a brick church of its own, and a parsonage, one block north of the northeast corner of the square, on Main street. The total cost was \$5,000. Osceola was made a station in 1872, since when the pastors have been Revs. E. S. Brown, Asa Elliott, G. M. Scott, Harry Workman, Wesley Sparks, E. C. Boyles, W. M. Van Vliet, J. B. Hiles, Storrs, S. J. Geddes and Josiah Selby. The membership is now about 120. The Sunday-school has over 100 attendants. Mrs. Carrie McCullough is superintendent, and Miss Lillie Kerns, assistant.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in June, 1858, with eight members—James Rice and wife; Silas Burt and wife; Isaac Burt and wife; Mrs. Jane Thompson and Mrs. Robinson. Judge Rice was the prime mover in the organization. He and Silas Burt were chosen elders. Services were held but once a month for the first three or four years, Rev. James Bringle, of Corydon, conducting the first. Afterward they were held every two weeks. The first settled pastor was Rev. R. G. Burt, who commenced his labors in 1865. Rev. J. Ormond came in 1868, Rev. James Harrison in 1875, and Rev. Charles Dunlap, the present pastor, in 1881. Services were held in the court-house and in the Methodist Protestant church for the first twenty years. In 1877 the foundation of a church was laid, a block north of the northeast corner of the square, on Main street, and in 1878 it was completed. It cost \$6,500 and was entirely paid for as soon as finished, although the members were not numerous, and most of them were of limited means. The membership is now not far

from 115. J. V. Banta is superintendent of the Sunday-school, whose attendance is about 100. James Rice and W. B. H. Huttshiller are elders at this writing.

The Baptist Church was constituted December 21, 1862, by a ministerial council composed of D. T. McNeil, of the Mt. Olive Church; Stephen Messenger, of West Union; A. P. Mintonye, of Hopeville; W. G. Otis, of Vernal, and Rev. J. M. Smith, of Bedford. This council chose Mr. Smith as moderator, and Mr. McNeil as clerk. The constituent members of the church were—Thomas Miller, Joseph Cline, J. M. Duncan, Mary J. Duncan, H. E. Mintonye, Albert A. Mintonye, Asenath Mintonye, Clara Lyons and Mary, S. J., Margaret and Ella Miller. Of these but four are now living. The pastors of the church have been, in regular order, Revs. Thomas Miller, Albert A. Mintonye, Bullock, Pool, James Messenger, A. Robbins, J. M. Smith, A. Pratt, B. F. Mace, R. H. Shaftoe and A. A. Watson. The church, which is on Jefferson street, near the southeast corner of the square, was built in 1869, and, with lot, cost about \$6,000. A parsonage was built at the same time, but has since been sold. The present membership is fifty-six. The Sunday-school has about fifty pupils, in charge of Dr. E. H. Wilson.

The Christian Church was organized about 1860, among the early members being Allen H. Burrows, Barton Burrows, John Nell, David Bonar, James Polly, John Harlan, S. P. Glenn, D. Grant, Casper Carter and W. T. Carnahan. The church, a frame structure on the west side of the square, was put up in 1866, and cost some \$1,400. The pastors who have been in charge are—Revs. N. E. Corey, D. C. Morris, William Branch and D. K. Cornell. The last-named is now filling the pulpit, and commenced his labors here April 1, 1886. The membership of the church is

about seventy-five. James Jackson is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has from 100 to 115 attendants.

The Second Advent Society was organized in 1872, with about thirty members, by Rev. Canright, from Battle Creek, Michigan. Their church was erected at a cost of \$1,200, and is in the southeast part of the city. Among the prominent early members were William Gardner, Daniel Glunt, Jacob Decker, Jacob Shively and R. S. Barnhill. Revs. Canright, George I. Butler and W. H. Millard have been the principal preachers to the society, but no one is regularly employed, although services are held regularly on every Seventh Day.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1882, and has a house of worship west of the west school-house. The membership is small. Rev. Mr. Ford is the present pastor.

ORGANIZATIONS.

Oscula Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M., was chartered June 4, 1856, with James Brown as Worshipful Master; L. M. D. Sherrick as Senior Warden, and Robert Beckett as Junior Warden. The present officers are: M. L. Temple, Worshipful Master; W. E. Morrow, Senior Warden; S. Lawrence, Junior Warden; B. F. Chapman, Secretary; Julius Goldsmith, Treasurer; C. D. Rissler, Tiler. The lodge has 114 members, and meets Tuesday evening on or before each full moon. The lodge owns the third story of the brick block at the north-east corner of the square. It cost them over \$55,000, and is 40 x 80 feet in size. The meeting hall is 27 x 60, banquet hall and kitchen 27 x 80, and ante-room 20 x 27. There is no debt, and the organization is in good financial condition.

Pentelpha Chapter, No. 63, R. A. M., was organized April 3, 1871, and chartered October 10 following. The first officers were:

James Brown, High Priest; Columbus Majors, King; Thomas Brown, Scribe; T. M. Kyte, Treasurer and Permanent Secretary; Dell Stuart, Secretary; D. E. Sayre, C. H.; H. L. Karr, R. A. C.; William Duncan, Master Third Vail; A. S. Ferguson, Master Second Vail; A. J. Walley, Master First Vail. The principal officers for 1886 are: C. W. White, High Priest; D. W. Webster, King; D. O. McPhail, Scribe; A. L. Scott, Secretary; I. Goldsmith, Treasurer. The chapter has 100 members, and meets Monday evening after each full moon, at Masonic Hall.

Constantine Commandery, No. 23, K. T., was organized under dispensation, January 29, 1872, and its charter is dated October 22, 1873. The charter members were: Edward M. Laws, Eminent Commander; Thomas H. Brown, General; W. G. Kennedy, Commanding General; Allen H. Burrows, Prclate; F. M. Kyte, Senior Warden and Recorder; A. J. Willey, Junior Warden; A. S. Ferguson, Standard Bearer; Columbus Majors, Sword Bearer and Treasurer; D. E. Sayre, Warden. The officers for 1886 are: Ed. P. Webster, Eminent Commander; D. B. Cathels, General; A. L. Scott, Commanding General; F. M. Kyte, Prclate; M. L. Temple, Senior Warden; W. H. Hall, Junior Warden; W. L. Myer, Treasurer; B. F. Chapman, Recorder. The membership is now seventy-three, and meetings are held the second Wednesday of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Oscula Chapter, No. 48, O. E. S., was organized June 2, 1882, with B. R. Chapman and Mrs. M. R. Lamson as Patron and Matron. In 1886 Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Morrow hold those positions. Mrs. D. C. Johnson is Associate Matron; Miss M. A. Osmond, Secretary; Miss Ella Farson, Conductress. The membership is now about forty. Meetings are held Friday evening on or before each full moon, at Masonic Hall.

Clarke Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., was chartered October 9, 1856. The officers in 1880 are: J. J. McIntire, Noble Grand; N. D. Oliphant, Vice Grand; John M. Ball, Permanent Secretary; John Vanderley, Recording Secretary; J. B. Wells, Treasurer. The lodge has sixty-five members, and meets every Saturday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Osceola Encampment, No. 63, I. O. O. F., was chartered October 27, 1873. The first members were: S. P. Ayres, John Clancy, John Vanderley, W. G. Agnew, J. B. Wells, J. C. Harrison, J. H. Read, D. W. Nevins, T. Smith, E. Warner, G. Grassel, P. L. C. Ambrose, N. H. Annis and T. B. Powell. The officers for 1886 are: James H. Read, C. P.; Asa Jones, S. W.; Fred Perkins, J. W.; A. D. Evans, H. P.; J. B. Wells, Treas.; John Vanderley, Scribe; James H. Reeves, I. S. The membership is twenty-four, and meetings are held the first and third Wednesday nights of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Sarah Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 57, D. of R., was chartered October 27, 1874; the charter members being John Clancy, S. P. Ayres, G. F. Kohler, N. H. Annis, and their wives, D. W. Nevins, H. W. Beckett, P. L. Fowler and G. Pierce. The officers at present writing are: Mrs. Frances Perkins, Noble Grand; Mrs. C. E. Evans, Vice-Grand; John Vanderley, Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. Vanderley, Financial Secretary; Mrs. O. E. Jones, Treasurer; Asa Jones, I. G. The membership is twenty-one, and the lodge meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Tuesday evening.

Osceola Post, No. 173, G. A. R., was mustered May 9, 1883, by Comrade M. C. Christy, with thirty-three members, and these officers: J. B. Wells, Commander; R. S. Findlay, Senior Vice-Commander; John Diehl, Junior Vice-Commander; Rev. James Harrison, Chaplain; N. W. Deering, Officer of the Day; Caper Cannon,

Adjutant; J. H. Reeves, Quartermaster; W. L. Harger, Quartermaster-Sergeant; F. M. Kyte, Sergeant-Major; A. B. Williams, Officer of the Guard. The officers chosen for 1886 are: F. C. Lee, Commander; O. P. Anderson, Senior Vice-Commander; D. E. Cowman, Junior Vice-Commander; Rev. Ford, Chaplain; S. F. Yonkin, Officer of the Day; W. E. Morrow, Quartermaster; H. Muchmore, Quartermaster-Sergeant; D. H. Clark, Adjutant; B. F. Raiff, Surgeon; J. Vanderkey, Sergeant-Major; H. Miller, Officer of the Guard. The post is in a prosperous condition. It has mustered in all 111; lost by removals and non-payment of dues, sixteen; deaths, none. The present membership is ninety-seven. Meetings are held the second and fourth Monday evenings in each month.

St. John's Lodge, No. 32, K. P., was instituted in February, 1875. Among the charter members were W. H. Ball, W. M. Wilson, Colonel T. B. Stuart, Judge Dell Stuart, John H. Jamison and others. The society experienced reverses during the financial stress of 1878, but was re-organized in 1879, and is now very prosperous, having over 100 names. The deaths in the lodge have been: James Dunlap, W. M. Graves, Thomas Hjanis, Walter Milner and Charles Babb. The officers at present writing are: David Goldsmith, P. C.; R. S. Findlay, C. C.; L. D. Berry, V. C.; F. B. Scott, Pri.; Asa Jones, M. of E.; J. H. Siterman, K. of R. & S.; W. E. Harger, M. of F.; C. O. Edwards, M. at A.; M. R. Campbell, I. G.; J. O. Butler, O. G. The lodge meets every Friday evening over the Clarke County Bank.

Osceola College, No. 63, F. A. S., was organized April 6, 1881, with nine members, and these officers: M. R. Campbell, Rector; William M. Graves, Vice-Rector; S. S. Dalby, Scribe; W. G. Agnew, Quartermaster; A. A. Jones, Usar; J. W. Hall,

M. R. Campbell and William Graves, Curators. In 1886 the officers are: L. D. Berry, Rector; R. S. Findlay, Vice-Rector; J. B. Wells, Scribe and Questor; Monroe Campbell, Usher; G. W. Clapp, Guard; J. W. Kelly, Chaplain; Dr. J. R. Beard, Med. Director; John T. Polly, J. B. Wells and L. D. Berry, Curators. The membership is thirty-one, and meetings are held the first Monday evening in each month, at the Knights of Pythias Hall.

The Knights of Labor was organized in the autumn of 1884, and now has about sixty members. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening at the hall of the Knights of Pythias.

Oseola Lodge, No. 93, I. O. G. T., was organized in December, 1885, with the following officers: Dr. J. R. Beard, Chief Templar; Saidee Rice, Vice-Templar; R. S. Findlay, Past Chief Templar; Ella Ridgeway, Treasurer; Aaron Johnson, Financial Secretary; Rev. D. C. Franklin, Chaplain; George Bumgardner, Secretary. The officers for 1886 are: Rev. D. C. Franklin, Chief Templar; Dr. J. R. Beard, Past Chief Templar; Sada Smith, Vice-Templar; Rev. Josiah Selby, Chaplain; Charles Agnew, Treasurer; L. H. Estes, Financial Secretary; Emma Trent, Secretary; J. B. Wells, Grand Lodge Deputy. The membership has reached over 100, and meetings are held every Tuesday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall.

Chapter "S," P. E. O., was organized in September, 1885, with Mary Emberson as President; Mary A. Osmond, Vice-President; Lizzie Sturgeon, Secretary; Fannie Dibble, Corresponding Secretary; Carrie Boyle, Treasurer. The officers for 1886 are: Kate McAuley, President; Mary A. Osmond, Vice-President; Ida Rissler, Recording Secretary; Bertha Howard, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. C. H. Currier, Treasurer. The membership is twenty-eight, and meetings are held alter-

nate Wednesday evenings at private houses.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was organized at Oseola in 1878, with Mrs. G. H. Cowles as President and Miss Florence Tatham, Secretary. Four of the members graduated, and now form part of the eleven members of the S. H. G.; studying higher branches. The Winners' Circle of Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle has now eight members, and is reading in the third year of the course. Miss Nellie Richards is President, and Miss Ida Davis Secretary.

The Agassiz Society was organized for the study of natural history in February, 1883. The membership now includes thirty young men and women, and the officers are: Charles C. Agnew, President; A. S. Agnew, Vice-President; Miss Mittie Linder, Treasurer; H. Lee Burns, Secretary; Chester Whitmore, Financial Secretary. The society meets Wednesday evenings, in a finely-furnished room over Oliphant Bros.' grocery.

MANUFACTURES.

A woolen factory was built just north of the northeast corner of the square before the war, and operated by H. F. Gross half of each year until his death, in 1880. He was very successful, and made money, but after his death no one could be found to run the factory, and it was accordingly discontinued.

D. R. Raymond and J. W. Kelly built a frame flouring mill in the eastern part of the city, in 1868, and in 1874 Mr. Raymond became sole owner. The main part was 33 x 56; engine room, 12 x 38; wings, 12 x 56 and 12 x 50. In February, 1884, the mill was burned, involving a loss of \$16,000, half of which was covered by insurance.

J. C. Painter built his mill early in 1884, south of the depot. It is a good mill, hav-

ing three burrs, and also the roller process.

The Osceola foundry was built in 1884, burned in autumn of 1885, and rebuilt. C. Standish has operated it from the start, and is now owner.

The Osceola Creamery, the first establishment of this character built in Southern Iowa, was started in 1874 by George C. Holt and W. H. Hall, who fixed up quarters in the rear of Holt & Cramer's produce building. I. W. Johnson, of Kansas City, became proprietor in the spring of 1884, and he sold to the present owner, John W. Hall, March 1, 1885. The building used is 30 x 120 feet in dimensions, with a basement under the whole length, and an ice-house in the rear, 20 x 46 feet. Over \$25,000 of business was done by Mr. Hall in 1885. Eight teams are employed in gathering cream from the surrounding country, as far as fifteen miles, and seventeen men are employed in all. The monthly pay roll aggregates nearly \$1,000. Mr. Hall's creamery has a capacity of 3,000 pounds per day, but the greatest quantity actually made in a day has been 2,200 pounds. He pays from two to five cents more for cream than the market price for an equivalent amount of butter. He is only enabled to do this by reason of his butter bringing the highest price in New York City. He deals also largely in eggs.

The repair shops of the Des Moines, Osceola & Southern Railroad are located in the southeastern part of the city, and give employment to thirty or forty men.

BRICK BUILDINGS.

The last few years have seen several handsome brick blocks got up on three sides of the square, and the result is a great improvement in the appearance of the place. Among these is Pritchett's opera house, built in 1890, at a cost of \$7,000. In this building are two stores below, and a

hall, seating 400 people, above. The fine brick hotel on the west side was built by a stock company in 1882, the prime movers being B. L. Harding and Henry Stivers. The cost was \$20,000, half of which was raised in the East, where it is now entirely owned. S. R. Johnson operated it from 1883 to 1885, and now S. R. Howe is the landlord. It is called generally the Arlington Hotel, but under the present management is known as "Howe's." In design and management this is pronounced by all travelers one of the best hotels in Southern Iowa.

BANKS.

Three of these institutions are doing well at Osceola—the Osceola Bank, Clarke County Bank and E. F. Riley's Bank. All of these are private.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The business firms of Osceola in May, 1886, are as follows:

Philip Alexander, hotel; F. M. Brady, dentist; J. M. Brown, shoe-shop; J. C. Bonar, dry-goods; J. V. Banta, President Clarke County Bank; James Beard, grocer; Butler & Salter, carpenters; S. R. Babb, livery; J. N. Bourgaize, furniture; F. P. Barnhill, hardware; L. Boyle, grocery; John Boden, harness; Michael Beashore, meat-market; Clapp & Vandever, blacksmiths; George H. Cowles, President Osceola Bank; B. F. Chapman, jeweler; Mrs. Chittenden, milliner; W. T. Cunningham, weaving and dyeing; S. R. Dalby, harness; Miss Dollerhine, millinery; G. R. Doss, restaurant; Dague & Poly, coal; Dunbar & Sheridan, grocery; J. Dibble, bakery; Ab. Evans, blacksmith; Mrs. Estes, millinery; F. H. Evans, hotel; Miss B. R. Fouch, millinery; Fowler & Ball, insurance; George Grassel, coal; Graves Bros., photographers; Garrettson & Co., drugs; Goldsmith & Bros., dry-goods; Gafford & Sons,

elevator; Benjamin Gilson, sewing-machine repair shop; S. R. Hoot, blacksmith; E. Hulbert, dentist; W. B. H. Hatch, miller; grange store; John W. Hall, creamery; Charles Howe, dry-goods; W. H. Hall & Co., dry-goods; J. C. Harris, grocery; Mrs. V. B. Hepford, drugs; Harris & Son, barbers; Mrs. H. M. Ingram, books; D. H. Johnson, grocery; John W. Kelly, lumber; Kretzer & Harper, carpenters; William Likes, blacksmith; Al. Lath, shoe-shop; W. E. Morrow, agricultural implements; McAuley & Whaling, lumber; Mulkey & Son, dry-goods; McNichols & Son, marble; W. L. Myer, hardware; Henry McNeil, grocery; D. T. McNeill, insurance; Noel Bros., drugs; New Haven Lumber Yard, lumber; Oliphant Bros., grocery; Osceola Hardware Co., hardware; Paschall & Sons, carpenters; J. C. Painter, mill; E. F. Rhey, bank; A. K. Ralph, sewing-machine repair

shop; Thomas Ream, tailor; W. H. Ringway, furniture; James Read, grocery; Reeves & Mowry, meat-market; J. S. Roberts, drugs; Sherman Bros., Osceola *Deer-hunt*; Henry Stivers, *Southside*; J. V. Stier, *Saturday Mail*; C. Standish, Osceola foundry; Chris. Smith, blacksmith; L. Scott, agricultural implements; Sturgeon Bros., dry-goods; Schneider & Houser, brothers; James Stargel, restaurant; Trent & Johnson, real estate; Elias Tourt, carpenter; Levi Taylor, jewelry; William Tarleton, shoe-shop; J. G. Watts, jewelry; J. B. Wells, coal; Mrs. E. H. Wilson, books; Daniel Webster, grocery; E. O. Welley, grocery.

POPULATION.

The population of Osceola at different dates has been: 1852, 133; 1860, 450; 1875, 480; 1870, 1,228; 1875, 1,701; 1880, 1,769; 1885, 2,158.





MURRAY.

THE village of Murray is the second largest point in Clarke County, and is situated ten miles west of Osceola, on section 10, Troy Township, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. To the construction of this line, indeed, the place owes its existence. It was laid out in 1868, by Messrs. Sigler & Mallory, of Osceola and Chariton respectively, and occupies a tract of 120 acres. It is divided into forty-eight blocks, each 316 feet square. The streets running east and west are numbered from the south, from First to Ninth. The north and south streets are, beginning at the west, Sherman, Lyon, Maple, Grant, Colfax, McClellan and Troy. Maple avenue and Fifth street are the principal thoroughfares.

The first building on the site was a temporary warehouse erected by the railroad company's contractors. This was afterward torn down and replaced by a regular station building. This was burned in 1873, and rebuilt. The station-house again

burned in 1886, and a better building was put up just west of the old site.

The next building on the village site was a hotel, put up by Sigler & Mallory, who employed James Cree to run it. It changed hands a number of times, and burned down in the autumn of 1886, when owned by George Lochrie. The third building, yet standing, was put up by A. B. Straub, for a general store. It is now occupied by O. E. Garrett. The fourth building was a drug store just west of the first hotel above mentioned, and was erected by L. K. Martindale. It too burned in the spring of 1885.

Murray has never had a "boom," but has always grown slowly and steadily. The State census of 1885 gives it a population of 499.

INCORPORATION.

Murray was incorporated in the autumn of 1880, the first meeting of the council being held December 7. A. L. Bowers was mayor until March, 1882; D. D. Cathels in 1882-'3; H. B. Hermance in 1883-4; and C. C. Stout has held the position since March, 1884. The other officials for the year 1886-'7 are: N. C. Larson, J. U. Jones, H. F. Howard, S. L. Landis, H. D. Woodward and J. J. Hoffman, Trustees; G. G. Hallum, Recorder; H. B. Hermance, Assessor; D.

B. Kirk, Street Commissioner; J. H. Martindale, Treasurer.

POSTMASTERS.

The postoffice was established in 1863, and A. B. Straub was first appointed. His successors have been W. C. Martindale, Ur Fitch, G. W. Sebrit, Aaron Cochran, Ed. Warner, J. H. Martindale, H. M. Martindale and Wesley Stiffler.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A hand engine was purchased in 1883, at Ottumwa, at a cost of \$180, together with fifty feet of hose. A small building on Fifth street, near Maple, is rented for the use of the fire company, which has at present eight members; F. H. Bishop is chief.

SCHOOL.

The first few sessions of school were held in the Baptist church. In 1875 a frame, two story building was erected, containing two rooms. An addition was made to this in 1880, supplying two more rooms. The total cost has been in the neighborhood of \$3,000. The annual expenditures are some \$2,000. Five teachers are employed, and the enrollment often reaches 250. The principal for 1885-'6 was J. J. Taylor, who is now county superintendent.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1868 in the railroad warehouse before spoken of as the first structure erected within the limits of Murray. Their services were held monthly, and also a union Sunday-school was organized. Among the early members of this church were S. C. Messenger, wife, son and daughter; Mason Martindale and wife; J. H., W. C. and H. M. Martindale and their wives; Lemon Bennett and wife; and Rev. James Messenger and wife. Among the pastors who

have served this church are Revs. James Messenger, Freeling Edwards, James Smith, H. S. Cloud, Pratt and M. J. Sigler. The church building was erected in 1870 at a cost of about \$500. The membership of the society is now about sixty-five. The union Sunday-school, with some seventy-five pupils, is presided over by J. C. Calhoun.

The Methodist Episcopal people are strong here. They were organized in a schoolhouse a mile or so distant, in 1867, before any Murray was projected. There were fourteen members then, among them being H. Scott, A. E. John, Isaac Burt, Abel Dufur, J. E. Day, Jed. and Elijah Knotts and their wives. Rev. John Daly organized the church, which was made a part of the Hopeville circuit, and Rev. Frank Rea preached the first season. His successors have been Revs. John Daly, Sparks, Charles Watson, Hughes, James Conrad, Horace Deshler, D. Austin, A. Hancock, C. Hoyer, J. E. Nichol and Charles Stewart. The house of worship was built under Rev. Conrad's ministry, in 1875. It is a handsome frame structure, costing \$3,300. Services are held every week. The membership is about 130. The church now belongs to the Murray circuit. Mrs. Elizabeth Dufur has charge of the Sunday school, which has about seventy-five attendants.

A Christian Church was organized June 6, 1873, by Elder Cory, with a small membership. Services were held in a hall and in private houses, and latterly in the Baptist church. The last pastors have been Revs. C. F. Goode, William Branch and T. C. Morris. The membership of the society is now about sixty.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1876, by Rev. J. W. Hickett, and held services with varying degrees of regularity until 1884. Among the prominent members were B. M. Dewey, wife, son and

daughter; William Ward and wife; S. Jewick Clark, wife and two daughters.

LOGGERS.

Surprise Lodge, No. 396, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation in 1879, and received its charter in 1880. The first officers were: D. D. Cathels, Worshipful Master; J. W. Jeeters, Senior Warden; S. L. Landis, Junior Warden; Wilbur Gulton, Secretary; and D. O. Dufur, Treasurer. The officers for 1886 are: R. C. Grigg, Worshipful Master; George Forbes, Senior Warden; L. H. Stuart, Junior Warden; J. W. Stiffler, Secretary; Wesley Stiffler, Treasurer. The membership is nearly sixty, and meetings are held at Masonic Hall on Saturday evening on or before each full moon.

Murray Lodge, No. 487, I. O. O. F., was instituted in December, 1885, with twenty-seven members. This number is now increased to thirty-three, and meetings are held every Tuesday evening over the Star hardware store. Rev. C. W. Stuart is Noble Grand; N. C. Larson, Vice-Grand; D. D. Cathels, Secretary; C. H. Folkner, Permanent Secretary; O. E. Garrett, Treasurer.

Murray Lodge, No. 176, I. O. G. T., was organized April 1, 1886, with thirty members, and the following officers: Rev. W. G. Robinson, Chief Templar; Mrs. L. C. Johnson, Vice-Templar; J. H. Martindale, Past Chief Templar; Rev. M. J. Sigler, Chaplain; Miss Mamie Cropp, Secretary; W. H. Dewey, Financial Secretary; Miss Ettie Callison, Treasurer; L. C. Johnson, Marshal; S. J. Callison, Sentinel; Mrs. M. J. Sigler, Inside Guard. Meetings are held every Friday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Plymouth Rock Association, No. 1643, K. of L., was organized in 1884, and has a membership of thirty to forty. It meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Wabash Degree, Past, No. 297, G. A. R., was chartered in during March, 1884, with the following officers: H. D. Woodward, Commander; A. S. Carr, Senior Vice-Commander; R. C. Grigg, Junior Vice-Commander; J. W. Flinn, Quartermaster; Jesse Emery, Surgeon; S. W. Parker, Chaplain; A. H. Sells, Adjutant; H. B. Hermance, Officer of the Day; A. Hallum, Officer of the Guard; Augustus Dufur, Sergeant Major; T. W. Day, Quartermaster Sergeant. The officers for 1886 are: A. S. Carr, Commander; A. Hallum, Senior Vice-Commander; R. M. Howig, Junior Vice-Commander; R. C. Grigg, Surgeon; C. C. Scott, Chaplain; J. H. Martindale, Quartermaster; H. B. Hermance, Adjutant; H. D. Woodward, Officer of the Day; S. Abernathy, Officer of the Guard; G. R. Snider, Sergeant Major; S. W. Parker, Quartermaster Sergeant. Meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. The present membership is fifty.

BANK.

The bank of Cowles & Riley was established in 1884. A. D. Simmons is cashier and the proprietors live in Osceola.

PLOW FACTORY.

The Murray plow factory (J. C. Strawn, lessee) was erected in 1880, by the present operator. It is run by steam power. The boiler is ten feet long by four feet in diameter, and the engine is twenty-five horse power. It was made at Ottumwa, Iowa. The factory has fifty feet of shafting. Plows are made here to order, and all kinds of plow and cultivator repairing are undertaken. Mr. Strawn uses the Bradley cushioned hammer, from Syracuse, N. Y. The forges are all supplied by a blast from the Boston twenty-four-inch noiseless forge blower.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The business firms of Murray in May, 1886, are shown below:

J. L. Addis, "City Mills"; O. H. P. Andrews, general merchandise and grain-dealer; Bell & Taylor, Murray Creamery; J. J. Bergsma, Phoenix Hotel; Mrs. A. L. Bowers, restaurant; W. J. Bruffey, agricultural implements; Mrs. S. A. Clark, millinery; Cowles & Riley, bank; Corder & Smith, hardware; D. D. Cathels, contractor and builder; A. Edwards, flour and feed; Charles Eden, restaurant; Evans, livery; Flinn, blacksmith; C. H. Folkner, barber; George Forbes, railroad agent; O. E. Garrett, general store; Gafford & Sons, grain; Goldsmith Bros., general store; R. C. Grigg, physician and druggist; H. F. Howard, Howard House; H. B. Hermance, agricultural implements; Haskins & Co., lumber; Hoffman, hardware; P. M. Howig, harness; G. A. Healy, photographs; Mrs. H. L. Holcomb, millinery; J. N. Jones, furniture; Lee & Jahnke, blacksmiths; N. C. Larson, harness; S. L. Landis, physician and druggist; Marks Bros., boots and shoes; Murray Plow Factory; Myers & Badger, meat-market; Martindale & Callison, grocery; J. H. Martindale, news; E. Myers, baker; H. W. Ross, physician; W. B. Stittler, grocer; Wesley Stittler, postmaster; A. H. Sells, grocer; Troxell & Calhoun, meat-market; Mrs. J. E. Wick, millinery.

WOODBURN.

Woodburn, in Jackson Township, is the successor to the village of Ottawa, which flourished before the advent of the railroad. Ottawa was laid out in 1854, by L. and B. Coppick, Judge Jerry Jenks being the surveyor. The first merchant was a William Creighton, followed by Thomas Miller shortly after. The Coppick brothers were the first settlers on the town plot, B. Cop-

pick turning the first soil in that locality. John I. Morrison started the first blacksmith shop. Thomas Miller kept a tavern in the early days. The first school-house was built of logs in the autumn of 1855, and the first school in it was taught by Thomas Miller. The first religious services were held by the Methodist denomination, about 1854, by Rev. Allen Johnson, of Chariton, in the house of L. Coppick. Services were afterward held in the school-house. Ottawa was a prosperous little village until July, 1867, when the railroad came through. Most of the buildings were then moved to the new town of Woodburn.

Woodburn was laid out in the autumn of 1867, forty acres by the railroad company, and the addition by H. C. Sigler. The first building erected thereon was a store, by J. L. Tedrow and O. L. Palmer, in which they opened stocks of goods. W. J. Smith came next, purchasing the business of O. L. Palmer. John I. Morrison was the first blacksmith. Swan's hotel was built by Morrison. The first hotel, however, was built in 1868 by Haywood. T. E. Johnson, J. R. Felger and W. S. Randolph were the first carpenters, and worked on Mr. Tedrow's building. John W. Boden opened the first harness shop, in 1875. The first school was taught by E. M. Lash. The first residences built here were by J. L. Tedrow, Irwin Parmenter, J. E. Chapman and Alf. Hardin. D. N. Smith built a grain house in 1868, and sold salt, etc., in it. Mr. Tedrow was the first grain-buyer here, and still follows that business.

SCHOOL.

Woodburn was organized as an independent district in 1885, and the following year erected the present two-story frame school building, at a cost of \$5,000. Two teachers are employed for seven months in each year. The enrollment is about 100.

INCORPORATION.

The village was incorporated June 11, 1878, and the first officers were: Mayor, E. T. Knight; Trustees, C. Blythe, Henry Garris, H. R. Means, G. W. Smith and W. S. Lowe; Recorder, O. P. Garris. Mr. Knight was Mayor until 1881; Morris McManus 1881-'2; George W. Smith, 1882-'3; I. I. Nicol, 1883-'4; S. B. Holloway, 1884; A. K. Hill, 1884; M. T. Martin, 1884-'6. The other officers for 1886 are: Trustees, J. L. Tedrow, George Crawford, Elwood Johnson, J. O. Swan, James Humiston and John R. Bean; Treasurer, J. Crowley; Street Commissioner, T. W. Holloway; Marshal, V. G. Metcalf; Assessor, W. D. Patterson.

POSTMASTERS.

Joseph L. Tedrow was postmaster of Woodburn for ten years. He was succeeded for short periods successively by Dr. T. S. Harding, James Humiston and E. T. Knight. Then J. A. Keaton held the office four years, and the present postmaster, T. A. Felger, was appointed early in 1886.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized here within six months after the village was started, J. L. Tedrow being the prime mover. The first services were held in the railroad station-house, but six months later their frame church was built, at a cost of \$1,200. The present membership is about seventy-five. Services are held every two weeks. James A. Clarke is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has about 100 attendants. Among the pastors who have been assigned to this church are Revs. Harris, Kennedy, D. O. Stuart, Martin, Kern, M. Allen, C. W. Brewer, A. Hancock, Gyer, Mark, Moore and F. P. Evans.

The Presbyterian Church was organized

in 1860, and built a \$1,600 frame church about the same time with the Methodists. Among their membership were W. J. Smith, J. A. Chapman, J. F. Smith, R. S. Findlay and N. Porterfield. Services were discontinued in 1883.

The Catholics were the next to build. Their church was put up in 1870, and cost \$1,200. It was a frame building, and two or three years later was blown down. It was rebuilt, twice its former size. Its most prominent member is Senator John McDonough.

The Baptists built a church in 1882, at a cost of \$1,000, through the efforts of Rev. George W. Smith, the only pastor the society has had.

SOCIETIES.

Unity Lodge, No. 212, A. F. & A. M., was organized in Ottawa. The charter is dated June 5, 1867, and was given to E. M. Law, Worshipful Master; J. F. Wright, Senior Warden, and C. Thomas, Junior Warden. The lodge was removed to Woodburn when A. C. Carson was master. Their hall is rented in the Thomas Johnson building. The present membership is twenty-eight. The officers for 1886 are: W. D. Patterson, Worshipful Master; M. T. Martin, Senior Warden; J. A. Brulley, Junior Warden; L. H. Rowley, Secretary; R. R. Blanchard, Treasurer.

Davenport Post, No. 385, G. A. R., was organized March 28, 1885, with Daniel Perdue, Commander; James Humiston, Senior Vice-Commander; Thomas Holloway, Junior Vice-Commander; John Newsome, Chaplain; M. T. Martin, Surgeon; H. R. Duke, Quartermaster; Sam. Walker, Adjutant; L. H. Rowley, Officer of the Day; James Carson, Officer of the Guard; William Johnson, Quartermaster Sergeant; and W. D. Patterson, Sergeant Major. The other charter members were: William

Hooker, R. J. Level, J. D. Shinn, J. W. Dukes, William H. Johnson, J. C. Mackey, B. H. Manley, William Lewallen, J. H. McCune and St. Clair Powell. Since the organization the following have been mustered: J. C. Rowland, A. E. Erb, Benj. Lee, John Blackstock, G. H. Mirksell, R. W. Roberts, C. Barber, Thomas Lake, Ira Boyd, Joseph P. Parkins and Erastus Horton. By transfer card these have been received: George Baker, J. A. Clark, Thomas McMann and T. P. Curtis. The officers for 1886 are: Daniel Perdue, Commander; Thomas Starkey, Senior Vice-Commander; Thomas Holloway, Junior Vice-Commander; John Newsome, Chaplain; William Johnson, Quartermaster; H. R. Duke, Adjutant; George Baker, Officer of the Day; J. M. Dukes, Officer of the Guard; L. H. Rowley, Sergeant Major; W. D. Patterson, Quartermaster Sergeant; M. T. Martin, Surgeon.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

This village is one of the best trading points, for its size, in Southern Iowa, and also a fine shipping point. The firms doing business in May, 1886, are:

C. Blythe, physician and druggist; James Burge, blacksmith; Samuel Bowers, blacksmith; William Burge, wagon-maker; G. W. Chambers, general store; Jacob Crowley, general store; B. Coppick, grain buyer; George Crawford, harness; James Clark, general store; William Hiland, general store; William Hooker, general store; A. K. Hill, hotel; T. W. Holloway, wood and coal; George Leach, general store; Albert Lewlan, harness; M. T. Martin, physician; James Smith, mill; J. O. Swan, hotel and livery.

LIBERTY.

The town of Liberty was located on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 5, and on the southeast quar-

ter of the southeast quarter of section 6, Liberty Township. It was surveyed and platted by Jerry Jenks, surveyor of Clarke County, about the year 1854. The first store in the town was kept by B. D. Trueman, in the year 1856. In 1857 J. W. Hampton bought a stock of goods, and continued to sell until May 22, 1862, when his store, house and all the goods were burned at night, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. In the time of the war, Thomas Hudgel sold goods for some time. For the last twelve or fourteen years, Conrad Mowrey has been the merchant for Liberty. The first postoffice in the neighborhood, was called Hickory Point, John Lambert, postmaster. In the fall of 1856, the postoffice was moved to Liberty, and Jacob Proudfoot appointed.

The United Brethren organized a society in about 1855. The Methodist Episcopal church was formed in the summer of 1856, Rev. S. B. Guiberson, pastor. The Methodist church building was "raised" about the year 1860, but was not finished until 1865. The Methodists and United Brethren have societies and church services at the date of this writing, the Methodist church numbering some forty members, the United Brethren society not so numerous, but they have another society a few miles out.

Jacob Proudfoot commenced to work at the blacksmith's trade in Liberty in the spring of 1856, and in this year (1886) still has a shop in the place. Years ago the prospect was, that Liberty would grow into quite a village, but the railroads caused towns to build up in other parts of the county, so that Liberty, without a railroad, has not improved much for a number of years.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Hopeville is a village in Doyle Township, of about 150 inhabitants. It has been much larger, but since the advent of the railroad, the inland villages have lost

ground, and Hopeville is not destined to be a metropolis. It is an old point, and some of the best people in the county live, or have lived, in, or near this point.

Lacelle and Leslie are postoffices in Knox Township, and Leslie is a station on

the narrow-gauge railroad. Junction is a station and postoffice in Fremont Township, on the narrow-gauge. Slayton is a postoffice in Franklin Township. Prairie Grove is a postoffice in Washington Township.



